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1852-1924

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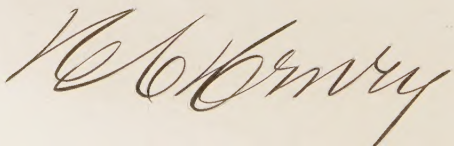


BIOGRAPHICAL

HORACE CHAPIN HENRY

Few men attain to positions of leadership, the great majority being followers. In human achievement, however, it is the leader who makes for progress, who organizes and marshals forces to success. To this class belongs Horace Chapin Henry, capitalist and railroad builder, whose labors have been a dynamic force in the upbuilding and development of the west, and his life has also counted as a valuable asset in civic affairs. He was born in Bennington, Vermont, October 6, 1844, and his parents were Paul Mandell and Aurelia (Squire) Henry. In the paternal line he comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry and his great-grandfather was brought from the north of Ireland to America in 1730, when but four years of age. Aurelia Squire was a native of New Haven, Vermont, and of distinguished New England ancestry, being a daughter of Wait Squire and a granddaughter of Lieutenant Andrew Squire. The former married Hannah Powell, a daughter of Colonel Miles Powell. Huldana Squire, a sister of Mrs. Henry, married William G. Henry of Bennington, Vermont, and became the mother of Mrs. Russell A. Alger of Detroit, Michigan.

In the acquirement of an education Horace Chapin Henry attended a district school and later entered the Norwich Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, an institution which was the Alma Mater of Admiral Dewey and many other distinguished officers. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he put aside his studies to enlist in the army and for a year served as orderly sergeant of Company A, Fourteenth Vermont Volunteers, with which he participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Although he did not return to the academy at Norwich after his military experience, he received his degree in regular course, in accordance with the custom of educational institutions during the Civil war. Following his service in the army he was made first lieutenant in the Vermont State Militia and in 1864 he entered Williams College but left that institution a year later to become a student in Hobart College at Geneva, New York, to which place his parents had removed. He was obliged to abandon his collegiate course in 1866, owing to ill health, and, hoping that a change of climate would prove beneficial, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He obtained work with R. B. Langdon, who had gone to that city from Vermont and was largely interested in railway contracting, thus gaining his initial experience in that field of activity. He thoroughly familiarized himself with the business and remained

with Mr. Langdon for ten years, serving during that period as clerk, paymaster and finally becoming superintendent of construction.

It was in 1878 that Mr. Henry secured his first contract for railway construction, it being with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company. He was afterward awarded contracts by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company and with his associates built about one thousand miles of road for those two companies. He also executed many important contracts for the Wisconsin Central, the Duluth, the South Shore & Atlantic, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, the Diagonal, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Great Western and other railroad companies. He built two of the great iron ore docks at Ashland, Wisconsin, also one at Marquette, and the docks at Washburn, that state.

In 1890 Mr. Henry came to the state of Washington to construct for the Northern Pacific Railway Company the original belt line around Lake Washington and afterward built the Everett & Monte Cristo Railway, sixty miles in length. In association with D. C. Shepard & Company of St. Paul, he built the Great Northern Railway from Seattle to Bellingham and from the summit of the Cascades to Everett, as well as the cut-off from Bellingham to Bellevue and the line from Hamilton to Rockford, in the Skagit valley. For the Northern Pacific Railway Company he constructed the lines from Auburn to Palmer and from Hoquiam to the sea, together with the present belt line around Lake Washington. In 1906, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company decided to make its extension to the Pacific coast, he took the contract for nearly seven hundred miles of the route across the states of Idaho and Montana, a contract amounting to about twenty millions of dollars. In this work he employed at times ten thousand men and the total cost for explosives alone was over a million dollars. He also built about two hundred and fifty miles of branch lines for the Milwaukee, the most important of which reach to Everett, Spokane and Moses Lake, and the line connecting the Tacoma Eastern with Grays Harbor.

Turning his attention into other channels, Mr. Henry became president of the Northern Life Insurance Company of Seattle. This company was organized with the primary purpose of competing for the seven million dollars' worth of business which was being given annually by the people of the state to outside concerns for life, accident and health insurance, and the corporation has been remarkably successful, writing new business at the rate of four million dollars per year. Mr. Henry is president of the Pacific Creosoting Company, which owns one of the largest plants in the world for the preservation of timber. Its works are located at Eagle Harbor and have a yearly consumption of two and a half million gallons of creosote, all of which is imported from Europe in the company's own ships. He became vice president of the National Bank of Commerce and

about 1898 succeeded M. D. Ballard in the office of president, which he occupied for seven years. He is now the executive head of the Metropolitan Bank, which under his able direction has become one of the strongest financial institutions of Seattle; is one of the directors of the Community Hotel Corporation, and an active member of the Metropolitan Building Company, which has erected the finest group of office and business structures in the northwest, one of them being named the Henry building. For several years Mr. Henry has been running a pawn shop, as he calls it—The Provident Loan Company—not, however, for the purpose of making money, as across the face of each share of the stock is written: "This stock shall never pay over 7%." This company has made forty or fifty thousand loans, aggregating over one million five hundred thousand dollars. He is a man of unusual energy, foresight and business acumen and his efforts have been resultant factors in everything that he has undertaken.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, in December, 1876, Mr. Henry was married to Miss Susan Elizabeth Johnson of St. John, New Brunswick, a daughter of Captain Johnson, who was lost at sea in 1862. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry were born four children: Langdon Chapin; Paul Mandell; Walter Horace, who died March 31, 1910, at the age of twenty-six years; and Florence Aurelia, who died at Morristown, New Jersey, when eighteen years of age. In memory of his deceased daughter Mr. Henry has erected a beautiful chapel, the Florence Henry Memorial, at The Highlands, and in memory of his son, Walter Horace, he donated land north of the city for the hospital of the Anti-Tuberculosis League and also contributed liberally to the fund for the erection of their administration building. The Henry mansion is situated on Harvard avenue North, and the residence, surrounded by beautiful grounds, is one of the finest in the city.

Mr. Henry is a citizen of the most loyal and progressive type and his public spirit and beneficence have made him widely known. In 1910 he was elected president of the King County Anti-Tuberculosis League, one of the most important organizations of the kind in the country. Commenting on the choice of Mr. Henry for that office, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer said editorially: "Resourceful and methodical in his habits of thought, and possessed of quick initiative and sound judgment, Mr. Henry will unquestionably infuse new life into the fight earnest citizens of this city and county have been waging against tuberculosis, and will bring to the support of energies immediately under his direction the enlightened sympathy and cooperation of the community." A contemporary writer said of him: "H. C. Henry has everything that wealth can provide but his tastes are simple and his most valued possessions are his family and his hosts of friends."

In 1914 the state appropriated a sum of money to defray the expenses of all Civil war veterans living within its borders who were desirous of

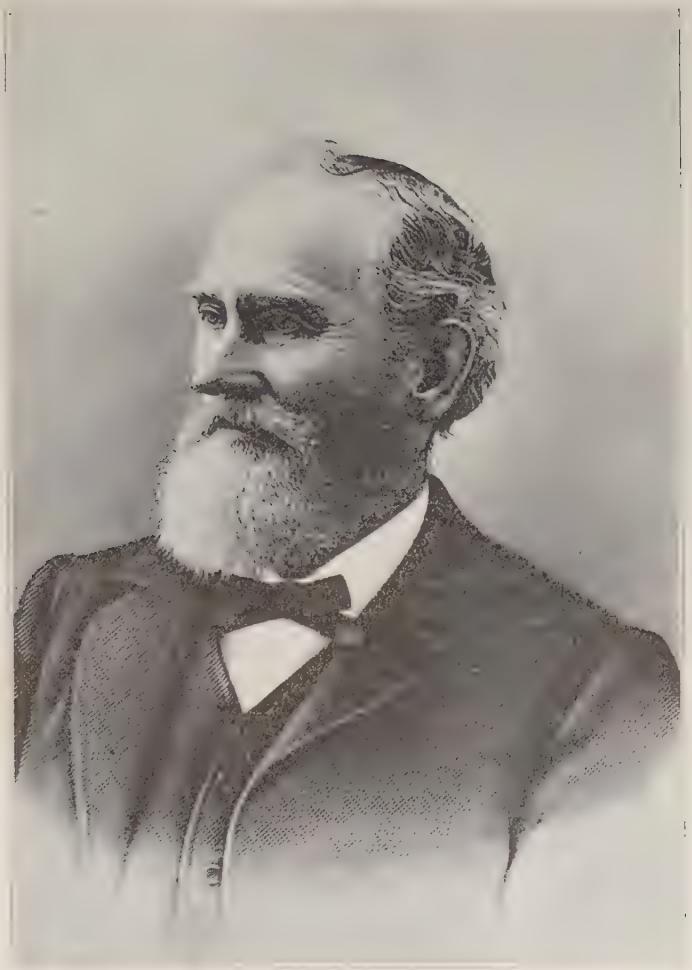
attending the great reunion at Gettysburg. When the time to make the trip had arrived, it was discovered that the sum appropriated was too small by five thousand dollars and that lots would have to be drawn to see who would remain behind. Mr. Henry at once donated the sum necessary, thereby making it possible for every veteran in the state who took part in that great conflict to attend the reunion if he so desired. Mr. Henry is himself a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose ranks are rapidly diminishing, and is deserving of all the honor that is accorded a brave and loyal defender of the nation's honor. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a life member of the Arctic and Rainier Clubs. He acted as president of the last named organization from 1894 until 1900 and for seven terms was president of the Seattle Golf & Country Club. He is also a member of the University and Metropolitan Clubs and was one of the vice presidents of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

To encourage the newsboys of Seattle to save a part of their earnings Mr. Henry sent out the following notice: "Sometime during December, 1915, I will pay three dollars to every newsboy who makes twelve deposits of not less than twenty-five cents each month during the year. Each of the twelve monthly deposits must be made out of his own earnings. Each deposit must be made in some savings bank in the city and will be noted in a little book which must not be lost, as it will be the only evidence that the boy has carried out the contract and is entitled to be paid the three dollars. It is hoped that much more than three dollars will be deposited. The boy is under no obligations to leave the money in the bank afterwards."

Mr. Henry's interests are broad and varied and his life has been fraught with much good to those about him. He has always been an indefatigable worker and his efforts have been crowned by successful and notable achievement. Owing to the extent and importance of his operations he deserves classification with the builders of the west and although he has reached the age of seventy-eight years he is still an active factor in business and financial affairs. He is recognized as a man of broad humanitarian principles as well as exceptional business ability, and no resident of Seattle enjoys in greater degree the respect and esteem of its citizens.

ARTHUR ARMSTRONG DENNY

Though nearly a quarter of a century has passed since Arthur Armstrong Denny was called to the home beyond, his name is still revered and honored by many of the older residents of Seattle as its founder and foremost citizen. He was in the seventy-seventh year of his age when he passed away, on the



ARTHUR A. DENNY

9th of January, 1899, his birth having occurred June 20, 1822, near Salem, Washington county, Indiana. His parents were John and Sarah (Wilson) Denny. The Dennys are a very ancient family of England, Scotland and Ireland. The present branch traces its ancestry from Ireland to America through the great-grandparents, David and Margaret Denny, who settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, previous to the Revolutionary war. There Robert Denny, grandfather of Arthur A. Denny, was born in 1753. In early life he removed to Frederick county, Virginia, where in 1778 he married Rachel Thomas, and about 1790 removed to and settled in Mercer county, Kentucky. There John Denny, father of Arthur A. Denny, was born May 4, 1793, and was married August 25, 1814, to Sarah Wilson, daughter of Bassel and Ann (Scott) Wilson, who was born in the old town of Bladensburg, near Washington City, February 3, 1797. Her parents came to America at an early day. Their maternal and paternal grandparents served in the Revolutionary war. The former belonged to Washington's command at the time of General Braddock's defeat. John Denny was a soldier in the War of 1812, being in Colonel Richard M. Johnson's regiment of Kentucky volunteers. He was also an ensign in Captain McAgee's company and was with General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, when Proctor was defeated and the noted Tecumseh was killed. He was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1840 and 1841 with Lincoln, Yates, Baker and others who afterward became renowned in national affairs. In politics he was first a whig and afterward a republican. For many years he was a justice of the peace. He died July 28, 1875, when eighty-three years of age. His wife died March 25, 1841, when forty-five years of age. About 1816 John Denny and his wife removed to Washington county, Indiana, and settled near Salem, and one year later they removed to Putnam county, six miles east of Greencastle, where they remained for twelve years, and from there went to Knox county, Illinois.

Arthur A. Denny began his education in the log schoolhouse so familiar to the early settlers in the west. The teachers were paid by subscription, so much per pupil, and the schools rarely lasted more than half the year and often but three months. Among the earliest of his recollections was of his father hewing out a farm in the beech woods of Indiana, and the first school he attended was two and one-half miles away. When he became older it was often necessary to attend to home duties half of the day before going to school. By close application he was able to keep up with his class. His opportunities to some extent improved as time advanced. He spent his vacations with an older brother at carpentry and joiner work to obtain the means to pay his expenses during term time.

He became a civil engineer, and was following that profession, also serving as county surveyor, at the time of his marriage, and continued to reside in Illinois, from which state he migrated with his family across the plains in 1851 and arrived at Alki Point, on Puget Sound. The following article, which was

printed in the Seattle Times, is not inappropriate here: "On the 13th of November, 1851, Arthur A. Denny, Carson D. Boren, John N. Lowe, William N. Bell and Charles C. Terry landed on Alki Point, West Seattle, each accompanied by his family. David T. Denny and John N. Lowe had a short time previously visited the Sound and found it a land of promise. In February, 1852, Arthur A. Denny, with Messrs. Bell and Boren, explored Elliott Bay and took soundings along shore with a view of founding a townsite if the location appeared favorable. They at last decided to locate their claims on the east side of the bay and on ground now covered by the peerless Queen City—Seattle. Locations were made on the 15th of February. The southern boundary of the claims, all of which joined in a group, was where Commercial street is located at the present day and the northern boundary where the Bell and D. T. Denny additions join in North Seattle. Work on rearing improvised log cabins began at once. Dr. David S. Maynard, another pioneer whose name is a familiar one to all versed in the early settlement of the Sound, joined the party on the 31st of March following and secured the claim next on the south and which is now comprised in the property lying on the south side of Yesler Way. On April 3d, immediately following Dr. Maynard's selection, Messrs. Bell and Boren removed from Alki Point across the bay and entered upon their claims. A. A. Denny, being ill at the time, did not remove until later. In the latter part of 1852 Henry L. Yesler came from Portland looking for a site to erect a sawmill. Though the idea of a townsite was then taking root with the settlers and was a factor of no small account in the selection of the place, the value of real estate was not considered and Messrs. Boren and Maynard gave a strip of land reaching from the water front to the lake—two and one-half miles back—to Mr. Yesler as an inducement to locate his mill. Mr. Yesler accepted the offer and not long after had his mill in operation. It became the central feature of the embryo-town and was the focus of the thrifty village which soon followed. In 1853, the year following, John N. Lowe disposed of his interest at Alki Point to Charles C. Terry and moved to Olympia. Mr. Terry thereby came into possession of all of Alki Point, which he some time later exchanged with Dr. Maynard for a part of the latter's donation claim. Mr. Terry's new possession was platted as Terry's addition to the city. Much of the same land Mr. Denny took up in 1852 he retained up to the time of his death, having passed away at or near the original site of his first home. In November, 1852, Mr. Denny was a delegate to the Monticello convention, called to take measures to secure a division of the then Oregon territory and establish the territory of Columbia north of the Columbia river. This step resulted in the formation of Washington territory, now the state of Washington. In 1852 Mr. Denny took an active part in the Indian war, being a lieutenant, and in 1865 became territorial delegate to congress under the administration of Governor William Pickering. A. A. Denny was Seattle's

wealthiest citizen. He owned vast property, both real and personal, the latter covering banking, street railway, irrigation and other properties.

"There is no other man in Seattle whose life has been so completely identified with the history of the city. He was not only one of its earliest pioneers but from its primitive days as a frontier settlement, to the latest stages of its metropolitan growth, he has been singularly prominent in all the various departments that have gone to make up its complex and checkered life. Mr. Denny built the rough hewn log cabin in 1853 which housed the first post office and in which, without mail pouch, letter box or desk, he served as Seattle's first postmaster."

At the time of his death Mr. Denny owned much valuable property in Seattle, so much, in fact, that the periods of dull times put a heavy load on his shoulders. He lived in a modest house. His house and barn were the only buildings on one of the most valuable blocks in the city. He owned one-half of the Northern Hotel building and the property on which it rested. He had water-front property west of the hotel and also near the Diamond Ice Company's plant. A large amount of the property included between Ninth avenue and Broadway, Madison and Depot streets (the latter now Denny Way), belonged to him, and holdings in this section included valuable residences. He was a very generous and just man in dealing with purchasers. He sold a site to St. Mark's church at a considerable reduction from the price originally asked for the lot, and he also gave the Congregational church a lot on Second avenue, which it occupied before moving to Third avenue and University street.

Thomas W. Prosch, who has seen Seattle grow from a village to a big city and who knew Mr. Denny intimately, said of him: "Seattle never had a citizen more honored, more trusted, more worthy than Arthur A. Denny. Possessed of honesty, truth, integrity and other virtues in the fullest measure, industrious, energetic and able in every needed direction and movement, he was a tower of strength in the little community in which his lot so long was cast. With intelligence, judgment and sagacity he conducted his affairs both private and public. The people leaned upon him and he never failed them. Their business was his business, their troubles his troubles; his personal history was the history of the town. I cannot conceive of a better, purer, more useful life than that led in Seattle by Arthur A. Denny, its founder and long its foremost citizen. In 1843 Mr. Denny was elected county surveyor of Knox county, Illinois, and after serving for eight years he resigned to come to the Pacific coast. On April 10, 1851, he started with the family across the plains, reached The Dalles on the 11th of August, arrived in Portland on the 23d of August and on November 5th sailed for Puget Sound on the schooner 'Exact,' arriving at their destination on Elliott Bay, November 13, 1851. The landing place was called Alki Point, at that time as wild a spot as any on earth. They landed in the ship's boat when the tide was well out, and while the men of

the party were all busily engaged in removing their goods to a point above high tide, the women and children crawled into the brush, made a fire and spread a cloth to shelter them from the rain. About the time their houses were completed, the little settlement was fortunately visited by Captain Daniel S. Howard, of the brig 'Leonesa,' seeking a cargo of piles, which they had contracted to furnish. This gave them profitable employment, and although the labor was severe, as they did it mostly without teams, they were cheered on with the thought that they were providing food for their families. In February, 1852, in company with William N. Bell and Carson D. Boren, they made soundings of Elliott Bay, along the eastern shore and toward the foot of the tide flats, to determine the character of the harbor, using for that purpose a clothesline and a bunch of horseshoes. After the survey of the harbor they next examined the land and timber around the bay, and after three days of careful investigation, they located claims with a view of lumbering and ultimately laying out a town. Mr. Denny came to this coast impressed with the belief that a railroad would be built across the continent to some point on the northern coast within the (then) next fifteen or twenty years and located on the Sound with that expectation. He believed that Oregon would receive large annual accessions to its population, but in this he was mistaken, mainly because of the opening of Kansas to settlement. In the spring of 1852, when they were ready to move upon their claims, they had the experience of the fall over again in building new cabins in which to live. After the houses were built, they commenced getting out piles and hewn timbers for the San Francisco market, with an occasional cargo for the Sandwich Islands. Vessels in the lumber trade all carried a stock of general merchandise, and from them they obtained their supplies. The captains sold from their vessels while taking on cargo, and upon leaving, turned over the remainder to Mr. Denny to sell on commission. Mr. Denny continued in the commission business until the fall of 1854, when he entered into copartnership with Dexter Horton and David Phillips in a general merchandise business, under the firm name of A. A. Denny & Company. Their capital was very limited. It would hardly purchase a truck load of goods now. But for the time, in a small one-story frame building on the corner of Commercial and Washington streets, afterward occupied by the bank of Dexter Horton & Company, they did the leading business of the town. When the Indian war came on in 1855, the firm dissolved and Mr. Denny went into the volunteer service for six months. Mr. Denny was the only citizen of Seattle elected to membership in the Oregon legislature. This was in December, 1852. He did not serve, however, as so much time was involved in getting the returns of the enormous district, comprising all of what is now Washington and a part of what is now Oregon, that the session ended before the result was known. In fact, the territorial secretary issued no certificate, seeing that it was impossible for the member elect to serve, and Mr. Denny never was officially apprised of the honor done him

by the people. He served as county commissioner or Thurston county, Oregon, when that county covered all the territory north of Lewis county; and when Pierce, King, Island and Jefferson counties were formed by the Oregon legislature, he was appointed a commissioner of King county. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster and received the first United States mail in Seattle on the 29th of August of that year. On the organization of Washington territory he was elected to the house and continued a member of the house of representatives or of the council for nine consecutive sessions. He was speaker of the house the third session. He was registrar of the United States land office at Olympia from 1861 to 1865, when he was elected territorial delegate to the thirty-ninth congress. In 1870 his old friends and business partners, David Phillips and Dexter Horton, founded the bank of Phillips, Horton & Company, and at the death of Mr. Phillips in 1872, Mr. Horton, although alone in business, adopted the name of Dexter Horton & Company. Mr. Denny entered the bank at this time as the executor of the Phillips estate, and after closing the affairs of the estate, he took a half interest in the bank under the existing firm name, which Mr. Horton offered to change at the time, but being fully satisfied with the name, Mr. Denny declined to allow the change. He had been identified with the fortunes and interests of Seattle from the day of its founding and during the active period of his life it was his earnest endeavor to promote and protect those interests to the best of his ability. Not long before his passing he said to a friend: 'My work is practically over. If it has been done in a way to entitle me to any credit, I do not feel that it becomes me to claim it. Should the reverse be true, then I trust the mantle of charity may protect me from the too hard judgment and criticism of those now on the active list, and that I may be permitted to pass into a peaceful obscurity with the hope that their efforts may be more successful than mine.' Thus modestly did the founder of a great and prosperous city refer to his personal career, which was emblematic of honesty and integrity and in many ways worthy of emulation."

Judge Thomas Burke paid him the following tribute: "Mr. Denny was a representative of the very best type of the pioneers who laid the foundations of this commonwealth. He was a man of sterling character, sound judgment and firm will. As a young man he endured the trials, privations and hardships of frontier life in the Pacific Northwest three-fourths of a century ago, but those trials and privations were but a training school to a man like Mr. Denny. They broadened and strengthened the character of the strong man; they discouraged and overwhelmed the weak. Mr. Denny was looked up to from the first as a leader amongst the pioneers who settled on the shores of Puget Sound. He was always trusted implicitly. His judgment in business and public affairs was sought and relied upon. For more than forty-five years the name of Arthur A. Denny of Seattle has stood for strict integrity, sound judgment and conservative business conduct. In conjunction with Mr. Hor-

ton he established the bank of Dexter Horton & Company, and so great was the reputation of that banking institution for honesty and sound business methods that men from all over the Pacific coast would bring or send their earnings to Seattle to be deposited in Horton and Denny's bank because it was as safe as the Bank of England. The great service which that bank rendered to the city of Seattle in giving financial stability to the town, in building up its reputation as a safe business place, it would be hard to overestimate. Mr. Denny in the larger, broader and sounder sense of the term was a public-spirited man. He was not of the class who are forever blazoning their own good works; he was a quiet, retiring man. What he did for the interest of the public and the welfare of the community, he did quietly and in such a way as to attract the least possible attention to himself. His example as a citizen and as a business man has been for nearly half a century one of the most powerful influences for good in this community. Indeed, it is impossible to overestimate the wholesome influence in the daily walks of life of such a man as Mr. Denny. His very presence, his business methods, gave a character of soberness, steadiness and uprightness to the whole business community. He was a charitable man, but he never let his left hand know the good that his right hand was doing. His charities, although they were numerous, rarely found their way into print. He always shunned notoriety of that sort and he was annoyed if some act of kindness of his were made public. This excellent representative of plain, sturdy American manhood will be sorely missed and long remembered in this city which he founded and did so much to build up and sustain."

President F. P. Graves, of the University of Washington, in an address at the Chamber of Commerce, said: "The man in whose memory we are gathered together this afternoon seems to me to have died under circumstances under which all of us might desire and pray to die. He breathed his last in the city which he had himself founded and helped to perpetuate, without an enemy in the world, and surrounded by thousands who feel that his death was to each one of them a personal loss. Among the thousands who mourn his death no one could feel his loss more keenly than the State University. He was its virtual founder and has fostered it ever since its inception. For eight years, through the politics of the time, the territorial legislature kept delaying the use of the munificent endowment of the federal government by locating the University of Washington first at one place and then at another. Its first site was Seattle, then a branch was located at Boisfort Plains, to be given the same income as the main institution; next everything was repealed and the university located at Cowlitz Prairie, and finally it was brought back to Seattle. This vacillation on the part of the legislature might have gone on indefinitely had not Mr. Denny and a few others of like rugged character determined that the youth of the state should not be obliged any longer to do without the benefits of higher education. In 1862 these gentle-

men founded the Puget Sound University and determined to support it themselves. As soon as the legislature found that the State University would now have a rival, matters came to a crisis and they decided to settle the matter by locating the territorial university at Seattle. Thus Arthur A. Denny was the means of inaugurating higher education in this state, and the institution which he founded, with two small exceptions, has been ever since that time moving forward in the path of progress. Need I say that Mr. Denny himself has been the most potent factor in this progress? If it were necessary to add a new piece of apparatus to the scantily furnished laboratories, or equip the miniature museum with a new specimen, or to add another prize as an incentive to youthful scholarship in some direction, or even to don a pair of overalls and patch the leaky roof, Arthur A. Denny was always found ready and willing to lay himself under fresh obligations to the University of Washington. Recently he and his family have voluntarily offered two prizes for excellence in debate to the students, have equipped the School of Mines with the brick necessary for a large furnace and have promised to donate enough pressed brick for the two dormitories, which we hope before long to see erected upon the grounds of the University of Washington. And I may venture to say that in all probability, when those dormitories are erected, the one intended for young men shall bear the name of the honored pioneer, and that for the young women shall be called the Mary A. Denny Hall, in honor of his estimable wife. Mr. Denny seems always to have been in touch with the life of the university. As a legislator, he was constant in protecting its interests, as a regent he was always seeking some new line of progress along which it might move. In fact, as far as any man could be the creator of an institution of learning, the author of its existence, and the nurturer of its childhood and early youth, A. A. Denny was the 'father of the University of Washington.' Such a creation can be attributed to only one other man, our great patriot and statesman, Thomas Jefferson, who founded the University of Virginia. But Jefferson was himself a scholar, while Arthur Denny never laid claim to any higher title than that of pioneer. Had he been a university man, his work would have been glorious, in that he desired to extend such benefits to others. But that a hardy, rugged and industrious pioneer who had not had the opportunity of early training should seek to furnish this opportunity to the coming generation, is a far more glorious attribute, and one of the greatest proofs of the deep character and generosity of Mr. Denny."

When the territorial legislature of 1860-61 decided to establish the institution in Seattle, it did so on condition that ten acres of land "eligibly situated in the vicinity of Seattle" be donated to the college. The site chosen was the ten-acre tract near the center of Seattle on which now stands the old university building. (This land is now the site of the Metropolitan buildings.) The tract was given by A. A. Denny, C. C. Terry and Judge Edward Lander, eight acres being donated by Mr. Denny alone. He never ceased to take a

great interest in the institution and made it many munificent gifts from time to time. The university will always hold his memory in veneration. As President Graves said in his notice to the students of adjournment during the funeral of Mr. Denny, "the University of Washington is mourning the death of its father."

The following proclamation was issued by Mayor Humes out of respect for its old pioneer:

"Whereas: The city of Seattle has lost by death its founder and foremost citizen; and

Whereas: It is fitting that public expression be made by the officials and people of the city of Seattle of their respect and reverence for the character and life work of one who amid constant and arduous trials and privations, and in frequent presence of danger, transplanted from the distant home of his nativity the civilization which has converted what he found a trackless wilderness into a great and flourishing city:

Now, Therefore:—I, Thomas J. Humes, mayor of the city of Seattle, do hereby recommend and direct:

First, That flags be placed at half-mast upon all public buildings of the city.

Second, That all members of the city council, boards, and officials of the city government meet at the City Hall at 12:15 p. m., Thursday, January 12, 1899, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the honored pioneer in a body.

Third, That during the hours of the funeral business be generally suspended and that the public show in as marked a manner as possible the high respect in which their leading fellow citizen was held.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the city of Seattle, this 10th day of January, 1899."

Seattle owes much to A. A. Denny. He was one of the men who located the town and one of the men who gave it its name. He was its first postmaster, one of its first house builders, first producers, first merchants, first mill men, first steamboat men, first railroad men, first bankers and first citizens in all that constitutes good citizenship. He was useful to all about him, was discerning, generous, broad-minded, enterprising, public-spirited, reliable and true. At home, in his business, in society, in the church, in politics, everywhere, he was the same. When a representative citizen was wanted to present the people's cause, when in time of war a leader was needed, when a university was to be inaugurated, when a railroad enterprise was to be started, Mr. Denny was at once the thought of the people and upon their call modestly took the place by common consent assigned to him, and gave his time, his talents, his lands and his money in aid of the popular cause. Mr. Denny's benevolent, kind, broad nature made him the friend, the defender and the supporter of the Indian, the poor man, the child, the weak

and the helpless; his encouraging word was ever given to them; his strong hand outstretched to them. What he did in these ways was done unostentatiously, and was never known except as told by others.

Mr. Denny was married in 1843 to Mary Ann Boren, born in Nashville, Tennessee, November 25, 1822, a member of one of the old families of that state. She was a child when her parents moved to Knox county, Illinois, where she was residing at the time of her marriage. Eight years later Mr. Denny and his family started across the plains. That the long, tedious journey with all of its dangers had not prepared them for the hardships they were yet to undergo, is shown by a memorandum from Mr. Denny's book, "Pioneer Days on Puget Sound," which reads: "When we had landed I went to look for the women and found they were all in tears, for they had already discerned the gravity of the situation. I did not for some time discover that I had gone too far; in fact, it was not until I became aware that my wife and helpless children were exposed to the murderous attacks of the hostile savages that it dawned on me that I had made a desperate venture." In another section of the book Mr. Denny pays a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Denny. He says: "She has been kind and indulgent in all my faults, and in all cases of doubt and difficulty in the long voyage we have made together, without the least disposition to dictate, a safe and prudent adviser." All who knew her during her long life as a resident of this city held her in the same regard as did her husband.

The Post-Intelligencer under date of December 31, 1910, referring to Mrs. Denny, said in part: "Mrs. Denny celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday anniversary on Thanksgiving day of 1910, surrounded by a host of friends. As a member of the first party of white women to land at Alki Point, November 13, 1851, much of the history of the development of Puget Sound is clustered about her life. During the early struggles of the pioneer days Mrs. Denny developed unusual strength of character—days filled with danger, trials and adventure—and in the long years that followed this strength of character found expression in the business career of her husband."

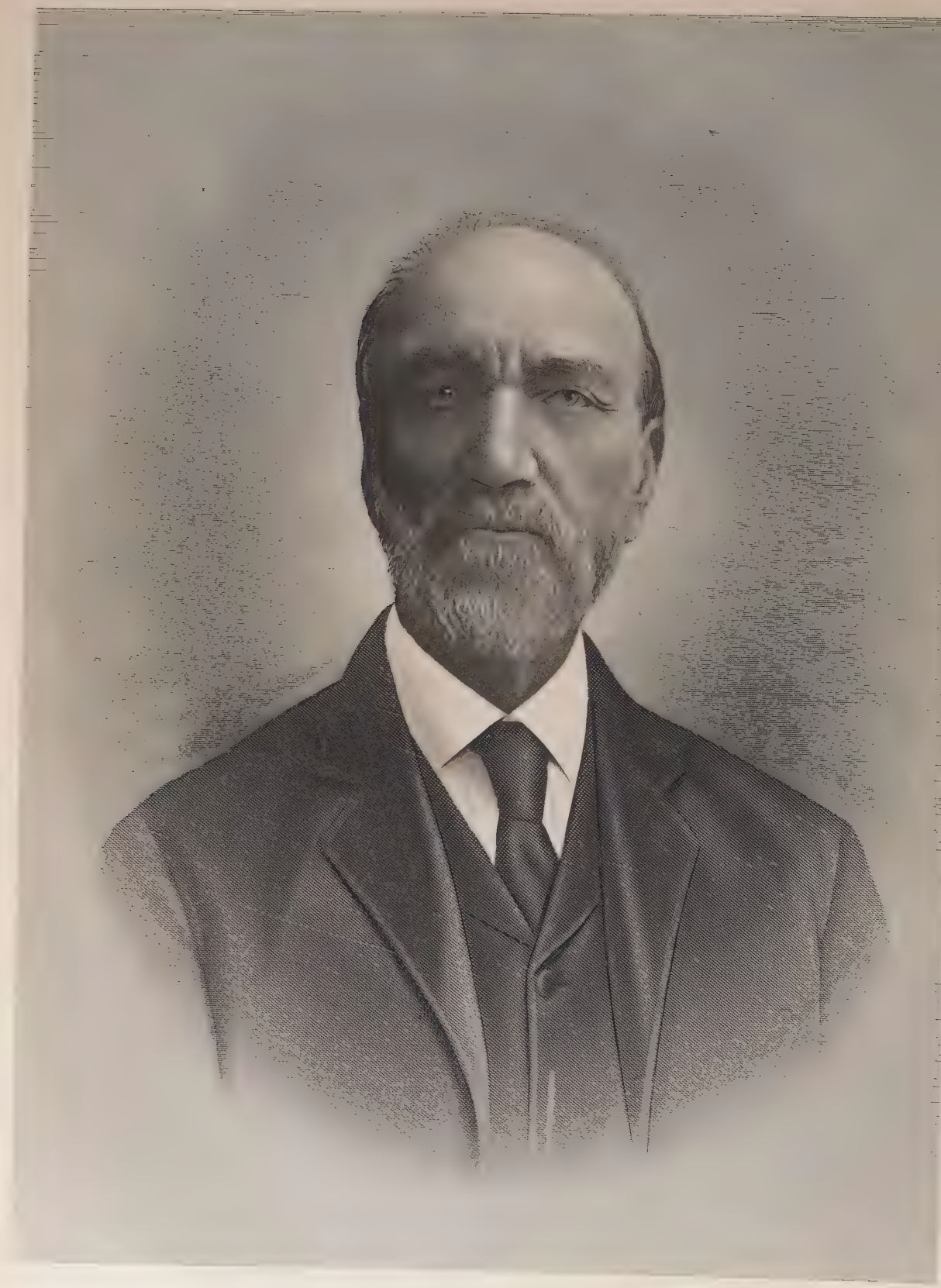
The following editorial appeared in the Post-Intelligencer under date of January 1, 1911: "The death of Mrs. Arthur A. Denny removes one of the last of the noble pioneer women whose experiences in opening the older parts of this country have long passed into tradition. Her own experiences during her long life resembled closely in her earlier days those of the wives of the hardy men who blazed the first trails into Kentucky and Tennessee and into the west of the earlier days of the republic. Herself of pioneer stock, she married early a young man imbued with the pioneer spirit and in 1851 they drove across the plains to the Oregon country, ultimately reaching Puget Sound and establishing the first settlement within the limits of what is now Seattle. All of the toils, sufferings, dangers and hardships of

pioneer days were familiar to her: the toilsome journey by ox team across the plains, the living in little log cabins, the insufficient nutriment, with almost complete dependence upon fisheries and game for subsistence, the fighting with hostile Indians, the immurement in a blockhouse while the men of the settlement resisted the attacks of a besieging force of savages. Having reached a ripe old age far beyond the scriptural span, she has now passed away, with her descendants to the third generation around her and surrounded by every luxury and comfort which great wealth could command. In her long life she had experiences which never again can be duplicated in this country. She had seen a petty, isolated settlement of a handful of pioneers wresting a meager subsistence from the soil in a part of the country so remote that it took weeks and months for communication to pass to the older states, grow into a magnificent city of nearly a quarter of a million people, a city modern in every respect and ready to challenge comparison with old-world cities whose names were familiar hundreds of years ago. Unlike the pioneers of the old west, it was the fortunate lot of herself and her family to reap in their own persons some of the rich rewards which came from opening to the world a new empire and laying the foundations of a great city. Rich also in the love of her descendants and in the hearty respect and admiration of all who had the privilege of her acquaintance, the later years of her life had many compensations for the sufferings and hardships of the pioneer days. Yet the country never will realize in full what it owes to women of the type and experiences of Mrs. Denny."

In a publication of the University of Washington the following tribute was paid her: "In the passing of Mrs. Denny, Washington has lost a true friend. In Denny Hall, Denny Field, the Sarah Loretta Denny fellowships and countless other ways, the university has come to love the name of Denny and as the wife of our first benefactor Mrs. A. A. Denny held a peculiar place in our hearts."

Arthur Armstrong and Mary Ann (Boren) Denny became the parents of six children: Louisa Catherine, whose birth occurred at Abingdon, Illinois, October 20, 1844, is the widow of George Frederick Frye; Margaret Lenora, who was born at Abingdon, Illinois, August 14, 1847, was killed in an automobile accident in Seattle, on the 30th of March, 1915; Rolland Herschell, who was born in Portland, Oregon, September 2, 1851, married Alice Kellogg and is a resident of Seattle; Orion Orvil, whose birth occurred in Seattle, July 17, 1853, married Elva Coulter in 1874, and he died February 25, 1916; Arthur Wilson, who died November 15, 1919, was born in Seattle on the 18th of April, 1859, and married Katherine Orr; Charles Latimer, the youngest son, who died May 13, 1919, was born in Seattle on the 21st of May, 1861, and married Viretta Chambers.

Mrs. Louisa Catherine (Denny) Frye, the eldest of the family, with her brother, Rolland H. Denny, are the only survivors in Seattle of the mem-



Gen. J. Fry

Louisa C. Tuthill

bers of the original party that landed at Alki Point, Mr. Denny then being an infant, ten weeks old, while Mrs. Frye was seven years of age. Probably no other city on the globe approaching the size of Seattle numbers among its residents one who is a survivor of its first party of settlers. Mrs. Frye inherits the strong character and marked capabilities of her revered parents, and while approaching the fourscore mark in years, she retains her keen mentality and directs the management of her extensive business and property interests with a rare sagacity. She is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, loved and esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances.

GEORGE FREDERICK FRYE

The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history. Into the wild mountain fastnesses of the unexplored west went brave men, whose courage was often called forth in encounters with hostile savages. The land was rich in all natural resources, in gold and silver, in agricultural and commercial possibilities, and awaited the demands of men to yield up its wealth. But its mountain heights were hard to climb, its forests difficult to penetrate, and the magnificent trees, the dense bushes or jagged rocks often sheltered the skulking Indian, who resented the encroachment of the "pale-faces" upon his "hunting grounds." The establishment of homes in this beautiful region therefore meant sacrifices, hardships and ofttimes death; but there were some men brave enough to meet the red man in his own familiar haunts and undertake the task of reclaiming the district for purposes of civilization. The rich mineral stores of this vast region were thus added to the wealth of the nation, its forests contributed to the lumber industry, and its fertile valleys added to the opportunities of the farmer and stock raiser; and today the northwest is one of the most productive sections of the entire country. That this is so is due to such men as George Frederick Frye, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of the region. No story of fiction contains more exciting chapters than may be found in his life record, but space forbids an extended account of these.

George F. Frye was born at Drachenburg, Germany, June 15, 1833, in an old stone house which was built in 1649. His parents, Otto and Sophia (Pranga) Frye, were also natives of the fatherland. The former served as burgomaster of his native town for twenty-four years. George F. Frye was the last surviving member of a family of ten children. He came

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

to America at the age of sixteen and after living for three years with a sister in Missouri, he joined a party bound for Portland, Oregon. The trip across the plains was made with ox teams. The following graphic account of the journey was given by Thomas Prather, on the 4th of June, 1914: "George F. Frye and I crossed the continent in 1852, with Judge Gilmore Hayes and Andrew Cowan. We started from Missouri about the 7th of May. There were about ninety-nine in the party, consisting of four brothers of the Hayes and four brothers of the Yantis. All of these men were accompanied by their families. Hayes and Cowan, the leaders of this company, had mule teams; all the others had ox teams. George Frye and I each drove an ox team across the continent, as did also Hillary Butler. We arrived at The Dalles, Oregon, in October. Mr. Frye went to Portland and stayed there during the winter. We worked that winter in a sawmill for sixty or ninety days, and in the spring Frye, Butler and Prather moved to Olympia. From there Butler and Frye came to Seattle. Then he and Butler were engaged in the logging business for a short time. Mr. Frye went to work soon thereafter in the mill for H. L. Yesler and perhaps was there some three or four years. In early history he was a steamboat man, carrying the mail to Whidbey Island and the lower Sound country. Hayes and Cowan and Prather crossed the continent in 1849 and returned inside of twelve months. They did not stick a pick; they bought cattle. Most of the men who crossed the continent at this time seemed to be crazy to get into the mines, but Hayes and Cowan saw other opportunities. They stopped in California, near Kentucky Flat, and bought cattle, paying from one to twenty dollars a head. In four months after that they sold the band of cattle for twenty thousand dollars and returned to Boone county, Missouri, with their gold in their hands, being the first two men to go from Missouri and return within a year. They then formed this party of which Mr. Frye and I were members. Frye was a valuable man on the trail. He handled his ox team well, and was always first to have his oxen yoked and unyoked; he was often called upon to help others when they were in difficulty with their trains. We made from fifteen to thirty miles a day. We traveled until we found grass and water and then would camp for the night. We always had picket guard at night. When we came to the rivers we had no trouble in crossing. Hayes and Cowan having made the trip, they knew just what to do. We had little or no trouble with the Indians. We watched them, though, as that was our business. The cholera epidemic was raging through the trains, and it swept through our train. There were forty deaths, Mr. Hayes, his wife and boy being among those who died. Mr. Frye also suffered from cholera, but not being as sick as many of the others, he kept at his post and still drove his team, many times being so weak that he was forced to sit on the wagon tongue and drive. We had plenty of

provisions—bacon, tea, sugar, coffee. The object in coming was to go to a free country where negro slavery did not exist. Hayes and Cowan were well-to-do men; they had twelve thousand dollars in twenty-dollar gold pieces, and it was the duty of Frye and myself to see that this gold was put on a mule. When we came to The Dalles, Hayes and Cowan bought five hundred head of cattle of emigrants who had passed through. Frye and I looked after this stock."

Mr. Frye spent one winter in Portland and then, with Hillary Butler, for whom the Hotel Butler was named, came in 1853 to Seattle, then a small settlement on the Sound. On October 25, 1860, he married Miss Louisa C. Denny, who was born October 20, 1844, at Abingdon, Illinois, and was the daughter of Arthur A. Denny, the father of Seattle. For a while they lived in a cabin on the site of the Stevens Hotel. Afterward Mr. Frye built a home where the Hotel Barker now stands on Pike street and lived there for forty years. In a quiet, unobtrusive way Mr. Frye was one of the leaders of the early Seattle business men. He established the first meat market. With A. A. Denny and H. L. Yesler he built the first sawmill and the first grist mill. He built and managed the Frye Opera House, which was on the site now occupied by the Stevens Hotel. This was the first theatre deserving of the name in Seattle and was destroyed in the great fire of 1889. Mr. Frye was a member of the first company of volunteers which saw active service during the Indian war of 1855. He also served as a member of the city council. He was captain of the J. B. Libby, one of the early Sound steamers. He started the first brass band in Seattle. He acted as the first Santa Claus. Perhaps the greatest achievement of Mr. Frye was the building of the Hotel Frye. At the age of seventy-seven years he personally supervised the construction of this eleven-story building. A contemporary biographer said: "As the little settlement on Elliott Bay grew into an embryonic metropolis, Frye grew with it. He obtained large realty holdings on Pike street and in the White River valley. * * * Immediately following the fire, Mr. Frye built a substantial five-story brick structure at First and Marion known for many years as the Hotel Stevens. Later he built a home on the north side of Pike street, at the corner of Sixth avenue, where the family lived for many years. The old home was razed in 1905 when Mr. Frye built the Hotel Barker, naming the building the M and A building for his deceased sons, Marion and Arthur. Although he was offered many times a price which would have netted him a big profit, Mr. Frye steadfastly refused to dispose of his one hundred and twenty foot corner at Third avenue and Yesler Way and in 1908 began his last and greatest work as a builder—the new and fireproof Louisa C. Frye building, eleven stories in height, and known as the Hotel Frye. He personally superintended the work on the building, and when it was opened April 6, 1911, he came from his home

to participate with old-timers and the newer generations in the festivities of that occasion. During nearly sixty years' residence here Mr. Frye was never known to speak ill of anyone. It was one of his most dominant traits and it was related in his own family he would not permit evil speaking of others. This trait and his rugged honesty were most conspicuous in the man, not forgetting his unwavering faith in Seattle and her people. He was a charter member and a trustee of the Pioneers Association and he participated in every annual gathering of that organization."

The following is an editorial which appeared in one of the local papers when Mr. Frye was called to his final rest on the 2d of May, 1912: "In the passing of George Frederick Frye, Seattle has lost a citizen who cannot be replaced. He was the type of the empire builder—the aggressive, self-reliant, generous product that found its way to this coast at the dawn of American development. He belonged to the intrepid group that knew how to drive the ox team across the plains, and having been trained in that exacting school, he brought to bear in this region the ability and resourcefulness that have always been the chief glory of the American pioneer. Seattle early felt the impress of his constructive hand. It is a far cry in the pages of local history from 1853 to 1912, for that interval covers the growth of Seattle practically from the start. Mr. Frye dated back to the beginning, and from the first he was active and prominent. Fifty-nine years is a long time in the span of any community, and in Seattle it covers every step of the way from the founding of the sawmill town, through the uprising of the Indians, and on to the wonderful metropolis of the present day. Mr. Frye not only witnessed it all—he was an integral and a commanding part of it. * * * One needs only to turn the pages of Seattle's history to find Mr. Frye's enduring traits written into the very foundations of the city. There was the stupendous calamity of the fire of 1889. He was ill at the time, but he rose up and gave of himself with such zeal to the task of rebuilding and of wiping out the traces of destruction that his friends declared the misfortune had restored his health. In that marvelous gathering of citizens, while yet the embers were hot from the holocaust, one of the best words of encouragement was given in the announcement that Mr. Frye had already let the contract for a new opera house and would have the structure completed within sixty days. Such was the spirit of the times personified in George Frederick Frye, and while the present generation renders a word of praise, it can well reflect that the town had to grow into a metropolis, because the men back of it were invincible."

To George F. and Louisa C. (Denny) Frye were born six children, namely: James Marion, who passed away in 1905, leaving a wife, Mrs. Loretta (Ripley) Frye, and two children, Russell and Ruth Louise; Mary Louisa, the widow of Captain George H. Fortson of Seattle; Sophie S., who is the wife of Daniel Waldo Bass; George Arthur, who died in 1892; Roberta

Gertrude, who is the wife of Paul H. Watt and the mother of three children, Robert Denny, John Reid and Richard Frye; and Elizabeth Helen, the wife of Virgil Newton Bogue.

HON. GEORGE DONWORTH

George Donworth was born at Machias, Maine, on the 26th of November, 1861, and his parents were Patrick Enright and Mary Eliza (Baker) Donworth. His sister, Grace Donworth, is a well known writer, being the author of "Letters of Jennie Allen to Her Friend, Miss Musgrove," published in 1908; and "Down Home With Jennie Allen," issued in 1910. She is also a contributor to several leading magazines and is the possessor of marked literary talent.

George Donworth acquired his higher education in Georgetown University, from which he was graduated in 1881, and two years later he was admitted to the bar. He began his professional career at Fort Fairfield, Maine, and in 1888 arrived in Seattle, where he has since made his home. For several years he was identified with the law firm of Piles, Donworth & Howe, and in 1890 he was chosen a member of the first commission entrusted with the task of framing a new charter for Seattle, following the admission of Washington into the Union. In 1892 he was elected corporation counsel of Seattle and in May, 1909, he was appointed United States district judge for the western district of Washington. He continued to fill that office until 1912, when he resigned. He has since been engaged in the practice of law at Seattle as a member of the firm of Donworth, Todd & Higgins.

Judge Donworth was married August 22, 1889, to Miss Emma Tenny of Houlton, Maine. They have two sons and a daughter: Charles Tenney Donworth (B. A., Yale, 1914; LL.B., University of Washington, 1916) is a lawyer of Seattle; Robert Baker Donworth (B. A., Yale, 1919; B. S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1921) is an engineer in New York City, and Mary Donworth is a student at the University of Washington.

Judge Donworth was allied with the democratic party until 1896, but has since been a republican in his political views. From 1907 until 1909 he was a member of the Seattle school board. He belongs to the Rainier, Seattle Yacht and Seattle golf and country clubs and to the University Club of New York City. His professional relations are with the Seattle and Washington State Bar associations and he was honored with the presidency of the latter organization in 1899. In 1922-23 he was a member of the committee on international law of the American

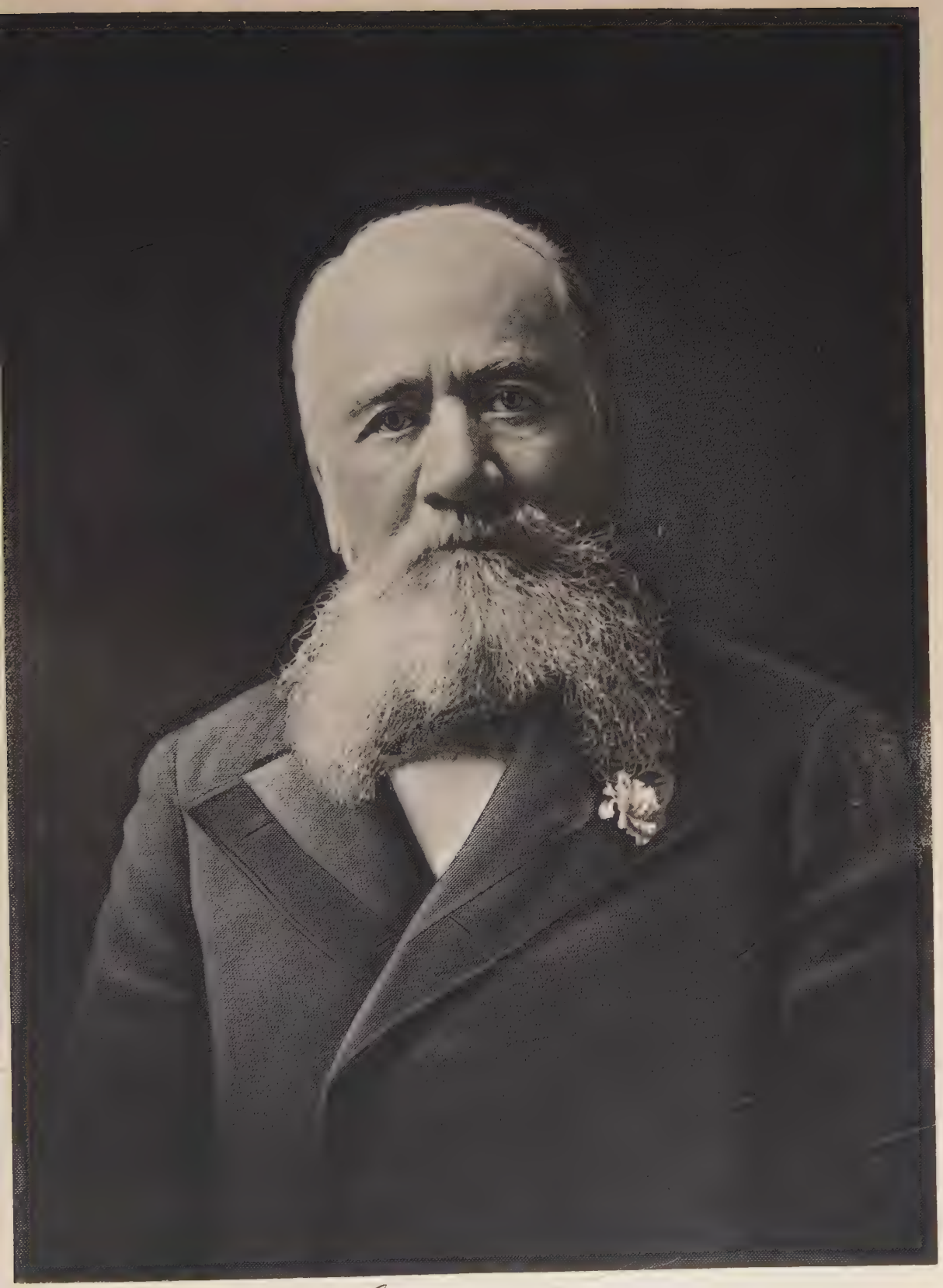
Bar Association. In March, 1923, Governor Louis F. Hart appointed him a member of the board of regents of the University of Washington. He has also received from the government of Italy the decoration of the Order of the Crown of Italy. His activity in the direction of arousing public interest in the United States civilian military training camps has been recognized in his appointment as civilian aide to the secretary of war for the State of Washington.

JOHN LEARY

The name of John Leary is closely interwoven with many events which stand prominently forth upon the pages of Seattle's history. Large business interests and many important municipal projects profited by his leadership and cooperation and thus his work became an integral chapter in the annals of the city. Although eighteen years have elapsed since he was called from the scene of his earthly activities, his memory is still cherished by those who knew him and the effect of his labors is yet felt in the upbuilding and improvement of the city.

A native of Canada, John Leary was born at St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, on the 1st of November, 1837. At an early age he started out in life on his own account and soon developed an unusual aptitude for business and a genius for the successful creation of large enterprises. He first turned his attention to the lumber industry, with which he was connected from 1854 until 1867 as a manufacturer and shipper, and he also engaged extensively in general merchandising at St. John and at Woodstock, New Brunswick. He acquired a modest fortune, but the repeal of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada resulted in losses for him. Crossing the border into Maine, he conducted a lumber business at Houlton, that state, for some time and then decided to transfer his operations to the Puget Sound country with its vast resources and possibilities.

In 1869 Mr. Leary arrived in Seattle, finding here a little frontier village with a population of about one thousand, but he soon realized the fact that a great future awaited it and from that time until his death played a most important part in the city's upbuilding and development. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law as a member of the firm of McNaught & Leary, with which he was connected until 1878, when he became a partner in the firm of Struve, Haines & Leary. Four years later he withdrew from the profession and became a factor in the management of gigantic commercial and public enterprises which have led not only to the improvement of the city but also to the development



John Leary

of the surrounding country. Meanwhile he had been called to public office, serving for several terms as a member of the city council of Seattle. In 1884 he was elected mayor and his was a notable administration during the formative period in the city's history, characterized by progressive measures and the introduction of new methods. The office was not a salaried one at that time, but Mr. Leary gave much time and thought to municipal affairs and was the first mayor to keep regular office hours. Through his efforts First avenue, then a mud hole, was improved and planked and he exercised his official prerogatives in such a manner that the public welfare was greatly promoted. Through the conduct and direction of important business enterprises his work was perhaps of even greater value to Seattle. A contemporary historian said in this connection:

"When he came to Seattle none of the important enterprises which have made possible its present greatness had been inaugurated. The most vital period of the city's history had just begun. Only men of the keenest foresight anticipated and prepared for a struggle, the issue of which meant the very existence of the city itself. No city so richly endowed by nature ever stood in such need of strong, brave and sagacious men. Mr. Leary was among the first to outline a course of action such as would preserve the supremacy of Seattle, and with characteristic energy and foresight he threw himself into the work. A natural leader, he was soon at the head of all that was going on. A pioneer among pioneers, it fell to his lot to blaze the way for what time has proven to have been a wise and well directed move. When the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sought to ignore and possibly to commercially destroy Seattle, Mr. Leary became a leader of resolute men who heroically undertook to build up the city independent of the opposition of this powerful corporation. To this end the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad was built, an enterprise which at that time served a most useful purpose in restoring confidence in the business future of the city, and which has ever since been a source of large revenue to the place. Throughout the entire struggle, which involved the very existence of Seattle, Mr. Leary was most actively engaged, and to his labors, his counsel and his means the city is indeed greatly indebted."

In 1872 Mr. Leary turned his attention to the development of the coal fields of this locality, opening and operating the Talbot mine in connection with John Collins, and bringing the first coal to Seattle. He also aided in organizing a company for supplying the city with the first gas and served as its president until 1878. He also secured the establishment of the waterworks system, bringing in the first water from Lake Washington, and along these and many other lines his efforts were so directed that inestimable benefits resulted to the city. He was numbered among those who laid the foundation for the future growth and importance of Seattle and it was he who made known to the world the resources of the city in iron and

coal. Between the years 1878 and 1880 he had exploring parties out all along the west coast to Cape Flattery and on the Skagit and Similkameen rivers, also through the Mount Baker district and several counties in eastern Washington. His explorations proved conclusively that western Washington was rich in coal and iron, while here and there valuable deposits of precious metals were to be found, and the expenses incurred in securing this information were borne entirely by Mr. Leary, thus saving the state funds.

It is impossible to measure the full extent of Mr. Leary's efforts, for his activities touched almost every line leading to public progress. In 1882 he became principal owner of the Seattle Post, now consolidated with the Intelligencer under the style of the Post-Intelligencer. He brought about the amalgamation of the morning papers and erected what was known as the Post building, one of the best of the early business blocks of the city. In 1883 he was associated with Mr. Yesler in the erection of the Yesler-Leary block, at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars, but this building, which was then the finest in the city, was destroyed by the great fire of June, 1889. Mr. Leary was also active in establishing the Alaska Mail service, resulting in the development of important trade connections between that country and Seattle. He was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, which he aided in organizing, and he also became president of the Seattle Land & Improvement Company, of the West Coast Improvement Company and the Seattle Warehouse & Elevator Company. He served on the directorate of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, was one of the directors of the West Street & North End Electric Railway Company, which he aided in organizing, and was likewise a promoter and director of the James Street & Broadway Cable & Electric Line. In financial circles he figured prominently as president of the Seattle National Bank, but was obliged to resign that office owing to the pressure of his other business interests. In February, 1891, he organized the Columbia River & Puget Sound Navigation Company, capitalized for five hundred thousand dollars, in which he held one-fifth of the stock. The company owned the steamers Telephone, Fleetwood, Floyd, Bailey Gatzert (this vessel, Bailey Gatzert, having previously been built by Mr. Leary and operated by him between Seattle and Tacoma), and other vessels, operating between Puget Sound and Victoria, British Columbia. Previous to his death a biographer wrote as follows of Mr. Leary:

"It is characteristic of Mr. Leary's make-up that he moves on large lines and is never so happy as when at the head of some great business enterprise. His very presence is stimulating. Buoyant and hopeful by nature, he imparts his own enthusiasm to those around him. He has not overlooked the importance of manufacturing interests to a city like Seattle, and over and over again has encouraged and aided, often at a personal

loss, in the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, having in this regard probably done more than any other citizen of Seattle. He has ever recognized and acted on the principle that property has its duties as well as rights, and that one of its prime duties is to aid and build up the community where the possessor has made his wealth. There are few men in the city, therefore, who, in the course of the last twenty years, have aided in giving employment to a larger number of men than Mr. Leary, or whose individual efforts have contributed more of good to the general prosperity of Seattle."

On the 21st of April, 1892, Mr. Leary was united in marriage to Miss Eliza P. Ferry, a daughter of Governor Elisha P. Ferry, and they shared life's joys and sorrows until death terminated the career of Mr. Leary on the 9th of February, 1905, when he was sixty-eight years of age. He had practically retired from business about 1893 and he left a large estate.

Just before his death Mr. Leary began the erection of one of the finest residences in Seattle and took great pleasure in planning his home, but did not live to occupy it. Mrs. Leary still resides in Seattle and her influence has also been a potent factor for good in the city. She has been very active in charitable work and is prominent in the Sunset Club and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Leary was a member of the Rainier Club, the leading social organization of Seattle, and served as its president. He was a man of generous impulses and his good deeds were the expression of a nature that reached out to all humanity. He was the soul of honor in business as well as in private life and to know him was to be his friend. He belonged to that class of men who have the constructive faculties largely developed—the natural leaders who are so necessary in the development of a new country and who prepare the way for the oncoming thousands. He was a constant and untiring laborer in all that makes for progress in the world's work and his life was one of great benefit and value to his fellowmen.

ELMER E. TODD

Elmer E. Todd has been connected with the practice of law at Seattle since 1899, and gradually has advanced to a position of leadership. He was born in Dixon, Illinois, May 7, 1873, and his parents were James H. and Charlotte T. Todd. The father was a native of New York and his life was devoted to merchandising. His ancestors were natives of Wales, and representatives of the family fought in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary war.

The public schools of Dixon, Illinois, afforded Elmer E. Todd his

early educational opportunities and he afterward entered the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1896, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law at Dixon, Illinois, and began the practice of his profession in Seattle in 1899. He soon proved his ability and his professional labors have been rewarded by well-merited success. On the 1st of November, 1907, he became United States attorney for the western district of Washington and continued to fill that office until the 1st of May, 1912, discharging his duties faithfully and efficiently. He now concentrates his attention upon the private practice of law and is a member of the firm of Donworth, Todd & Higgins, one of the leading law firms of the city. Mr. Todd is also an officer and director in a number of Seattle corporations.

At Dixon, Illinois, on the 9th of March, 1904, Mr. Todd was united in marriage to Miss Relura P. Hunt, a daughter of Charles C. and Lucy W. Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Todd have become the parents of three children: Charles Hunt, Thomas and Lucy. Through his connection with the Golf Club of Seattle, Mr. Todd obtains needed recreation and he is also a member of the Rainier Club. Mr. Todd resides at No. 123 Madrona place, North.

MANSON FRANKLIN BACKUS

One of the outstanding figures in financial circles of the Pacific Northwest is Manson Franklin Backus, president of the National Bank of Commerce, of Seattle, and dean of Seattle bankers. Mr. Backus has been identified with the city's banking interests for nearly thirty-five years and has long been accorded a position of leadership among Seattle's ablest financial executives. He comes from an old New England family whose ancestral line is traced back to William Backus of Norwich, England, who settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1633 and removed to Norwich in 1659, becoming one of the original proprietors of the town and giving it the name of his English birthplace. John Backus, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, who came over in the Mayflower. Spencer, Stebbins, Downing, Baker and other names familiar in the annals of New England are included among Mr. Backus' American ancestors. His great-grandfather, John Backus, was one of the soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary war and the family has always been noted for its spirit of patriotism, derived directly from those who carved the nation out of the wilderness.

Manson F. Backus was born May 11, 1853, on a farm in South Livonia, New York, and his mother died while he was still an infant. When he was

three years old his father, Clinton T. Backus, removed to Lima, New York, and in 1860 to Union Springs, in the Empire state. The son attended the common schools and spent the period from 1863 until 1865 on the home farm, acquiring valuable training during that time. Going back to the town, he attended Oakwood Seminary, an academy conducted by Quakers, and completed his course there in 1871. He then became a student at the Central New York Conference Seminary, a Methodist institution at Cazenovia, and after his graduation entered the first National Bank of Union Springs, of which his father was president. Beginning at the bottom, he gradually worked his way through every department of the institution and in 1875 was made cashier. He held that position for thirteen years and in the meantime had become general manager of the Cayuga Plaster Company, acting in that capacity from 1875 until 1889. From 1881 until 1885 he served as postmaster of Union Springs under appointment of President Garfield and during that period took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar at Buffalo, New York, in January, 1889.

Prior to that year Mr. Backus had become acquainted with the late Edward O. Graves, who had been chief of the bureau of engraving and printing of the United States treasury department, and they decided to come to the west. After visiting many cities in this part of the country they selected Seattle as the most favorable location for financial investment, and in the year of the great fire located in this city, organizing the Washington National Bank, of which Mr. Backus became cashier. In 1896 he was made vice president and from 1900 until 1906 filled the office of president. In June of the latter year he was elected president of the National Bank of Commerce, with which the Washington National Bank was then amalgamated, and Mr. Backus has remained the executive head of this institution. The National Bank of Commerce, in its foremost position among Seattle's strongest and most ably managed banks, is largely the outcome of Mr. Backus' opinions, labors and experience and its magnificent success is, to no small extent, attributable to his thorough understanding of finance, his knowledge of human nature and his marked executive ability.

In 1889 Mr. Backus was one of the founders of the Seattle Clearing House Association and served as its president 1901—1903, 1914—1916, and during 1921, 1922 and 1923, being its present executive head. Mr. Backus is the only man, yet active in banking circles, who was in the banking business at the time the Clearing House Association was organized. In 1906 he was honored with the presidency of the Washington State Bankers Association and in the same year he was vice president for the state of Washington, of the American Bankers Association. When the federal reserve organization committee held its hearing in Seattle in 1914, Mr. Backus was appointed chairman of the joint committee of the clearing house and the Chamber of Commerce to present the city's claim for the location of one of the federal reserve

banks. He has been a director of the Seattle branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco ever since it was established in this city. At the outbreak of the World war he was selected as president of the National Currency Association of Washington, formed to enable its bank members to take out emergency circulation under the provisions of the so-called Aldrich-Vreeland act. He was one of the founders and the first treasurer of the Metropolitan Building Company and aided in organizing the National Building & Loan Association, now the Washington Mutual Savings Bank. During the panic of 1893 Mr. Backus was appointed by the United States circuit court as receiver of two important street railways and a large lumber company. In that year he also served on the executive committee of the Seattle Clearing House, which successfully steered the clearing house banks through that great panic without a single failure, an achievement without a parallel. In 1896 he organized the banking house of Graves & Backus at New Whatcom, now the First National Bank of Bellingham, an institution which has become as successful in the smaller field as the National Bank of Commerce is in Seattle. He has also served as a director of the Seattle Trust Company, the International Timber Company, the Lake Chelan Land Company and of other large enterprises. During the war he was appointed a member of the District Commission on Capital Issues.

In 1873 Mr. Backus married Miss Emma Cornelia Yawger, who passed away in 1884, leaving two children: Helen Irene, who died in 1907; and Leroy M., of whom a more extended mention will be found elsewhere in this work. For his second wife Mr. Backus married Miss Lue Adams of King Ferry, New York. Her demise occurred in February, 1901. In June of the following year Mr. Backus was married at Greens Farms, Connecticut, to Miss Elise Piutti.

Mr. Backus gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party and is keenly interested in matters that affect the general welfare. He is identified with the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Washington Society of the Sons of the Revolution and is also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Rainier Club, the Press Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club, and the Tacoma Country and Golf Club. Mr. Backus has proven himself a citizen of worth and when Seattle undertook the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition he became one of the commissioners to the Orient and the Philippines and made a trip around the world in the exposition's interest in 1907-8. When the city was planning to erect the fine building of the Young Women's Christian Association he was one of the most active workers for and generous contributors to that worthy project, and he has also taken much interest in the welfare of the University of Washington, of which he was appointed a regent in 1909. At the outbreak of the World war he was appointed chairman of the state commission on Military Training Camps Association. He is kindly, charitable,

with a strongly developed æsthetic side, and possesses a quiet vein of humor. He finds recreation in travel and motoring. He is a student of the classics and greatly enjoys reading the works of the English poets and prose writers of the periods of Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria, while he also has more than a casual acquaintance with such writers as Milton and Shelley. He delights in collecting fine prints, specializing in the productions of the great etchers from Rembrandt to Whistler. Gifted with keen business insight and a broad grasp of affairs, Mr. Backus has had a career of unusual activity and of notable success. The elements were happily blended in the rounding out of his nature; for he unites the refinements of life with the sterner qualities of manhood, and his labors have been manifestly resultant.

FRANK WATERHOUSE

Coming to the Puget Sound country thirty years ago, Frank Waterhouse became one of the pioneers in building up the shipping industry in the Pacific Northwest and many of Seattle's foremost business enterprises owe their inception and development to his initiative spirit, administrative powers and broad vision. Mr. Waterhouse is a native of England. He was born in Cheshire, August 8, 1867, a son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth Waterhouse, and acquired his education in private schools of his native land. In 1882, when a youth of fifteen, he came to the United States and ten years later made his way to the Puget Sound country, where he has since resided.

Perceiving the superior advantages offered here for the development of ocean shipping, Mr. Waterhouse at once concentrated his efforts in that direction and it is largely owing to his labors that Seattle has become one of the greatest ports in the world. He established one of the first steamship lines from Puget Sound to Alaska; the first steamship line from Puget Sound to Manila; the first steamship line to the Hawaiian Islands and to Australia. He was instrumental in establishing the first regular steamship service between Puget Sound and Europe, via the Suez Canal, and was primarily responsible for the development of the Russian trade across the Pacific, through the port of Vladivostok. In 1895 he became secretary of the Pacific Navigation Company, of which he was later made general manager, and resigned that office in 1897 to organize Frank Waterhouse & Company, Ltd., of England, for the development of the Alaskan trade. He was president of that concern, of the Arlington Dock Co., and is also the chief executive officer of Frank Waterhouse, Inc., Frank Waterhouse & Co. of Canada, Ltd., the Seattle Taxicab Company and other large business organizations.

He became foreign freight agent of the Union Pacific System and general agent at United States ports on the Pacific for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Glen Line, Furness Withy & Co., Ltd., and other steamship lines.

Mr. Waterhouse is president and prime mover of the Community Hotel Corporation and is just completing his second year as president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and for eight years has been chairman of the Seattle Chapter of the American Red Cross. He is a trustee of the Seattle Community Fund, the Washington Children's Home and of several other charitable and philanthropic institutions. He is an overseer of Whitman College.

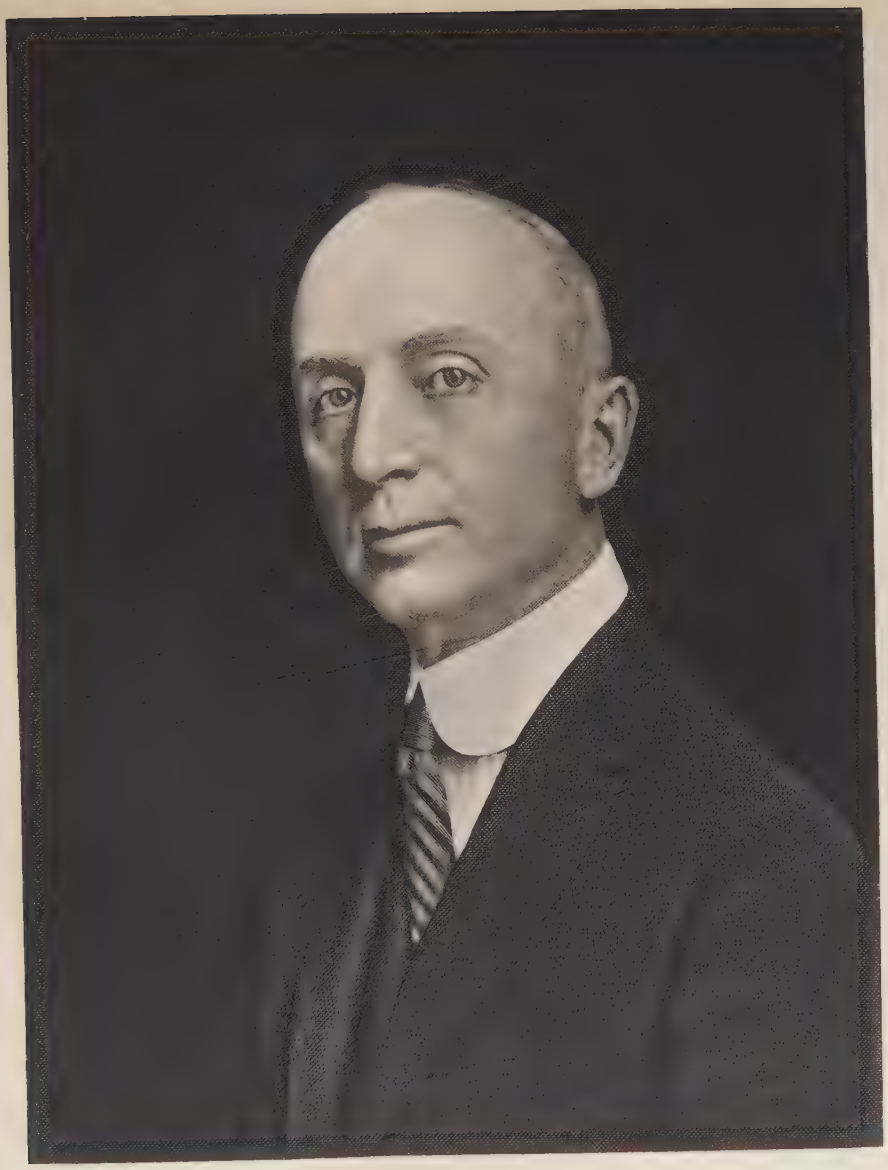
At Tacoma, Washington, on the 8th day of February, 1891, Mr. Waterhouse was married to Miss Lucy Dyer Hayden, a daughter of John C. Hayden. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse are: Joseph, Hayden, Gladys, Mary and Muriel. Mr. Waterhouse is appreciative of the social amenities of life and has membership in the Rainier, Transportation, Press, China, Japan and Seattle golf and country clubs of this city.

Opportunity has ever been to him the call to action. He has the fine perspective and sound judgment of the man of large affairs and in the many fields in which he has operated his broad mind and strong personality have placed him in the vanguard.

MORRIS ALLEN ARNOLD

President of the First National Bank of Seattle, Morris Allen Arnold is one of the outstanding figures in financial circles of the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Arnold's experience as a banker began at the outset of his business career more than thirty-five years ago, and includes a prominent connection with financial institutions and projects throughout the middle west and inter-mountain country, before he came to Seattle.

He was born at Mexico, Missouri, May 1, 1866, and represents one of the old and prominent families of that locality. His maternal grandfather, Judge John Bingle Morris, settled in Mexico city in 1832 and erected the first mercantile establishment there, served as the first postmaster of the town, and was the first judge of the county court of Audrain county, Missouri. He was a personal friend of Judge Moss, father of Mrs. Morris A. Arnold, and they practiced in adjoining counties. Judge Moss was circuit attorney and made the trips to the courts in surrounding counties on horseback. Judge John B. Morris spent the remainder of his life in Mexico city, becoming recognized as one of the foremost men of



M. A. Arnold

that community, and a monument was erected to his memory. It bears the following inscription: "This unique monument in memory of John B. Morris, former district judge, postmaster and county clerk, who built the first residence and business building in Mexico in 1836." He reared a large family, many of whom are still living in Mexico and vicinity, and his daughter, Ophelia Elizabeth Morris, married R. R. Arnold. They became the parents of the subject of this review and the father was an able financier, serving for forty years as president of the First National Bank of Mexico, Missouri.

Morris A. Arnold acquired his public school education in Mexico, Missouri, and afterward became a student at the Missouri State University. His connection with financial affairs dates from 1888, when he entered the service of the First National Bank of Mexico, Missouri, gaining his first practical knowledge of banking in the institution of which his father was president. Later he went to St. Louis and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Third National Bank of that city. His initiative spirit led him to establish the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Centralia, Missouri, of which he was cashier until April, 1897, when he resigned, having been appointed state bank examiner for Missouri, and during his occupancy of that office he came into contact with all of the large banks and trust companies of the state and gained wide experience in banking. His term of service covered four years and on the expiration of that period Mr. Arnold went to Montana, where he became interested in banking, land, cattle and other business enterprises. His identification with Seattle dates from 1907, when he assumed the duties of president of the First National Bank of this city, which he has since capably discharged. Mr. Arnold has watched every indication pointing to success and under his guidance the First National has enjoyed a most prosperous existence. His foresight, enterprise and marked executive ability have been important factors in placing this institution in a foremost position among Seattle's strongest and best managed banks. His high standing as a financier is indicated in the fact that on January 1, 1919, he was appointed a director of the Seattle branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and has since served in that capacity. In August, 1908, he was elected to the presidency of the Clearing House Association. Among his other business connections he is one of the directors of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company of Seattle, a director and vice president of the Hofius Steel & Equipment Company and executor of the W. D. Hofius estate.

On the 11th of October, 1893, Mr. Arnold married Miss Georgie Moss of Paris, Missouri, a daughter of Judge David Hickman and Melville E. (Hollingsworth) Moss, the former of whom was president of The National Bank of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have a son, Lawrence M., who was born November 20, 1894, and received his higher education in Cornell

University. He is now manager of the bond department of the First National Bank of Seattle. Mr. Arnold is appreciative of the social amenities of life and is a member of the Rainier and Seattle Golf and Country Clubs. He is regarded as one of Seattle's ablest bankers and business men, capable of controlling large affairs and at his best in solving intricate financial problems. Mr. Arnold resides in The Highlands.

WILLIAM DAVID PERKINS

William David Perkins, president of the banking house that bears his name, is a well known figure in financial circles of Seattle. He has been for thirty-four years identified with the banking interests of the State of Washington and for more than three decades has been at the head of one of the substantial banking houses of the city. He is a native of Massachusetts, born on the 23d day of May, 1867, and his parents were David and Hannah S. (Dunn) Perkins. In the paternal line he is descended from Stephen Batchelder and John Cotton—two names that figure conspicuously upon the pages of American history, and his maternal ancestors were natives of Scotland.

After finishing his public school training William D. Perkins completed a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Boston, Massachusetts. Early in 1883 he became a bookkeeper for the firm of Crocker & Blake, commission merchants of Boston, but remained with them for only a few months. Lured by the spirit of adventure, he started for the West and in September of the same year reached Seattle. However, at that time he did not become a permanent resident of the state and several months later returned to the East, securing a position in the offices of the Erie Railway Company at Boston. Recognition of his ability on the part of his employers led to his advancement and eventually he was made cashier and chief clerk of the New England agency of that company. In October, 1888, he severed his connection with that corporation and entered the service of the German-American National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, but resigned at the end of seven months to accept a position with the People's Savings Bank, with which he continued until June, 1890. Mr. Perkins has since been a resident of Washington and soon after linking his fortunes with those of the Evergreen state he became identified with financial affairs, as the organizer of the Citizens National Bank at Dayton, Columbia County. He placed the institution upon a substantial basis and continued at its head until June, 1892, when he sold the controlling interest and established his home in Seattle. In November of the following year he founded the

banking house of William D. Perkins & Company, of which he has since been the president, and the institution has taken its place among the well known financial concerns of the city. In control of this institution Mr. Perkins has displayed marked executive force, foresight and enterprise and has so directed his efforts as to inspire and win the confidence of the public. He is also interested in various other financial institutions in the state and at one time served as vice president of the First National Bank of Sunnyside, Washington.

On the 18th of November, 1891, Mr. Perkins was married to Miss Cora Ells Chamberlin, a daughter of Albert Strong and Augusta (Ells) Chamberlin. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have four children: Helen Josephine, Russell Chamberlin, Sarah Jane and Polly. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Arctic Club and also belongs to the Seattle Golf and Country Club. He is likewise identified with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of the Revolution and the Knights of Pythias. His prominently marked characteristics are those which make for personal popularity and in business affairs he manifests the resourcefulness, discernment and ready understanding of involved interests which combine to make him one of the factors in the promotion of banking interests of the city.

LIVINGSTON BOYD STEDMAN

Livingston Boyd Stedman, a well known and highly esteemed representative of the Seattle bar, is junior member of the firm of Hastings & Stedman, which has been in existence for thirty years and is the oldest in the city. Mr. Stedman is a native of the east. He was born in Dorchester, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, February 2, 1864, and his parents were Daniel B. and Susan L .(Boyd) Stedman. The mother was a daughter of the Rev. George and Elizabeth (Livingston) Boyd of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Robert H. Livingston, an officer in the Revolutionary war. She was a grandniece of the distinguished statesman, Robert R. Livingston, and also of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Stedman family is an old one in America, having been founded in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century.

Livingston Boyd Stedman attended the Mather School at Dorchester and prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School. In 1887 he received from Harvard University the degree of Bachelor of Arts and spent the next two years as a student at the Harvard Law School. In 1891 he won the Master of Arts degree. In August of 1890 he came to the Pacific Northwest, settling in Seattle, where he has since resided.

In September, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of the state and soon afterward engaged in practice with Col. John C. Haines, with whom he was associated until the death of the latter in 1892. He next became a member of the law firm of Hughes, Hastings & Stedman, which in September, 1893, became Hastings & Stedman, and this relationship has been harmoniously continued. Throughout the intervening period of over three decades the firm has enjoyed the highest reputation and the passing years have brought to it an extensive and representative clientele. Mr. Stedman is well read in the minutiae of the law and is able to base his arguments upon a thorough knowledge of and familiarity with precedents and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue and never neglecting to give a careful preparation.

On the 29th of April, 1891, Mr. Stedman was married to Miss Ann Bonneville Leiper, a daughter of Thomas Irvine Leiper of Chester, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Stedman have three sons: Daniel B., Lewis L. and Livingston B., Jr., all three of whom were volunteers in United States service during the World war. Although Mr. Stedman has never been an active participant in political affairs, he has always fulfilled the duties and obligations of citizenship and is a stalwart champion of everything pertaining to Seattle's upbuilding and advancement. He is a member of the Harvard Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club, the University Club, the Highlands and the College Club, and also belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He was honored with the presidency of the Seattle Bar Association in 1914 and the consensus of public opinion names him with the foremost attorneys of the city. Throughout his career he has closely adhered to the highest standards of professional ethics and his life has been an exemplary one in all respects.

ALBERT J. RHODES

Albert J. Rhodes was the president and founder of the Rhodes Company, one of Seattle's largest department stores, and he was also one of the best known and most progressive merchants of the Pacific Northwest. He had been a forceful character in the development of the community and was an outstanding figure in his work for the betterment of Seattle. He was born at Trempealeau, Wisconsin, on the 31st of December, 1864, the son of Joshua and Susan (Stevens) Rhodes, the father being a farmer. The educational advantages of Albert J. Rhodes were those afforded by the common schools, and Gale University at Galesville, Wisconsin, supplemented by a course in a business college. He was eighteen years of age when he left home

A. J. Rhodes

to seek his fortune in the world. He first went to Arlington, North Dakota, where he secured employment in an establishment that was part country store and part bank. That he made good is indicated in the fact that after a few months his wages were doubled, but homesickness took him back to Trempealeau. His mercantile experience, however, had awakened in him a desire to win success in that field and he carefully saved his earnings until his capital amounted to between two and three hundred dollars, after which he induced his brother, Henry, to join him in the purchase of a little store at Trempealeau, in which were sold fruit, cigars and canned goods.

Throughout his life Mr. Rhodes seemed awake to every opportunity. When in the following year the Burlington Railroad was extended through Trempealeau he made friends with the sub-contractors and arranged to furnish them with supplies. This proved a very profitable field and the profits of a year and a half amounted to several thousand dollars. It was then that he determined to broaden the scope of his activity and with his brother purchased a store in Winona, Minnesota. In 1889 he came west and located at Tacoma, Washington, and for a time was employed as a clerk in a crockery and house furnishings store. Later he became a traveling salesman for the wholesale crockery firm of M. Seller & Company of Portland, his territory covering the Pacific Northwest. He remained with this firm for several years and had marked success, building up a business of most substantial proportions and, in fact, winning front rank as the best crockery salesman west of the Rocky mountains. A natural ambition, however, led him to desire to reenter business on his own account, and in 1892, joined by three brothers—Henry, William and Charles—who had come on from Wisconsin, he opened a little tea store in Tacoma. The steady development of the trade and the continuous broadening of the scope of the business resulted in the department store idea, and in 1900 the Rhodes Brothers, Incorporated, was formed. A still broader field of activity was sought by Mr. Rhodes and on the 1st of May, 1907, he came to Seattle, where he made a heavy investment. He established what is now the Rhodes Company store, with himself as president and principal stockholder. His first year's business amounted to more than a half million dollars, which had increased ninefold by the end of the year 1920, and the employes number more than four hundred and fifty. A biography of him published in the Sunset magazine said in part: "Albert J. Rhodes started life as clerk in a country store, earning twenty dollars a month. In the prime of life he became the owner of the large department store in Seattle that bears his name, and a power in his community. He knew commodities, mastered sales methods, studied merchandise; but his great interest was his fellowman. He studied human nature. He was forever trying to find out what went on in the mind of the other fellow, be he employe, customer or competitor. He did find out, and he used this knowledge to bring about better, closer, friendlier relations, clearer understanding

between himself, his organization and the outside world. This trait was exemplified in the business gospel by which he had built up his Seattle store. The philosophy of Mr. Rhodes was nearer to that of David Harum than was the case with any other man I have met. All his life he had been studying people, and, once his confidence and interest were aroused, the gates were lifted to a flood of homely wisdom. He deprecated any claim of special brilliancy in his own behalf. There are two ways to attract people. One is by special brilliancy—the way a lamp draws moths. The other is to study them and give them what they want, how and when and where they want it. The first may be all right in law or politics, but it doesn't go a stone's throw in selling goods."

Mr. Rhodes exemplified this philosophy in his own career. He continually studied the public and its wishes and was constantly seeking the reason back of every act of his fellowmen. He felt that if he could find out the reason he would know how to shape his own course so as to produce results.

He built up a wonderful organization, but his method seemingly was the simplest. He believed in putting each employe, from department manager down to the humblest clerk, on his own initiative. He never instructed a buyer what to purchase. Occasionally he would make the slightest suggestion and this ofttimes was indirect. He constantly manifested his faith in his employes and if they made mistakes but were ready to rectify their failures and learn from experience they were given the opportunity. It is said that his employes were the highest paid of any department store in the United States, and all knew that if they made good an adequate salary would be forthcoming. He believed in his fellowmen, he studied them, he sought their cooperation, he enjoyed their confidence and in a business way he received their support. If one were to analyze his career and find a distinguishing feature that set him off from the majority of fellows it might be said that this feature was an unusual amount of common sense. He employed no spectacular methods, but he made it his purpose to understand human nature and thus to grasp the public need and demand. He selected his employes most carefully, judging an applicant by his knowledge of human nature that had grown with long experience, and then when once he had employed an individual he gave that one the opportunity to show his worth and ability unhampered by petty rules or restrictions. Albert J. Rhodes was a big man with a broad vision, especially big in the sense of knowing that there is power for development in each individual. He never hampered the efforts of others by forcing his own views and opinions if there was indication of advancement, and he always endeavored to give to employes the opportunities that he had embraced of learning from each experience in life the lesson therein contained and from the faithful performance of each day's duties gaining inspiration and courage for the labors of the succeeding day.

Mr. Rhodes was one of the organizers and a director of the National City Bank of Seattle. He died at the Waldorf Hotel in New York, on the 17th of February, 1921, being in the east in the interests of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He had attended the meeting of the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington, D. C., to discuss steps to be taken to relieve the national shortage of homes. However, Mr. Rhodes as chairman of the committee appointed by the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce to work for the appointment of a state of Washington man on the shipping board, had been giving this matter his attention while at the national capital. He also conferred with the naval affairs committee on the report it was to make on naval bases on the Pacific coast. He worked also on behalf of the Puget Sound navy yard, reclamation of Washington lands, and had been in conference relative to the coming meeting of the shipping board on the allocation of passenger and freight ships to the Pacific coast ports and the determination of trade routes. The Chamber had asked Mr. Rhodes to be one of the men to appear for the city of Seattle at the shipping board conference to be held on Monday, February 21, 1921. In addition to his many other interests he had been active in arousing interest in the clearing of logged-off lands tributary to this city. Mr. Rhodes said that a city could not grow faster than its surrounding territory, and he saw tremendous possibilities in the clearing of logged-off land and the planting of it to berries and similar crops. During the last month of his life he was one of a small group of Seattle business men who filed articles of incorporation for a concern capitalized at five hundred thousand dollars to initiate work on a big scale to clear lands. This is the Western Lands Development Company, of which he was to be vice president. Mr. Rhodes retired in January, 1921, as president of the Washington State Chamber of Commerce and was a moving spirit in that organization, which he helped to form, even after his retirement. He had plans for making it a larger and more aggressive organization and a unit representative of the entire state. He became president of the reorganized and combined Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club following a time when there had been two commercial organizations and relations between the two had not been harmonious, and it was he who was decided upon as the man who could consolidate the two and bring harmony to the community. Today rivalries between the two organizations have been forgotten and the one big commercial body, of which Mr. Rhodes was the first president, is a testimonial of his abilities as an organizer and a man who could bring about harmony. Robert S. Boyns, president of the Chamber of Commerce, at the time of the death of Mr. Rhodes, said that Mr. Rhodes set an example which citizens of the city may well follow. Mr. Boyns said: "The true spirit of the man was shown recently when he said: 'My idea of a poor citizen is one who wants to make all the money he can out of a community and give nothing in the way of

public service in return. My regret is that, although I have tried to take a most active part in community life, that I have not given more of myself to my community and state. Every man owes public service, without pay or reward, to his community.' Mr. Rhodes had unlimited common sense, an abiding faith in the fairness of men, ability to carry on successfully any enterprise he was interested in, and could enlist to a wonderful degree the cooperation of people of his community. Mr. Rhodes set an example which we can well follow."

When Mr. Rhodes retired as president of the Chamber of Commerce, to be succeeded by Reginald H. Parsons, he said: "One fundamental thing I had in mind when I took the office was to make the Chamber of Commerce popular in Seattle. I believe that has been accomplished. As I retire I wish to say that in every way I am personally at the service of this Chamber and the city." Mr. Parsons at that time said that through the administration of Mr. Rhodes the whole atmosphere of contending elements had been clarified and that the situation of the community and the Chamber of Commerce was more potent with possibilities for good than ever before.

On the 7th of June, 1893, at Dallas, Oregon, Mr. Rhodes was united in marriage to Miss Harriet B. Williams. Fraternally he was identified with Seattle Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His residence at No. 1901 Tenth avenue North, was completed in 1915 and is one of the show homes of Seattle.

Worrall Wilson, in a tribute to Mr. Rhodes at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, said in part: "A life of distinct accomplishment has been taken from us, but half of its value to the community will be lost if his life and service does not serve as a stimulus and an incentive to other able citizens to devote a portion of their talents and a portion of their time to the upbuilding of this community which has brought them success. It was not an easy thing for Mr. Rhodes to give the time and attention to civic affairs that he has given, but Mr. Rhodes did not seek easy things. He was used to winning success by hard work. While a successful business man, he put the welfare of his home city above his personal interests in every crisis. He loved to labor for Seattle, and when you say that, you say it all about Mr. Rhodes. He felt and often stated that it was not right to take success from the community and fail to give in return some measure of the talent which has brought him success. Therefore he gave us of the best. He was ever the peacemaker, the composer of differences, but over the peaceful road he led the way to constructive achievement. He was warmly sympathetic, but uniformly calm and level-headed. He was a judge of true value, and able to see things in their proper perspective. He never denounced—he took the other man to be as honest and as genuine as he was himself. He sought to prevail through calm logic and not through heated attack. He was thoroughly human, and thoroughly sympathetic with the honest efforts of the younger

men to advance through hard, conscientious work along the same road to success that he had already trod; a simple, direct, conscientious, honest, able man, a worthy citizen, an able administrator, a man who has made his mark in this community and has set a standard of accomplishment in the service of this organization which will be a model for his successors in all times to come."

Past Exalted Ruler Davis of Seattle Lodge of Elks, in a tribute to the memory of Mr. Rhodes said in part: "Arthurian knight, bon vivant, genius of business literature and philosophy, foremost in friendship, giant in everything, loved by everybody—these will recall to you and me who knew him well, brothers in Elkdom, some of the attributes that distinguished A. J. Rhodes. No more will Washington's great pines reverberate with his laughter. Shadows and silence have fallen, yet, as his requiem, evening breezes, sighing across these forest playgrounds, will wind a vesper sweeter than a thousand anthems, for he did love each branch of each tree in every wood in this state. To us Brother Rhodes will live forever."

J. W. Maxwell, president of the National City Bank of Seattle, said in part: "Mr. Rhodes died while on a trip to the east, the purpose of which was to help the real and actual interests of the people of Seattle. He labored ceaselessly and without counting the cost to himself in travel and time, to fortify and forward the commercial, industrial and business interests of the city in which he had made his home and which he loved with the ardent spirit and devotion characteristic of a big man. In this he was tireless and unselfish."

In speaking of Mr. Rhodes, S. H. Hedges, a former president of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "Mr. Rhodes was one of the big men of the community, and whatever eminence he attained in the confidence and esteem of this city was due solely to his own hard work. He was universally respected for his integrity and his good intentions for the public interest."

JOHN H. POWELL

John H. Powell, one of the well known and highly respected members of the Seattle bar, has successfully followed his profession in this city for more than three decades and the prestige which he now enjoys has been won through proven ability and honorable methods. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, April 20, 1866, of the marriage of Rev. Curtis Powell and Margaret Welch, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. The father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John H. Powell was the ninth in order of birth in a family of ten

children. His public school training was obtained at Decatur, Illinois, and he afterward became a student at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began his professional career in this city, where he has since engaged in practice, and is now a member of the firm of Peters & Powell.

In 1897 Mr. Powell was elected as a republican to represent his district in the Washington state legislature. He is a member of the Rainier and University Clubs, and for a number of years was a member of the board of regents of the State University of Washington.

HON. RICHARD ACHILLES BALLINGER

High on the list of Washington's illustrious dead appears the name of Hon. Richard Achilles Ballinger, whose life counted as a valuable asset for progress in community, state and national affairs, and his record is a matter of pride to Seattle's citizens. He attained distinction as a lawyer, jurist and statesman and throughout his career was actuated by the spirit of enterprise which kept him prominently before the public in professional and political relations.

Richard A. Ballinger was born July 9, 1858, in Boonesboro, Boone county, Iowa, and came of Welsh ancestry. The family was founded in America during the early settlement of Virginia and from that state representatives of the name removed to Kentucky. His father, Richard H. Ballinger, was a native of the Blue Grass state, but in early life went to Illinois, and at the time of the Civil war served with the rank of captain in the Third Illinois Cavalry, afterward winning promotion to the rank of colonel. He took a firm stand in support of the cause of abolition prior to the outbreak of the war and did everything in his power to arouse the people of the north to a realization of the conditions then existing in the south. In early manhood he was a law student in the office of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, and after the war he engaged in the cattle business in Kansas. He married Miss Mary E. Norton, a native of New York. Both are now deceased.

Richard A. Ballinger accompanied his father to the southern camps and saw much of the war. During the early '70s he spent a portion of his time in the saddle and on the range in Kansas, meanwhile pursuing his studies in the State University at Lawrence. He afterward attended Washburn College at Topeka, Kansas, and completed his education in Williams College of Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1884, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. While a student at that institution he was a classmate of James R. Garfield, afterward secretary of the interior

HON. RICHARD A. BALLINGER

profession but continued to contribute time and effort to the service of his party."

Mr. Ballinger was a delegate to the convention which nominated William Howard Taft for the presidency and took an active part in the succeeding campaign as the western member of the advisory committee. In the national convention he served on the subcommittee of the committee on resolutions, which reported the party platform. In 1909 he was chosen by President Taft for the office of secretary of the interior, for which he was exceptionally well qualified because of his familiarity with public lands, timber, mining, territorial and irrigation affairs, as well as with law and legal proceedings. In the meantime Mr. Ballinger had greatly enhanced his professional standing by the compilation in 1890 of a volume entitled "Community Property," which relates to the property rights of husband and wife, and in 1897 he brought out "Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington," which are still the standard works in this state.

Mr. Ballinger was married at Lee, Massachusetts, in 1886, to Miss Julia A. Bradley, a daughter of George Franklin and Mary A. (Freeman) Bradley and a graduate of Wellesley College, while she also studied abroad for two years. Mrs. Ballinger survives her husband and by her marriage she has become the mother of two sons: Edward B. and Richard Talbot.

Mr. Ballinger was a prominent figure in various social organizations, including the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, University, Rainier, Arctic and Seattle Golf & Country Clubs and the Loyal Legion. He was also identified with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and served as vice president of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. He did not escape the criticism which comes to all men in public life, but those who knew him best entertained for him the highest esteem. Of the highest type of American manhood, unswerving in his loyalty and unfaltering in the performance of duty, his interests broadened with the demands of the times and the entire nation benefited by his labors. Success and honors were his, each worthily won, and his record confers distinction upon the state in which he so long resided.

MAURICE McMICKEN

No member of the Seattle bar is better known or more highly respected than Maurice McMicken, who for forty years has continuously engaged in the practice of law in this city, and his professional colleagues unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and superior mind. He was born in Dodge county, Minnesota, October 12, 1860, a son of William and Rowena J. (Ostrander) McMicken, the former of Scotch

lineage, while the latter was descended from ancestors who early settled in New England and Pennsylvania. The father was connected with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Kalama and Tacoma, Washington, and became surveyor general of the territory, with residence in Olympia. He was joined by his family in 1874 and his son, Maurice, who had begun his education in the public schools of Minnesota, continued his studies in Olympia. In 1877 he entered the University of California at Berkeley, as a member of the class of 1881. Being desirous of fitting himself for the legal profession, he began reading law in the offices of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon, who were at that time numbered among the leading attorneys of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. McMicken arrived in Seattle late in the fall of 1881 and secured a position as law clerk with the firm of Struve & Haines, composed of Judge H. G. Struve and J. C. Haines. Having mastered the principles of jurisprudence Mr. McMicken was admitted to the bar in July, 1882, and on the 1st of July, 1883, he became a member of the firm of Struve, Haines & McMicken. This relationship was maintained until 1890, when Colonel Haines withdrew to become attorney for the Oregon Improvement Company, and the firm became Struve & McMicken. Up to that time Mr. Struve had acted as counsel for the firm's clients, while Colonel Haines had attended to the work of the courts. Mr. McMicken also devoted his attention to office practice, and among those who were employed to take care of the court work of the firm was E. C. Hughes, at that time a member of the firm of Hughes, Hastings & Stedman. As time passed a constantly increasing share of the court work was sent to him. Senator John B. Allen, after failing of reelection in February, 1893, decided to remove from Walla Walla to Seattle and the firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken was formed on the 1st of October of that year, continuing its existence until the relationship was severed by the death of Mr. Allen in February, 1905. Soon afterward Judge Struve withdrew and with the admission of two new members the firm style of Hughes, McMicken, Dovell & Ramsey was adopted. Mr. McMicken is now practicing as a member of the firm of Chadwick, McMicken, Ramsey & Rupp, with offices in the Colman building in this city, and his clientele is a large and representative one, including many of the leading business firms of Seattle. He has always preferred to confine his attention to the work of counsellor and his legal advice has been eagerly sought, for his knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact and his thorough training and broad experience along professional lines enable him to grasp with ease the complicated points of legal matters.

Mr. McMicken has displayed marked ability as a business man, and the various enterprises with which he has been connected have proven

strong factors in the development and prosperity of the city. He assisted in incorporating the First Avenue and the Madison Street Cable companies, of which he served as secretary for some time, and aided in building both lines. He also became interested in the North Seattle and South Seattle Street Railway companies, which extended the First Avenue system in both directions. The street-car lines were later acquired by the Stone & Webster interests.

On March 11, 1885, Mr. McMicken married Miss Alice F. Smith, who died December 17, 1921. They had three children: Hallidie, William Erle and Maurice Rey. The family attend the Unitarian church and Mr. McMicken's social nature finds expression in his membership with the Rainier, University, Seattle Golf and Country, Arctic and Seattle Yacht Clubs. He is a successful lawyer of the highest reputation and a loyal, patriotic citizen who embodies American principles with American ideals.

MORITZ THOMSEN

The history of a community, city or state is but the record of the lives of those men whose activities have contributed towards its upbuilding. The annals of Seattle would be incomplete without an extended account of the life work of Moritz Thomsen, at least during the past thirty-five years of his career, when his business activities have played such an important part in the growth and development not only of Seattle but of the entire Pacific Northwest. The life record of this remarkable man began more than seventy-three years ago and is replete with adventure, vicissitude, romance and achievement far beyond that which falls to the lot of the average individual—a record so full of interest that it might fill the pages of a large volume, but in a work of this character the story is naturally limited as to space. Its inspirational value, however, none can doubt.

Moritz Thomsen was the third in a family of eight children and was born July 28, 1850, on a farm about eight miles from Tondern, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, then under the rule of Denmark, as it has been since the plebiscite of 1920. His father was Christian Thomsen, a farmer, and amid the rural home environment Moritz spent the first fourteen years of his life, attending the home schools during that period, after which he went to sea. His parents strongly opposed his purpose, but the determined character of the boy prevailed and he hired out to the captain of a boat plying along the coast. Although he received only twelve dollars for the summer's work, he reached his objective—Hamburg,

M Thomsen

realizing that there were greater opportunities for employment as a sailor at that port. There he shipped for St. Thomas and the West Indies, receiving in advance a sum equivalent to eight dollars, which amount, however, was quite insufficient for the blankets and clothes badly needed on the voyage, so that he suffered considerably at night from the lack of sufficient covering. On his return to Hamburg he wrote his father requesting some money for clothes and received the reply that "if he could not earn enough for his needs, he had better come home and work on the farm."

This response made Moritz Thomsen more determined than ever to succeed and he resolved to follow the sea until he should become captain of a ship. He again signed up for a voyage and with the sixteen dollars paid him in advance he bought two flannel shirts, a raincoat and other necessary clothing. He made several voyages out of Hamburg, one to a Swedish port on the Baltic Sea near the Arctic Circle. There he left the ship and began working in a shipyard for seventy-five cents per day, paying twenty-five cents for board and room, which enabled him to start his first savings account. With the approach of the long winter nights in that latitude, he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he shipped on a British vessel for Singapore. The crew on that voyage to India underwent many hardships, including poor food and cruel treatment from the officers, for in those days many cruelties were imposed on the high seas. Rebelling against the inhuman treatment, Moritz Thomsen and eleven others of the crew, on arrival at Singapore, left the boat, taking refuge in the jungle. Each night two of the party would visit Singapore to ascertain if the ship had left port. While in the jungle the men lived on pineapples, cocoanuts and other tropical fruits and for twelve days slept in the open with wild animals around them, and often when awaking in the morning, their eyes would be swollen almost shut from insect bites. After the ship sailed, they returned to Singapore greatly exhausted from their jungle experience, and it was while there that Mr. Thomsen was offered fifty dollars per month if he would join a party on a tiger hunt in the interior. Shipping for the Orient, he spent several years in that part of the globe, going to Penang, Calcutta, Vladivostok, Australia and back to India, having many thrilling adventures during this period.

On one occasion, while in Oriental waters, the ship was attacked by Chinese pirates, and although the crew was armed, in accordance with the custom on merchantmen in those days, the horde of little yellow men swarmed over the ship's sides and overcame the crew, locking them in the hold, after which they ransacked the ship of all its silver and valuables. Having secured their loot, the pirates cut holes in the hull so that it would sink as soon as possible, with the crew imprisoned in the hold. After a desperate effort, however, the crew battered their way out of the death trap and took to the lifeboats, which had also been damaged

by the pirates. They landed on the island of Formosa and for nine days were alone with the natives but finally, hailing an English vessel, they were carried to Hongkong.

At another time Mr. Thomsen had a thrilling experience in a French colony. The vessel was proceeding up a shallow waterway when it ran aground. Captain Lindholm commanded Thomsen and another of the crew to take one of the small boats and run a line to the nearest tree on the opposite side of the river. The little boat, too, was soon fast in the mud, so the men started to wade but were attacked by an alligator. They rushed back to the small boat, whereupon the captain ordered them to go ahead regardless of the alligator and to evade it by "running short." The men set out again and accomplished their task without being molested. It is interesting in this connection to know that forty years later Mr. Thomsen sold in one order to this same Captain Lindholm in Vladivostok one hundred thousand sacks of flour from his own mills and later made other large shipments to him.

Leaving the Orient, Mr. Thomsen shipped on a vessel bound for Mazatlan and the west coast of Mexico, whence he sailed for Hamburg, Germany, on a vessel carrying a cargo of silver ore and logwood. The ship encountered a tropical hurricane that tore all sails from the yards and, after buffeting the ship around helplessly for hours, turned it over on its side. Many of the crew became panic stricken as the water poured into the ship. Charts, compass, portions of the crew's quarters and the rudder were carried away. The ship would surely have gone down had not the mate worked out a daring plan to save it. Young Thomsen, with a line around him, was let down along the sloping deck to chop away the masts that were holding the vessel on her side. After a desperate struggle this was accomplished and the ship, righting itself, began to drift helplessly in the storm. There was seven feet of water in the hold and the captain, who was drunk much of the time, sent the crew to work at the pumps. A rudder was made from a plank and temporary masts were set up. A few days later the ship met an English vessel whose captain offered to take the men on his boat if they would desert their own. The captain of the wrecked vessel conferred with his crew, and they decided to stick to the ship until it reached port. After fifty-six days they made Honolulu, where the vessel was sold to the Hawaiian government, as repairs would have cost more than the vessel's worth to her owners.

From the life of a sailor Moritz Thomsen turned to farming and later secured employment as a sailmaker, receiving a wage of five dollars per day, which was big pay for a young man of twenty at that period. He carefully saved his earnings, sending home two drafts of one thousand marks each—a matter of double satisfaction for him, as his people had

considered him a "ne'er-do-well" because he had become a sailor, and these substantial drafts were evidence of his making good.

After the sale of the ship on which he had gone to Honolulu he was ordered to visit the German consul's office, where he was offered the choice of passage to his home port, or two months' extra pay. He decided on the latter, not wishing to sail on the German gunboat then preparing to leave for Hamburg, for the Franco-Prussian war was then in progress and he had no desire to participate therein, which he would have had to do had he returned, as his native country of Schleswig-Holstein had been under German rule since 1864. He shipped from Honolulu on an American vessel, under a Danish captain, bound for Boston via San Francisco and Cape Horn. The voyage of one hundred and ninety-two days was a rough one, but port was ultimately reached, and from Boston he went to New York and later to Bangor, Maine, where he shipped to the Mediterranean, returning to New York with a cargo of oranges, grapes and raisins. The captain of the ship, recognizing Mr. Thomsen as a superior type of young man, vastly different from the average sailor, urged him to enter a nautical school in New York. He acted on this advice, studying for the examination to become a mate, which examination he successfully passed, receiving a first mate's certificate.

Proud and happy was Moritz Thomsen when he sailed out of New York as second mate on a ship bound for the West Indies. At Savannah the first mate was forced to leave the boat because of a disagreement with the captain and Mr. Thomsen was advanced to the position, although but twenty-two years of age.

He had been away from home about ten years when his vessel happened to be in New York shortly before the holiday season and he asked permission of the ship's captain to go home for Christmas. This was granted and a few days later he sailed for Hamburg. His homecoming was unlooked for and proved a most agreeable surprise to his family. Appearing at his father's door, he pretended to be a stranger seeking information as to means of reaching another locality and was not recognized by any of the family save his mother, whose keen intuition and mother love saw the fourteen-year-old boy Moritz in the man before her.

Romance also played its part in his visit to his old home. For two years he had been in correspondence with a girl schoolmate of Tondern —Miss Marie Nissen, whose letters he had received in various parts of the world where his voyages had taken him. They became engaged, but before the nuptials could be celebrated, Mr. Thomsen had to communicate with New York in order to establish his residence there. They were married March 5, 1875, and with the passing years became the parents of five children, all of whom reached adult age, namely: Anna, who is the widow of Henry Millburn and has two sons, Moritz Thomsen and George;

Ingeborg, who is the wife of James McFarlane and has one daughter, Ann; Wilhelmina, who died at the age of twenty-four; Theresa, who married Frederick Sundt and resides in Christiania, Norway, with their two children, Nancy and an infant son; and Charles M., who is assistant general manager of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company and has a son and a daughter, Moritz and Wilhelmina.

At the time he left New York for Tondern, Mr. Thomsen had eight hundred dollars, but when he reached Bangor, Maine, with his bride only forty-five dollars of that sum remained. Soon afterward he was called into service as mate of a vessel bound for the Mediterranean. Upon return to his home port he found his wife worn and haggard with worry over his absence on the sea. The captain and Mr. Thomsen then agreed that they would both take their wives with them on the next voyage, which they did, but the vessel had proceeded only as far as Cape May when she went on the beach and was lost. Mr. Thomsen returned to port with his wife and was offered the captaincy of a ship but declined this.

The shipwreck off Cape May proved to be the turning point in his career. He decided to give up a seafaring life and make his way inland. Accordingly he removed to Chicago, where he found employment in the packing house of Nelson Morris & Company. The work was hard and the wage but a dollar and a half per day, yet through his industry and the economy of his wife they managed to save three hundred dollars. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he purchased eighty acres of new land in Iowa, borrowing five hundred dollars from a friend to meet the purchase price of seven hundred and twenty dollars. Lumber was purchased to make the first improvements, and when the house was completed he sent for his wife and baby to come out from Chicago. When he had brought his own fields under cultivation, he proposed to his neighbors to break their land, in return for which he was to receive the first crop. For six years he cultivated his farm, raising some excellent crops, and at the end of that period sold his improved property for twelve thousand dollars. The next step in his career brought him into connection with mercantile interests at West Point, Nebraska, to which place he removed, purchasing an implement business there. Although some time later a fire consumed a portion of his stock, he nevertheless continued to develop the business until he had opportunity to sell for sixteen thousand dollars. This was in 1888 and he decided to go farther west in search of a business location of some kind. He visited Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland and Tacoma, the last named then containing about twenty-five thousand population. After purchasing two lots on Tacoma avenue he made his way to Seattle and a short time later went to Spokane, having received a proposition to incorporate a milling company there. His pronounced characteristic of carefully considering each step caused him

to reply: "I am going to sleep over this proposition tonight and will give you my answer in the morning." The answer was made in the affirmative and as the result the Centennial Mill Company was organized by Mr. Thomsen in connection with George Pahl, the former investing fifteen thousand dollars in a half interest, which left him a small sum with which to move his family to Spokane. Under his splendid management the business expanded rapidly and ere long Mr. Thomsen purchased his partner's interest. His keen insight and executive force enabled him to realize the possibilities before him and he resolved to increase both the capital and capacity of the business. Accordingly in a short time he sold stock to the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, thus providing the company with a working capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The growth of the Centennial Mill Company can be best understood when one thinks of the hundred-and-fifty barrel mill operated by the company in Spokane and compares it with the present Spokane plant, having an output of six hundred barrels daily, while the total capacity of the various plants of the company in Reardan, Sprague, Ritzville, Wenatchee, Tacoma, Portland and Seattle is ten thousand barrels per day, and the total grain storage capacity is five million bushels. Since its organization the Centennial Mill Company has paid out over five million dollars in dividends. This magnificent record has been equaled by few of the industrial enterprises of the Pacific Northwest.

A number of years ago Mr. Thomsen went to Japan and erected at Kobe a flour mill at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars. This project was incorporated under the laws of Japan and did an immense business in the Orient, Mr. Thomsen making annual trips to that country for several years, or until he disposed of the Kobe plant about a decade ago. The development work thus represented has made it possible for the Centennial Mill Company to ship as many as eight million sacks of flour to the Orient in a single year.

After the business of the Centennial Mill Company had been placed upon a substantial basis in Spokane, Mr. Thomsen came to Seattle and purchased five and three-fourths acres of tide lands, for which he paid forty-two hundred dollars. Many regarded that as an exorbitant price, believing the land to be worthless and Mr. Thomsen's investment a very unwise one. His judgment and vision, however, have long since been vindicated. He had to go out in a rowboat to inspect the work of driving the piles for the new mill which was erected on his Seattle property, but his answer to his critics at the time was that they would live to see paved streets leading to his mill. His keen foresight in regard to the property, moreover, has been recently confirmed by his sale of this land to the Skinner & Eddy Corporation for a half million dollars, while its present value is nearer a million.

Mr. Thomsen has always seemed keenly alert to business opportunities

and has readily recognized many such that others have passed heedlessly by. His powers of organization and successful control, too, have enabled him to turn seeming defeat into victory. A few years ago, when the affairs of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company were in precarious condition and its stock was selling around twenty-five dollars per share, Mr. Thomsen purchased control, introduced progressive business methods and soon had the corporation on a dividend paying basis, while the market value of the stock showed a five hundred per cent increase. He yet remains the executive head of this important enterprise and its highly prosperous condition is a distinct tribute to his executive ability and powers of organization. The Pacific Coast Biscuit Company is now the largest interest of its kind west of the Rocky mountains and there are only two others in its line in the country that surpass it in volume of business. It operates eight different factories in Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Portland, Sacramento, Los Angeles and two in San Francisco, and, handling various products, its annual business amounts to nine million dollars.

Moreover, Mr. Thomsen's activities are numerous and of diversified character. He is the president of the Mexican Pacific Company, which owns three hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Mexico and has government concessions for four hundred and fifty miles of railroad which will connect Acapulco with Mexico City. He is likewise president of the Seattle Grain Company, vice president of the Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company, a director of the National Bank of Commerce, a director of the Washington Fire Insurance Company and of the Northern Life Insurance Company. In all he is president of fourteen corporations, representing larger and certainly more diversified interests than those of any other executive head in Seattle. This latter fact is best explained by one of his strong characteristics—his faculty of business analysis. He recognizes the real value of the situation. He does not "trust to luck" or "take a chance," for his keen discrimination, his remarkable ability to detect potentialities, his broad vision, his foresight and superior business judgment enable him to understand the real value of a commercial project and its possibilities.

Several years ago Mr. Thomsen learned in a casual way from a traveling man the story of the "Sesostros" of the Cosmos Line, which was driven by a tidal wave onto the western coast of Nicaragua. The vessel was imbedded in the sand six hundred feet off shore and the current from its dynamo was being used to furnish electric power for a nearby village. Mr. Thomsen, interested in the report which he casually heard, sent an expert wrecker to examine the vessel and received the information that it could be floated by the cofferdam method. He then joined with D. E. Skinner in negotiations with the owners for the purchase of the vessel for sixty thousand dollars. At length the ship was once more

afloat and was towed to Seattle, fitted up and rechristened the Frances L. Skinner, under which name it was sold for one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Another example of Mr. Thomsen's business sagacity is found in the following: At the close of the World war he figured on the demand for biscuit merchandise as being of uncertain duration and believed that when the let-up came it would come suddenly. As a result of this opinion he sent out instructions to the various purchasing agents of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company to buy supplies for only sixty days ahead because of an imminent drop in prices. Though some of his managers disagreed with Mr. Thomsen, his judgment was surely vindicated by the subsequent rapid decline in those materials. His company largely escaped the ruinous effect of being caught with high inventories, such as severely crippled many of the country's largest commercial and manufacturing concerns at that time.

One outstanding feature of Mr. Thomsen's career is the fact that his path to success has never been strewn with the wreck of others' fortunes. He has been a builder and often a rescuer, going to the aid of a tottering enterprise, throwing the force of his business acumen, and not infrequently his personality, into the important working channels, and resuscitation has invariably followed. To do this a man must possess adaptability—a quality that stands out prominently in Mr. Thomsen's career. That he was a capable seaman is evidenced by his rise, though he was but little more than a boy when he sailed the briny deep. When he turned his attention to farming, success followed his efforts and prosperity was his when he gave his attention to merchandising. When he entered the milling business his success was even greater and that step led to his notable achievement as the head of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company.

In May, 1923, Mr. Thomsen was elected president of the Riverton Sanatorium and entered upon his duties with the same zeal and enthusiasm that characterizes his executive management wherever it is directed. It is the dynamic energy of the man that has characterized his rise and has made him one of the foremost powers in the business circles of this section of the country. Notwithstanding the fact that he has reached the age of seventy-four, there is no sign of diminution of his physical activity or mental alertness. His greatest pleasure is found in work and he is the first man in his office each morning and the last to leave in the evening. Moreover, he can feel a justifiable pride in his reputation for honesty and punctuality, for his every statement can be relied upon implicitly.

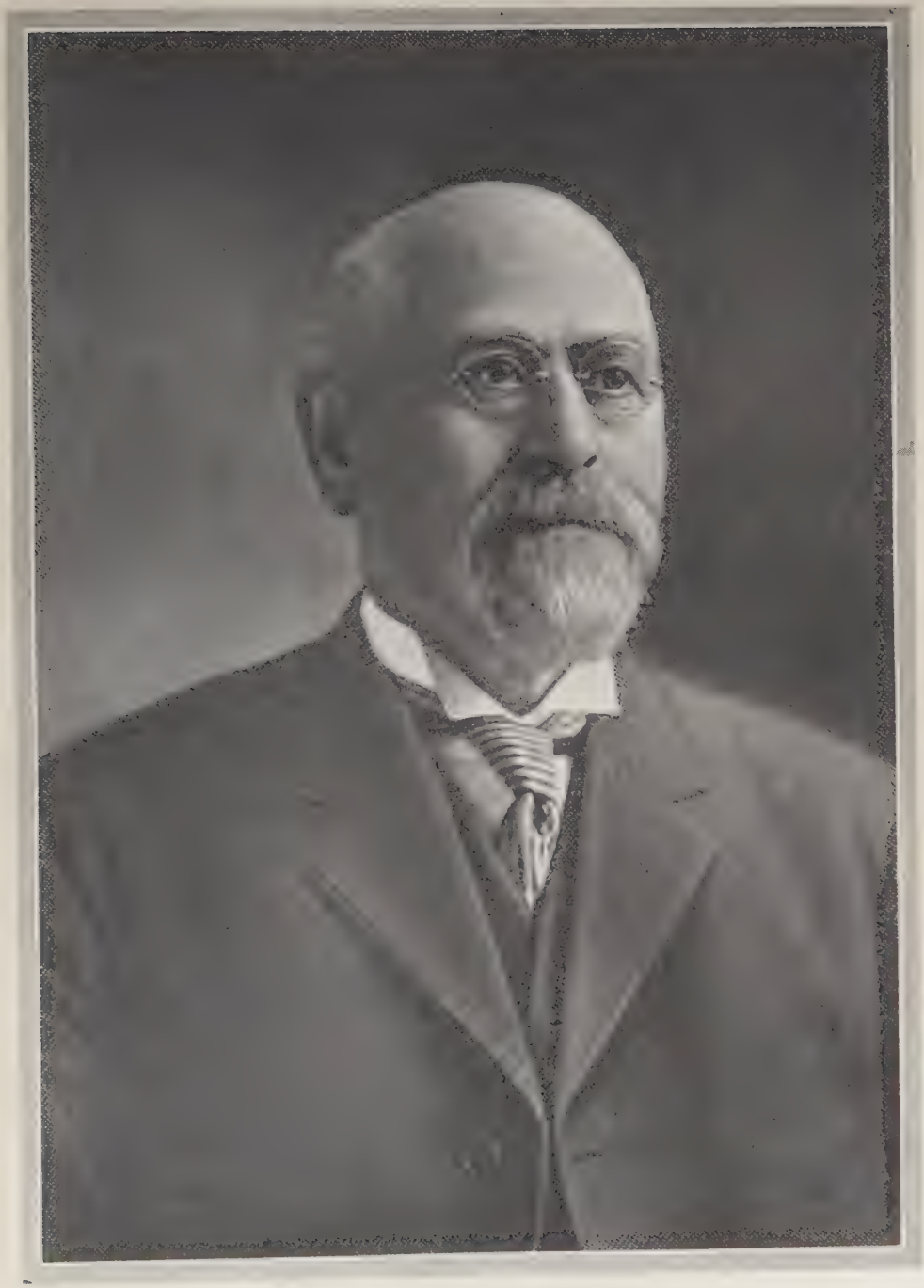
Since 1898 Mr. Thomsen has maintained his residence in Seattle, where his family is well known, and the city is proud to number him as one of her representatives. When interrogated as to his hobby, he replied: "My hobby is my business, in fact, it is my life work. Aside from this, my hobby is to

hold 'four of a kind or a full house,' for I thoroughly enjoy a good game of poker." Regarding his opinion as to characteristics needful for success in life, Mr. Thomsen said: "A college education and a lot of money are not necessities. A man must have the willingness to work and a spirit of cooperation, so that he can work in harmony with others. He must have vision and ability to see ahead. Aside from the fundamentals of honesty and ambition, he must be able to study the future in the light of the past. He must be a fairly good judge of human nature and be able to tell with reasonable accuracy what another man will do under certain circumstances."

While thoroughly appreciative of the social amenities of life, Mr. Thomsen is not what would be called a club man, yet he belongs to the Rainier, Arctic and Seattle Golf Clubs, also to the Chamber of Commerce and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree. In politics he is strictly independent, maintaining a citizen's interest in political matters and extending his support to men and issues regardless of party connections. He is ever mindful of his duties in civic affairs and has long been a stalwart champion of everything involving the welfare and progress of Seattle. No worthy or deserving cause has ever appealed to him for help without receiving substantial response and many of his widely distributed charities are known only to the recipient. A summary of his life would give him classification as one of Seattle's most successful men who, however, has not lived solely to accumulate, nor has his prosperity aroused envy, for his success has never been allowed to spell defeat for others. On the contrary, he has made his labors count as a dynamic force in pushing forward the wheels of progress in the Pacific Northwest, and his life record constitutes a striking example of splendid achievement through individual effort.

WILLIAM WALKER

William Walker, a well known Seattle capitalist, answered the final summons on the 28th of December, 1918, at Port Ludlow, Washington, when he had passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey. Extensive and important were the business interests which claimed his attention and profited by his direction. He was largely interested in the Puget Mill Company and the Puget Sound Commercial Company, his identification with the latter being that of vice president. Ready discernment of the advantages of a situation, quickness in discriminating between the essential and the nonessential features of business, notable power in combining unrelated and ofttimes seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole, were salient features in his career. He made his start in the business world at the age of fifteen years, previous to which time his training had been that of farm



WILLIAM WALKER

life, with the further advantages of a public school and academic education, the latter acquired in Skowhegan, Maine.

A native of the Pine Tree state, William Walker was born in Solon, November 1, 1840, a son of James Martin and Eliza (Heald) Walker. The family is of ancient Scotch lineage, removing to the north of Ireland in the reign of James I. The line of descent of William Walker is as follows: (I) Rev. George Walker lived in Londonderry, Ireland, and died there in 1689. (II) Andrew Walker settled at Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and died there in 1739. He was an uncle of General John Stark of Revolutionary fame. (III) James Walker of Goffstown, New Hampshire, married a daughter of Colonel John Goff, for whom that town was named. (IV) Silas Walker of Goffstown. (V) William Walker was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1770 and served in the War of 1812. (VI) James Martin Walker, born in Goffstown in 1798, married Eliza Heald, a daughter of Colonel Jonas Heald of Acton, New Hampshire. (VII) Cyrus Walker and (VIII) William Walker, who were brothers, being sons of James Martin and Eliza Heald Walker.

Leaving the farm at the age of fifteen years, William Walker was employed for a brief period in a carriage factory and for some time in a machine shop in Skowhegan, Maine, and he became the owner of a one-fourth interest in a chisel and skate factory in Skowhegan. The year 1868 witnessed his arrival in Washington, whither he came for the purpose of visiting his brother Cyrus, making the journey by way of Panama and Aspinwall. Here he remained until the overland railway to California was completed and by that road he returned to his home in New England. But the west had taken firm hold upon him and he immediately disposed of his interests in the chisel and skate factory at a loss and with his family returned to this state in 1870. Settling at Port Gamble, he became master mechanic with the Puget Mill Company and was advanced to the position of engineer in chief, his time being thus spent for seven years. In 1877 he purchased stock in the Puget Mill Company, which has always been a close corporation, Mr. Walker being the only man outside of the original owners and their heirs to become a stockholder in the business. The same year the Puget Sound Commercial Company was organized as an accessory enterprise to the Puget Mill Company, for the purpose of owning and operating vessels to carry the mill product and conduct a general carrying trade to foreign ports. The Puget Mill Company is a California corporation, while the Puget Sound Commercial Company is a strictly Washington corporation, of which Cyrus Walker became president and William Walker the vice president at the beginning. Various subsidiary companies were instituted from time to time and many investments were made in timber lands, which largely increased in value. The Puget Mill Company has developed many tracts in Seattle and laid out many desirable city additions. William Walker was especially efficient in the indispensable

technical details of manufacturing. He did much to adapt eastern models in order to handle the timber of this coast. As a matter of fact, in those days they either had to buy such machinery as was made in the east or build it on the job. Eastern machinery was not heavy enough nor strong enough to handle these enormous logs and convert them into lumber, and every eastern machine they bought had to be built over, strengthened and reconstructed generally, to permit of handling these heavy timbers. He made a number of important innovations which he did not patent that are now in general and unrestricted use and he was regarded as the main factor in the evolution of mill machinery in the northwest and in the development of technical milling operations. To him work of that kind was a genuine pleasure and he was an ardent student in that field, making improvements continually.

On the 24th of January, 1864, in Skowhegan, Maine, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Emma Jane Williams, who was a daughter of C. A Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Walker became parents of a daughter, Maud, now the wife of Edwin G. Ames of Seattle. Mrs. Walker passed away on July 6, 1910.

Mr. Walker was an active and prominent Mason, holding membership in Franklin Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., of Port Gamble, which was the second Masonic lodge instituted in the state. He was also a Knights Templar Mason and attained the thirty-second degree in Lawson Consistory. He belonged to the Rainier Club and was a life member of both the Arctic and the Seattle Athletic Clubs. In a history of commercial development having to do with the utilization of the natural resources of the northwest his name figures prominently, his labors having constituted a dynamic force. He early had the prescience to discern something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country and, acting according to the dictates of his faith and judgment, he reaped in the fullness of time the rich harvests of his labors and also the aftermath.

JUDGE JEREMIAH NETERER

Judge Jeremiah Neterer, a man of superior intellectual attainments, has won a position of distinction in his profession, and for the past eleven years has been United States district judge for western Washington, with offices in the Federal Building at Seattle. His early training was that of the farm and the habits of industry and close application which he then developed have constituted the foundation upon which he has erected the superstructure of his present professional prominence. He is of Swiss ancestry and was born in 1862 on a farm near Goshen, Indiana. In 1885 he was graduated from the Northern Indiana Law

School at Valparaiso, winning the LL.B. degree, and in the same year he was admitted to the bar.

In January, 1890, Judge Neterer arrived in Washington, locating at Whatcom, the present site of Bellingham, in September of that year. He was elected city attorney of the consolidated cities of Whatcom and New Whatcom in 1893 and was chairman of the board of regents of the State Normal School at Bellingham from 1898 until 1901. In March, 1901, he was appointed judge of the superior court by Governor Rogers and at the ensuing election two years later the Whatcom County Bar unanimously passed a resolution requesting permission to use his name as a candidate for election and appointed a committee to wait upon the various political conventions. His candidacy was endorsed by the prohibition, labor and republican parties and he was nominated also by the democratic party. He was elected without opposition and this procedure was also followed at the next election. At the close of that term he refused to become a candidate for reelection, and in May, 1913, was appointed by Governor Lister a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Bellingham. He was made chairman of the board, but resigned that position upon being appointed United States district judge on the 2d of July, 1913. He entered upon the duties of the office on the 30th of July and has since occupied the bench. He is a deep student, learned not only in the technique of common law, but also in the broad underlying philosophy of jurisprudence. He is painstaking, accurate and deliberative and his rulings are strictly fair and impartial, embodying the most correct application of legal principles, while the equity of the case is also manifest in his opinions. One of the things which has perhaps caused him keener pleasure than any other act of his public life was the part which he took in conducting the Whatcom County Juvenile Court. He organized that court immediately after the passage of the juvenile court law, and the service which has been accomplished through this means has been of a most valuable and helpful character. Each Saturday he set apart for the purpose of holding conferences with the boys and their parents, and after he left the bench he continued to set Saturday apart from his private practice for the purpose of discussing the problems that arise in the average boy's life. A number of boys and mothers attended those conferences and the results were far-reaching and beneficial.

In 1887 Judge Neterer was married to Miss Sarah E. Becker, a daughter of J. A. and Elizabeth Becker of Berrien Center, Michigan. She was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and belongs to an old American family of German lineage. Their eldest son, Samuel J., was graduated from Whitman College and Columbia University and later became principal of a high school at Freewater, Oregon. Their eldest daughter,

Elizabeth, is also a graduate of Whitman College and their youngest daughter, Inez, completed a course at Mills College in California. Their youngest son is Jeremiah Alden.

While a democrat in politics, Judge Neterer has always held that the judiciary and the schools should be non-partisan and he was twice elected to the Superior Court bench on that basis in a strong republican county, without opposition. He served as chairman of the democratic state convention in Ellensburg in 1898 during what is referred to as "the great three-ring circus," and in 1912 was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Baltimore, Maryland. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church and was president of the Young Men's Christian Association at Bellingham from 1907 until 1913. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters and since 1915 has been a member of the board of overseers of Whitman College. He has realty interests in Whatcom County and business property in Bellingham. Judge Neterer was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of Washington for the years of 1910-1911 and is a Worthy Exemplar of the Craft. He is identified with the American Bar Association and is also a member of the Rainier Club, the College Club and the Seattle Commercial Club. He has the fine poise, the breadth of mind, the instinctive love of justice, the analytical power, the integrity and the sympathy for mankind which constitute the ideal jurist and is an exponent of all that is highest and best in his profession.

MRS. MARJORIE VIRGINIA (COOK) NOTTINGHAM

Mrs. Marjorie Virginia (Cook) Nottingham is successfully conducting a select establishment in Seattle under the name of the Marjorie Joy Gown Shop and has gained an enviable reputation as a business woman of excellent executive ability, as well as charm of personality. She is a native of Three Lakes, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Adam G. and Anna (Hinckley) Cook, who established their home in Chicago when Mrs. Nottingham was a little maiden of six summers. Two years later they removed to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where Mr. Cook engaged in the carriage business until coming to Washington. In this state he turned his attention to the lumber business at McKenna, carrying on his interests under the name of the McKenna Lumber Company.

Marjorie Virginia Cook received her education under private tutors until nine years of age, when she became a public school pupil in New Mexico. In 1909 she entered the Annie Wright Seminary at Tacoma, continuing her studies there until graduated in 1913. The succeeding

four years were devoted to the study of music and voice in Tacoma, while subsequently she continued her musical training at the University of Washington and studied voice under Hiram Tuttle. In 1917 she began a course of study in public school music at the University of Washington, but twelve months later fell a victim to influenza and did not regain normal health until more than a year had passed. In company with her sister, Marie Joy Cook, she spent eight months in a tour of the United States. On her return home, though meeting with considerable opposition from her mother, she entered the business world by opening a gift shop and children's store. Because of its unpropitious beginning Miss Cook abandoned this venture and began sewing apparel for young girls in company with her sister, Marie Joy, and an aunt, the latter assisting her for a short time. The sisters named their establishment the Marjorie Joy. When Marie Joy became the wife of George F. Wales, of Tacoma, Marjorie Virginia was left in business alone. Through many vicissitudes, including much difficulty in securing the right kind of assistants, she gradually developed her patronage in better and higher grades of work. At the present time she has a large and efficient force at work under her management, at No. 201 McDermott building in Seattle, where she began her business career. Her success is all the more remarkable by reason of the fact that she did not grow up in the environment of the business world, but launched out into it on a daring venture, which, giving her courage and experience, constituted the foundation for the exclusive and enviable patronage which she now enjoys.

On the 8th of November, 1921, in Seattle, Marjorie V. Cook was married to W. Kennard Nottingham, who is associated with the Puget Sound Savings & Loan Association. She is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority.

HENRY BRODERICK

Prominent among those men whose business activities have been effective forces in Seattle's upbuilding and progress, is Henry Broderick, who for a period of twenty-three years has been continuously identified with the real estate business in this city, and his success is the natural outcome of ability, application and clean business methods.

Henry Broderick is a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was born October 12, 1880, a son of Lawrence and Mary (Collins) Broderick. He was reared in that city, and when about the age of sixteen started on his business career as an employe of the telephone company in that

city. He remained in that connection for five years and then started for the Puget Sound country, reaching Seattle in 1901. He embarked in the general real estate, rental and insurance business under the name of Henry Broderick, Inc., and as the executive head of this corporation Mr. Broderick has built up one of the foremost business organizations in its line in Seattle. The business of Henry Broderick, Inc., which has come to include real estate, rentals, general insurance and mortgage loans, enjoys a very high class and important clientele, not surpassed by any of its contemporaries.

At Spokane, Washington, on the 4th of October, 1900, Mr. Broderick was married to Miss May Barclay. He is non-partisan in his political views and is ever ready to extend his support to measures for the promotion of the public welfare. His club memberships include the Rainier, the Arctic, the Seattle Golf and Country Clubs, and the Press Club. Mr. Broderick is appreciative of the social amenities of life and his due consideration thereof constitutes the even balance to his intense business activity, whereby he has attained a prominent position among Seattle's strong capable business men and substantial citizens. His residence is at No. 1717 Thirty-ninth.

REGINALD HASCALL PARSONS

Reginald H. Parsons, president of the Parsons Investment Company, is one of the substantial business men of Seattle and during the period of his residence in the Pacific Northwest his progressive spirit and constructive efforts have constituted potent forces in the development and utilization of the splendid resources of this section of the country. A native of the east, he was born at Flushing, Long Island, New York, on the 3d of October, 1873, and comes of distinguished ancestry, being a descendant of John Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts; Governor Winthrop of Connecticut; General Absolom Peters, of the War of 1812; John Bowne, a Quaker, whose home at Flushing, Long Island, was erected in 1661 and sheltered George Fox. It is still in a fine state of preservation and has always remained in the family. Mr. Parsons is the grandson of Samuel Parsons, a horticulturist of international reputation during the '50s, '60s and '70s of the last century. George Howland Parsons, now deceased, father of the subject of this sketch, was president of the Colorado Forestry Association and one of the first men in the country to promote intelligent conservation of the valuable timber resources of the United States through regulation and government control. His wife was the daughter of a well known jurist of New York, Judge William Sterne Hascall.

Reginald A. Fessenden.

In the acquirement of an education Reginald H. Parsons attended a private school at Providence, Rhode Island, and Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and for two years he was a student of the University of California at Berkeley, as a member of the class of 1898, and he belonged to its Glee Club. He also took a prominent part in athletic sports during his earlier student days. His first work was in connection with railroading and during 1891-2 he was one of a party to run the reconnaissance for the Rio Grande Western Railway across the Great American Desert in Utah and Nevada, while later he acted as station agent for a small railroad in southern New Mexico. Subsequently he returned to college and after completing his education he became identified with real estate operations in connection with the original townsite company which started Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he resided for twenty years. He was also a mining stock broker and for nine years was connected with the Bemis Brother Bag Company. During the last five years of that period he was manager of its Seattle branch, establishing its business here in 1904. Mr. Parsons also became president and manager of the Hillcrest Orchard Company, owning two hundred acres of bearing pear and apple trees in the Rogue River valley of southern Oregon. This is considered one of the finest pear orchards in the world and in 1908-10 established the world's record for prices received for deciduous fruit in carload lots sold in London, England. Mr. Parsons aided in organizing the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association and was made president of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange in 1910, at the time of its organization, this being a quasi public-service corporation. He was one of the original stockholders in the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Cripple Creek, Colorado. He is president of the Methow Valley Livestock Company, operating the Chewuch ranch at Winthrop, Washington, and the Pleasant Hill dairy farm at Tolt, this state, on which they have pure bred Holstein cattle. They are Hereford breeders, having range and herd sires from the best of American and foreign stock, headed by Commander 790603, winner of the first prize in the junior yearling class and a half-brother to the former international grand champion Hereford bull at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition of 1917. Mr. Parsons is essentially a member of the class of doers, gifted with initiative and keen powers of perception, and his marked executive ability enables him to capably direct the extensive interests under his charge.

At Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 30th of January, 1901, Mr. Parsons was united in marriage to Miss Maude Bemis, a daughter of Judson M. Bemis of Boston, Massachusetts, the founder and head of the Bemis Brother Bag Company, which was organized at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1858 and now enjoys the distinction of being the largest importer of burlap and manufacturer of cotton and burlap bags in America. He built the town of Bemis, Tennessee, and there established cotton gins and mills, giving employment to

three thousand operatives. To Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have been born five children, four of whom survive: Anne, Reginald Bemis, George Howland and Mary Bowne. The family attend St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Mr. Parsons is a republican of the progressive type and has participated actively in political affairs, but has never run for public office. He has always faithfully discharged the duties of citizenship and is ever ready to give his support to measures for the promotion of the public welfare. In 1919 he served as president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He was chairman of the first "City Beautiful" movement and was one of the citizens committee appointed from various bodies to break the deadlock in negotiations incident to the incoming of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound and Union Pacific Railroads. For four years he acted as president of the local council of the Boy Scouts of America and at present is a member of the regional executive committee of the organization. Through a period of four years he likewise occupied the presidency of the Social Welfare League of Seattle and later was made honorary president. Mr. Parsons is president of Lakeside School, Incorporated, an institution where boys of various ages may prepare for college. He belongs to the Rainier, University and Arctic Clubs of Seattle; the Arlington Club of Portland; the University Club of San Francisco; the University and Country Clubs of Medford, Oregon; the Rocky Mountain Club of New York city, and is also a member of Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity. In July, 1923, he was appointed on the American Olympic committee and in August, 1923, he was appointed one of the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the board of overseers of Whitman College, and his labors have ever been of a constructive character, directed into those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. The elements were happily blended in the rounding out of his nature, for he unites the refinements of life with the sterner qualities of manhood, and his efforts are resultant factors in everything that he undertakes. His life has been an intensely active and useful one and his record is as an open book which all may read. Mr. Parsons' residence is at No. 618 West Highland drive.

HAROLD PRESTON

Harold Preston, one of the most successful lawyers that has ever practiced at the Seattle bar, has been for more than forty years a member of the city's legal profession. He was born at Rockford, Illinois, September 29, 1858, a son of Simon Manly and Martha Harriet (Sargent) Preston, both of whom came from old New England families, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New Hampshire. They removed

to Illinois about 1855, and established their home in Rockford. The father was a civil engineer by profession and during the Civil war he was commissioned a brigadier general in the Union army, remaining in the service of his country until the close of the conflict between the North and the South. He afterward went with his family to Natchez, Mississippi, where he followed his profession for a time, and subsequently came to the Pacific Northwest, locating permanently in Seattle in 1892. During the period of their residence in this city Mr. and Mrs. Preston gained many friends. Both are now deceased.

Harold Preston received his higher education in Iowa College and Cornell University, afterward entering the law offices of Alanson Clark, a leading attorney of Newton, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1883. In the same year he became a member of the Seattle bar and has since followed his profession in this city. Since 1919 he has been senior member of Preston, Thorgrimson & Turner, one of the leading law firms of Seattle.

Mr. Preston has figured in some of the most important litigation that has come before the courts of the Pacific Northwest. As a lawyer he is sound, clear-minded and well trained. He is at home in all departments of the law, from the minutiae of practice to the greater topics wherein are involved the consideration of ethics and the philosophy of jurisprudence and also higher concerns of public policy. He drew up the Workmen's Compensation Act of Washington (1911), which was the pioneer act of that character in the United States.

On February 8, 1888, Mr. Preston married Miss Augusta Morgenstern of Seattle, and they have three children; Therese M., the eldest, is deceased. She became the wife of Roy W. McCarthy, who was born, reared and educated in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he has also passed away. Four children were born to them: Mary Therese, Kevan, James Preston and Sheridan. Frank M. Preston, the second in the family of Mr. Harold Preston, is a graduate of the University of Washington, which conferred upon him the degrees of B. A. and LL.B., and is now assistant corporation counsel of the city. He married Miss Isabella McCormick. At the outbreak of the World war he was in the Washington Coast Artillery, attended the Third Officers Training School at Camp Lewis, received a commission as second lieutenant of Field Artillery and later was promoted to first lieutenant and detailed to Seventy-third United States Field Artillery, which was in process of organization at the time of the signing of the Armistice. Harold C. Preston, the other son, was born in this city in 1906 and is a high school student.

Mr. Preston of this review is a director of the Pulmonary Hospital of Seattle and the Seattle General Hospital Association, and during the World war served as chairman of the Council of Defense for King

County, Washington. He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and from 1899 until 1901 was a member of the upper house of the Washington state legislature. He is connected with the Inglewood Country Club and the Rainier Club, while his professional relations are with the Seattle and Washington Bar associations, of each of which he is an ex-president, and the American Bar Association.

Mr. Preston combines in his character all of the qualities of a desirable and useful citizen and natural talent, acquired ability, experience and study have brought him success and prominence in his profession.

CAPTAIN JAMES SPALDING GIBSON

The magnificent harbor of Elliott bay forms the port of Seattle and therefore its open door to the commerce of the world. Among those whose operations have contributed to the success of the city's shipping industry is numbered Captain James S. Gibson, the founder of the International Stevedoring Company, of which he has been president for the past fifteen years, displaying notable wisdom in shaping its policy and guiding its affairs. He has been a resident of Seattle since 1905 and for nearly forty years has been connected with the coast country of the northwest. He was born in Mobile, Alabama, September 7, 1856, of the marriage of James S. Gibson and Antoinette J. Powers, the former also a native of Alabama and the latter of the state of New York. The father was of Scotch lineage and his ancestors figured prominently in connection with the military history of Caledonia. He was a southern planter and participated in the Civil war as a member of the Confederate army. The mother was a direct descendant of Anneke Jans, a native of Holland and original owner of the Trinity church property on Broadway, in New York city, legitimate title to which has been for nearly three centuries the cause of lawsuits between her heirs, the church and the state. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson were seven sons who are now scattered in various parts of the world.

James Spalding Gibson completed his education in the University of Mississippi at Oxford, from which he was graduated in 1874, afterward engaging in the cotton classing business, with which he was identified until 1879. He went to sea from Mobile in the trans-Atlantic cotton trade, shipping before the mast, and in 1884 he came to the Pacific coast, taking command of the ship Spartan, engaged in general trade. He afterward commanded the ships Belvidere and America and the barks J. D. Peters and Colorado. In 1896 he abandoned a seafaring life, going to Chemainus, in

CAPTAIN JAMES SPALDING GIBSON

the province of British Columbia, Canada, and from 1897 until 1905 he was United States consul for that district. He also was president of the Vancouver & Victoria Stevedoring Company and acted as surveyor for the San Francisco board of underwriters. In 1905 Captain Gibson came to Seattle and established the Washington Stevedoring Company. Three years later he took over the business of the firm of McCabe & Hamilton and merged the Washington Stevedoring Company with his newly acquired interests, adopting the present style of the International Stevedoring Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. He has always carefully planned his business, of which he has an expert knowledge, and his initiative spirit and executive force have resulted in the development of a large undertaking. All the days in his career have not been equally bright but he has always maintained an optimistic view of the future and disasters and difficulties have spurred him on to renewed effort. In 1886 he lost his ship Belvidere, which went ashore where the Valencia was destroyed, on the west coast of Vancouver island, and in 1880 he was shipwrecked in the Bay of Fundy, when on the ship City of Brooklyn, of which he was third officer. He has had many varied experiences and there are few phases of life at sea with which he is not familiar.

At East Orange, New Jersey, on November 26, 1884, Captain Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Corrine M. Masson, who comes of an old New England family of French descent, and some of its representatives were participants in the Revolutionary war. Her brother became editor of Life and her father was Captain Thomas L. Masson of Essex, Connecticut. He commanded one of the trans-Atlantic ships and his demise occurred in 1893. Captain and Mrs. Gibson have a son and a daughter: The son, Thomas Masson, is a graduate of the Beaux Arts in Paris, and is now an artist, residing in Europe. He is unmarried; the daughter, Mildred, married Prescott Oakes and has two sons, Gibson and David Prescott.

Captain Gibson is an adherent of the democratic party but has never been active in political affairs, although he has made a few trips east on public missions in connection with the port and shipping interests of the northwest. He has served as president of the Puget Sound Shipping Association and as chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, likewise acting as a member of committees on insular and foreign commerce. He is deeply interested in questions of this nature and has done much to further a general knowledge of conditions relating to shipping, contributing materially to the welfare of the city through his earnest efforts for improvement along those lines. Early in 1918 he enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve and commanded a naval transport. He was detached from sea duty on arrival in France and served until January, 1919, as assistant to the general superintendent of A. T. S. at Marseilles, returning after

the "clean-up" to reenter active business, and has taken an active part in the naval affairs of this district.

Captain Gibson is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the consistory at Vancouver, British Columbia, to the Knight Templar Commandery at Victoria, British Columbia, and to Gizeh Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Victoria. He is also a member of Port Townsend Lodge, No. 317, B. P. O. E., and the Independent Order of Foresters. He has a life membership in the Washington State Art Association and is also connected with the Pacific Highway Association and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He is a popular clubman, belonging to the Rainier Club, of which he is ex-president; the Seattle Golf & Country, Arctic, and Transportation Clubs; the Seattle Yacht Club, of which he has been commodore; the Rotary, Automobile and Press Clubs of this city; the Union Club of Tacoma; the Union Club of Victoria; the Royal Victoria Yacht Club and the Vancouver Club. Because of the extent and importance of his business affairs, because of the prominent part which he has taken in the development of navigation interests, and because of his active association with clubs and fraternal organizations, Captain Gibson has become well known throughout the northwest. His viewpoint of life is broad and nothing is foreign to him that concerns his fellows or touches the world's progress. Strong and purposeful, his efforts have been directed along steadily broadening lines of greater usefulness and he has become recognized as one of Seattle's foremost citizens. A contemporary biographer said: "In the business as well as the social life of Seattle Captain Gibson is an outstanding figure. It has been said of him that he has more warm personal friends than any other man in the great Pacific Northwest. Certain it is that he numbers them by the score."

ALTON W. LEONARD

Alton W. Leonard, president of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, is one of the country's foremost public utility executives. For nearly thirty years he has been prominently identified with the Stone & Webster interests, with which he became associated early in his business career, and his rise to his present capacity as the head of one of that corporation's most important utility units is a most splendid tribute to his managerial ability. Mr. Leonard comes from one of New England's old families, and was born in Monmouth, Maine, April 8, 1873, a son of Fred A. and Lizzie A. (Parker) Leonard, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state. The father was a successful contractor, and is now living retired at Braintree, Massachusetts.

Educated in the schools of Boston and Brockton, Massachusetts, Alton W. Leonard entered business life as a bookkeeper for the firm of A. S. Porter & Sons of Brockton, remaining with that company for about six years. He next entered the employ of the Stone & Webster corporation and was made assistant treasurer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, operating a light and power plant at Brockton. Since 1895 he has been continuously a representative of these well known public utility managers, engineers and financiers and as the years have passed he has steadily advanced as he has proven his ability successfully to direct important interests. From the position of assistant treasurer he was promoted to that of superintendent and later he became manager at Brockton. In 1903 he went to the upper peninsula of Michigan as superintendent of the Houghton County Electric Light Company and later was made manager of the plant and also of the railway system operated by Stone & Webster in Houghton county, where he was stationed for four years. On the expiration of that period he was transferred to Minnesota, having been appointed manager of the Minneapolis General Electric Company, operated by the Stone & Webster Management Association, and his next promotion brought to him the duties of vice president, in addition to those of manager, and later he was made district manager of the Stone & Webster interests in the central west.

Following the demise of Richard T. Laffin, district manager in Seattle for the Stone & Webster interests, Mr. Leonard was transferred from Minneapolis to this city to assume the duties of vice president and general manager of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company and vice president of the subsidiary corporations of that company. He continued in that connection until the death of Jacob Furth, when he succeeded to the presidency, his appointment being made in Boston by the directors of the traction company, on the 1st of November, 1914, and at that time he was also elected a director. He is one of the most able representatives of this large corporation and during nearly a decade that he has been at the head of the Puget Sound Light & Power Company, he has maintained a notable degree of efficiency in its operation, and the high quality of service rendered has won the unqualified approbation of Seattle's citizens.

Mr. Leonard was married April 8, 1897, in Brockton, Massachusetts, to Miss Anne A. Keith, a daughter of Captain James N. Keith, now of Riverside, California. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have four children: Olive Elizabeth; Richard Keith, a student at Santa Barbara School for Boys; Pamele Frances, attending Miss Ransom's School at Piedmont, California, and Constance Mary, who is attending St. Nicholas School.

Mr. Leonard is domestic in his tastes and is devoted to the welfare of his wife and family, finding his greatest pleasure in their society.

While an indefatigable worker, he also understands the value of recreation and is fond of golf, motoring, fishing, hunting and all outdoor sports. He has worked along practical lines for the accomplishment of high ideals and is widely known because of his public service, which has been of a most helpful character. Strong and purposeful, his efforts have been directed along steadily broadening lines of greater usefulness, not only in his business connections but as a resident of Seattle as well, where he is remembered among the city's prominent and valued citizens. Mr. Leonard's residence is at No. 421 Belmont North.

DANIEL KELLEHER

Daniel Kelleher, chairman of the board of directors of the Seattle National Bank, is one of the most prominent figures in banking circles of the northwest. A native of Middleboro, Massachusetts, he was born February 5, 1864. He graduated from Harvard University, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1885. Having prepared for the bar he entered upon active practice, later turned from that profession to banking, which he has found an excellent field for the exercise of his talents, and with the passing years his interests have become both important and extensive. He is regarded as one of the ablest financiers in the state and has been an important factor in the growth and development of several of its strongest and most ably managed banks.

The Seattle National Bank, the largest commercial bank in the state, is but one of the financial institutions that have had the benefit of Mr. Kelleher's executive ability. He is also president of The Bank for Savings, in Seattle, the Bank of Commerce at Everett and The Bank of Commerce at Anacortes, Washington. Among his various other business connections Mr. Kelleher has large interests in timber and lumber.

On the 26th of April, 1894, in Seattle, Mr. Kelleher was married to Miss Elsie Campbell Meem, a daughter of General Gilbert S. and Nannie Rose Meem. General Meem was a distinguished Confederate officer, and served on the staff of General Stonewall Jackson during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Kelleher have two sons: Hugh Garland Meem and Campbell. Both are graduates of Harvard University. Hugh is living in New York, engaged in banking, associated with the old private banking firm of Joseph Walker & Sons; and Campbell is associated with his father in the Seattle National Bank, as trust officer.

Mr. Kelleher is a stanch democrat in his political views and during President Wilson's administration was appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, a member of the committee to arrange for the visit

DANIEL KELLEHER

of the financiers of this country to South America. He was also state director of war savings of Washington and Alaska.

Mr. Kelleher is a well known club man, belonging to the Rainier, Country, College, Golf, Arctic, Harvard and University Clubs of Seattle and New York. He has been a resident of Seattle for thirty-four years.

Mr. Kelleher is the owner of Mount Airy, a famous estate of twenty-four hundred acres in Shenandoah county, Virginia, which was formerly the property of John G. Meem, the father of General Gilbert S. Meem, and to this fine old southern estate Mr. and Mrs. Kelleher go each May and October.

Gifted with a keen business insight and a broad grasp of affairs, Mr. Kelleher has had a career of unusual activity and of notable success. He is one of the most forceful and resourceful figures in Seattle's banking circles and has a wide acquaintance among financial men throughout the country.

MARK ALLISON MATTHEWS, D. D., LL.D.

Rev. Mark Allison Matthews, a man of scholarly attainments and broad humanitarianism, is devoting his life to the moral uplift of humanity and is now serving as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Seattle. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the family was founded in America as early as 1600, representatives of the name afterward participating in the Revolutionary war as soldiers in the Continental army.

Mark Allison Matthews is a native of the South. He was born at Calhoun, in Gordon county, Georgia, September 24, 1867, and his parents were Mark Lafayette and Malinda Rebecca Matthews. He attended the schools of his native state, completing his studies there in 1887, and ten years later he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Normal University of Tennessee. In 1908 Huron College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws and in the following year he was awarded the same degree by Whitman College. He was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church and has since filled several pastorates, while he is now filling the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, situated at the corner of Seventh and Spring streets. Doctor Matthews has worked untiringly to promote the cause of Christianity and has built many churches in the various sections of the country to which he has been called. He was moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in 1912 and 1913 and has labored earnestly and effectively to strengthen its power and broaden the scope of its influence. He is deeply interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and progress of his fellowmen and

is a trustee of two colleges and many philanthropic institutions, while he has also aided in securing the erection of schools, colleges and hospitals.

Doctor Matthews was married in Seattle, on the 24th of August, 1904, to Miss Grace Owen Jones, a daughter of the Rev. Owen Jones, M. A., D. D., who gained distinction as an author, scholar, teacher and preacher. Two children have been born to them: Grace Gladys and Mark Allison, Jr.

Doctor Matthews is a Jeffersonian democrat, adhering to the basic principles upon which the party was founded and standing for all that is progressive in citizenship. He is animated by the same spirit of loyalty and patriotism which characterized his forbears and demonstrated his devotion to his country by serving as a private in the front line trenches during the World war. Fraternally he is connected with all of the Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and many other orders of an insurance nature. He is also a member of the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Masonic Club, the College, Rainier and Arctic Clubs, in addition to other organizations of a social character, deriving pleasure and enjoyment from these various associations. Doctor Matthews is one of the distinguished divines of Seattle and is successfully guiding the ecclesiastical interests under his control. He is a representative of that class of modern thinkers who recognize the fact that religion has to do with the every-day things of life and is not merely a matter of pulpit teaching. His activities, therefore, have reached out to the general interests of society and his influence has been a strong moving force for good.

ALEXANDER BRUCE STEWART

One of the pioneer business houses of Seattle is the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, which was established in this city in 1886 by Alexander Bruce Stewart and H. E. Holmes, and through honorable methods and mutual cooperation they have succeeded in creating the largest business of the kind in the Pacific Northwest. Theirs is a relationship which transcends the cold conventions of commercial life and has been harmoniously maintained for a period of thirty-six years.

A native of Canada, Alexander Bruce Stewart was born at Glenallan, on the 20th of February, 1854, and his parents were George and Jane (Bruce) Stewart, the former a native of Ireland, but of Scotch lineage. They were married on the Emerald isle and there resided until after the

birth of two of their children, William and Robert. On leaving their native land they made their way to Canada, settling on a farm in Wellington county, Ontario, and the father became one of the leading agriculturists and influential citizens of that locality. He was an earnest and conscientious member of the Methodist church and his life was an upright, honorable and useful one. He was called to his final rest in 1887, when eighty-three years of age, and had long survived his wife, who passed away at the age of sixty-six years. They had a family of seven children, five of whom were born in Canada, and one of the sons, Alexander B., is now located on the Pacific coast. George M., who at one time served as postmaster of Seattle but later established his home at North Yakima, Washington, died in Seattle in August, 1922.

Alexander B. Stewart supplemented his public school training by a course in Victoria College of Canada and on starting out in life he bent his efforts toward learning the drug business, on which he has since concentrated his attention. In 1874, when a young man of twenty, he crossed the border into the United States and selected Silver City, Nevada, as the scene of his activities, engaging in the drug business there for five years. In the interim he also opened another drug store at Gold Hill, Nevada, and in 1879 disposed of his interests in Silver City, going to Bodie, California, where he conducted a similar enterprise for three years and then sold out. In 1882 he removed his stock of drugs from Gold Hill, Nevada, to Seattle and has since been identified with business interests of this city. For four years he was alone in business and on the expiration of that period was joined by H. E. Holmes, then of Walla Walla, Washington, who assisted him in organizing the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, which has since enjoyed a most prosperous existence. They now have the leading wholesale drug house in the northwest and their establishment compares favorably with the best in the United States. The firm has ever adhered to the master formula of honor, integrity and trustworthiness and has always been just and considerate in the treatment of its employes, without whose cooperation no business fabric can exist. Their business is operated along the most progressive and efficient lines and has reached large proportions, their trade extending over Washington and Alaska and also into Idaho, Oregon, China, Japan and New Zealand. In addition to the responsibilities which devolve upon him as head of this extensive business Mr. Stewart has also extended his efforts into the financial field and was one of the incorporators of the Union Savings & Trust Company, of which he became vice president.

In 1884 Mr. Stewart married Miss May Elia Martin, a native of Rockford, Illinois, and a daughter of J. N. Martin, D. D., at that time professor of languages at the University of the Pacific, in California.

To this union has been born a daughter, Alma May, who is now the wife of J. H. Ballinger, and has three children, Alma May, Alexander Stewart and John Fajo. Mr. Stewart gives his political support to the republican party and has become a recognized leader in its ranks, serving for four years as a member of the state central committee and taking an active part in state conventions. He was one of the promoters of the Front and Madison street car lines and his interest in Seattle is that of a public-spirited citizen, who never neglects an opportunity to promote the welfare and development of his community. He is a business man of the highest integrity and ability, rich in experience, large-hearted and faithful to every relation in life.

J. E. DRUMMEY

J. E. Drummey, one of Seattle's leading morticians, is president of the Bonney-Watson Company, and in business circles of the city his standing is of the highest. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, August 18, 1881, a son of William F. and Harriet (Sherman) Drummey. He received his education in the public schools of Iowa and later graduated from business college at Butte, Montana. He arrived in Seattle in 1904, when twenty-three years of age, and practically his entire business life has been spent in this city. He has always been a tireless worker, and actuated by laudable ambition, he has steadily progressed toward the goal of success. He became connected with the Bonney-Watson Company, which was incorporated in 1903, Lyman W. Bonney becoming the president, while Harry Watson was chosen secretary-treasurer. Upon the death of Mr. Watson in 1915, Mr. Drummey succeeded him as secretary-treasurer, and at the death of Mr. Bonney, which occurred on the 18th of July, 1922, Mr. Drummey succeeded him as president. He is also general manager of the corporation, of which he is the moving spirit, and the firm enjoys the distinction of having one of the finest undertaking establishments in the United States. The company has a modern crematory and columbarium, all under one roof, and there is an efficient corps of assistants, thus making it possible to render to the public a superior quality of service. Mr. Drummey has a specialized knowledge of the undertaking business, which he has made his life work, and is therefore well able to direct the labors of those in his employ.

At Livingston, Montana, on the 20th of December, 1902, Mr. Drummey was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Terry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Terry. Mr. Drummey is a director of the Seattle Baseball Club and takes a keen interest in the national game. He is prominent in club and

J. E. Dunmey

fraternal circles of the city, having membership in the Seattle Press, Arctic and Kiwanis Clubs, and is a life member of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., of which he is a past exalted ruler. He is also a life member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, belonging to Eyrie No. 1. He is a man of high principles and substantial qualities, progressive and reliable in business, loyal and public-spirited in citizenship, and at all times displaying devotion to the duties that devolve upon him.

WILLIAM PIGOTT

William Pigott, chairman of the Pacific Car & Foundry Company and first vice president and managing director of the Pacific coast Steel Company, at Seattle, is recognized not only as one of the industrial leaders of the City of Seattle, but also as one of the most important factors in the iron and steel business of the Pacific Coast. A brief summary of his life and activities follows:

William Pigott was born in New York city, a son of Michael and Anna (Byrne) Pigott, both natives of Ireland. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, and first worked in the iron furnaces at that place. Later he was superintendent of the Merchant Steel Mills of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Pueblo, Colorado, and in 1895 removed to Seattle, where with the late W. D. Hofius he engaged in the sale of iron and steel products.

He organized and financed the Seattle campaign for home rule for Alaska and was one of the principal advocates of the Alaska Railroad at Washington. On the 19th of November, 1894, at Cleveland, Ohio, he married Miss Ada E. Clingan of Hubbard, that state, and they have two sons, William and Paul. In 1904 Mr. Pigott organized the Seattle Steel Company, which subsequently merged with the Pacific Coast Steel Company, now operating large mills at Seattle and San Francisco. In 1905 he organized the Seattle Car Manufacturing Company, now the Pacific Car & Foundry Company, which owns the leading car shops of the west. He also organized the Pacific Coast Forge Company.

In civic life Mr. Pigott has held and holds many positions of honor which are due to his active interest in the fields they cover. For a number of years he was a member of the school board, being at one time its president. He was one of the trustees of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and he is deeply interested in the extension of our foreign trade, being a member of the National Foreign Trade Council, and president of the Pacific Foreign Trade Council, and was a delegate from

the Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce, to China in 1910. In 1914 he was appointed by Governor Lister of Washington, as chairman of the commission appointed to draft the first aid amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In politics Mr. Pigott is an independent democrat, while in religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of Seattle Chamber of Commerce and India House of New York, and is a director of Dexter Horton National Bank.

Mr. Pigott belongs to that class of dependable and constructive citizens who do many useful things to advance public movements, and he stands as one of the strong men of the northwest—strong in his ability to plan and perform, ready to accomplish things for the public good and looking at each question from the standpoint of the liberal minded man of broad experience.

HENRY CHARLES HIBBARD

Henry Charles Hibbard is a native son of Seattle and a member of an old and prominent family of the city. He has gained an enviable reputation as a business man and as a member of the Hibbard-Stewart Company, dealers in furs and hides, he has aided in developing one of the largest enterprises of the kind in this country. He was born September 22, 1885, and is of English descent in the paternal line. He is a son of Charles Leslie and Della R. (Ballou) Hibbard, the former a native of Davenport, Iowa, and one of Seattle's honored pioneers. H. C. Hibbard acquired his education in Seattle, attending the public schools and a preparatory school, and after laying aside his textbooks he turned his attention to the hides and wool business, with which he has since been identified. He has steadily progressed since his initial effort was made in the business world and is now serving as vice president and treasurer of the Hibbard-Stewart Company, of which his father was one of the founders. The firm deals in wool, hides and pelts, furs, ivory, and whalebone and buys and sells goods at nearly every port in the world. The business is conceded to be the largest of the kind in the world and the fact that H. C. Hibbard has been chosen as one of the chief executive officers of this gigantic undertaking is proof of his administrative powers, sound judgment and keen sagacity.

At Ogden, Utah, on the 16th of November, 1909, Mr. Hibbard was united in marriage to Miss Frances Pauline Joyce, a daughter of Dr. R. S. Joyce, a well known physician of that city. Mr. Hibbard was a member of the second commission sent by President Wilson to Russia

and was in that country during a portion of the years 1918 and 1919. He is an Episcopalian in religious faith, belonging to St. Mark's church of that denomination in Seattle, and along social and recreative lines is connected with the Rainier, Golf and Yacht Clubs of this city. A man of well balanced capacities and powers, of the progressive western type, he views life from a broad standpoint and worthily bears a name which for more than forty years has been an honored one in business circles of Seattle.

E. REX SMITH

E. Rex Smith, a representative business man and influential citizen of Seattle, is secretary-treasurer of the Crescent Manufacturing Company, with which he has been identified throughout the period of his connection with commercial affairs. He was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1883, and is a son of Howard T. and Elizabeth (Kahle) Smith, the latter also a native of the Keystone state, while the former was born in New Jersey. In 1903 they removed from Pennsylvania to Seattle, where they are now living, the father having retired from business.

Reared in his native state, E. Rex Smith there attended the public schools and his high school training was completed at Seattle. He next became a student at the University of Washington and was graduated with the class of 1906. He then entered the employ of the Crescent Manufacturing Company of Seattle in the capacity of chemist, having acquired a scientific knowledge of this subject while attending the university, and he has since continued in the service of the firm, which deals in coffee and spices. Mr. Smith's responsibilities were gradually increased as he acquired greater experience and value. He was at length admitted to a partnership in the company, of which he is now secretary-treasurer.

At Port Townsend, Washington, on the 15th of June, 1909, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Helen Harper, a daughter of F. C. Harper, who was at that time acting as collector of customs there but is now a resident of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children: Elizabeth, who was born in 1910; Fredericka, whose birth occurred in 1914; Patricia, born in 1917, and E. Rex, Jr., born in 1920.

Mr. Smith is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church and his political support is given to the republican party. He is a Rotarian and belongs to the Arctic Club and also has membership with Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity. His standing as a business man is indicated in the fact that he was recently elected general chairman of the 1923

Pacific Northwest Merchants' Convention and Industrial Exposition, which was organized three years ago under the auspices of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of insuring a larger consumption of products manufactured in this section of the country. It has been a decided success, the 1922 show attracting more merchants than any similar exposition west of Chicago, and Mr. Smith has been one of the most active promoters of this movement, which has already accomplished notable results.

EDGAR AMES

Seattle has derived substantial benefit from the citizenship of Edgar Ames, who has resided in the Puget Sound country for more than a quarter of a century and has been associated with some of the most important harbor improvements instituted here. He is now serving as president of the Ames Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, also of the Ames Terminal Company, and is a man of large affairs who has demonstrated his ability successfully to direct extensive interests. A native of St. Louis, Missouri, he was born February 26, 1868, and his parents were Edgar and Lucy V. (Semple) Ames. He attended Phillips Andover College and also studied in Paris and Berlin. In 1890 he was graduated from Yale University, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and after completing his education he became connected with financial interests of St. Louis, while later he was elected a director of the Northwestern Expanded Metal Company of Chicago.

In 1895 Mr. Ames came to Seattle to finance and manage the project of filling in the tide lands in the harbor, the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Company having taken the contract for this work. The beginning of this great project was marked by a large celebration, a public holiday being declared, and Mr. Ames continued as manager of the company until 1900, when he was made president of the Seattle General Contract Company. He has also been a director of the State Bank of Seattle and of other corporations. The Ames Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, which under his able management became one of the important industries of its character on the Pacific coast, has now been developed into a large ocean and rail terminal and especially interested in developing Seattle as a great shipping port. Throughout his business career he has been a tireless worker, keeping his hand steadily upon the helm of his interests and manifesting at all times strong executive power.

Mr. Ames was married in New York on the 6th of July, 1909, to Mrs. Anne Sheldon. Politically he is an adherent of the republican party

EDGAR AMES

and his social nature finds expression in his membership with the St. Louis Club, the University Club of New York, and the Rainier, University and Golf & Country Clubs of this city. He is a man of marked business ability, who recognizes the difficulties, the possibilities and the opportunities of a situation. Energy and perseverance are brought to cope with the former and tact and resourcefulness utilize the latter in the accomplishment of his well defined purpose. He is imbued with the spirit of advancement along all lines which lead to municipal progress and has ever manifested a deep and helpful interest in those projects which have been basic elements in the city's growth.

NATHANIEL DRUMMOND MOORE

Coming to the northwest when a young man of nineteen, Nathaniel Drummond Moore has made the best possible use of his time, talents and opportunities and through the steps of an orderly progression has risen to a position of prominence in business circles of Seattle as vice president of the Pacific Coast Coal Company, in which connection he is an important factor in the control of an undertaking of large proportions. He was born at Negaunee, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, on the 5th of October, 1880, and his parents were Nathaniel D. and Ellen (Montague) Moore, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in the Wolverine state. In early life the father emigrated to the United States, locating in Michigan, where he met and married Miss Montague. He was attracted to northern Michigan by the rich copper mines of that section of the country and later was the discoverer of the iron ore deposits of the Gogebic iron range, operating mines there and afterward on the Mesaba range, near Duluth, Minnesota. Mrs. Moore passed away in Ashland, Wisconsin, in 1886. After her demise the father spent some years in mining in Virginia and then came to the Pacific coast, and becoming identified with operations in the gold and silver mines of eastern Washington. Later he went to the gold and silver mining districts of British Columbia, Canada, and his labors in that province were rewarded with success. Subsequently he returned to the States and his death occurred at Spokane, Washington, in 1898. The subject of this review has a brother, William Moore, a resident of Seattle; and two half-sisters, Mrs. Helen Fluery and Mrs. Kathleen Sather, the former of whom is living in this city and the latter in Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

The public schools of Duluth, Minnesota, afforded Nathaniel D. Moore his educational opportunities and for a year he was associated

with his father in mining operations. In 1899 he entered the employ of the Pacific Coast Coal Company, first acting as chainman with its mining and surveying crews. He soon demonstrated his fitness for work of greater importance and was advanced to the position of first assistant engineer, then to that of chief mining engineer, and later was made chief engineer of all of the firm's active properties. He is now vice president of the company, having charge of its operations, and is also a director of the various subsidiary organizations controlled by the corporation. Broad experience has made him familiar with every phase of the business and this knowledge is supplemented by keen sagacity and executive ability of a high order. He is untiring in his efforts to further the success of the firm, which is now operating one of the largest organizations of the kind on the Pacific coast and occupies a position of leadership in connection with the coal mining industry.

In this city, on the 26th of February, 1908, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite Hamilton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hamilton, former residents of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have a daughter, Evelyn, eight years of age. Mr. Moore is keenly interested in the development and advancement of the city and his public spirit has prompted him to put forth earnest and effective efforts in its behalf. He is a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Federated Industries of this city and is ex-president of the Manufacturers Association and ex-vice president of the Associated Industries of Seattle. He is also a member of the Seattle Tennis Club and the Rainier, Arctic, Engineers and Transportation Clubs, while fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Like most successful men in the business world Mr. Moore has risen to the top through hard work, self-confidence, a readiness to assume responsibility and the ability to meet and master situations. He is a man of substantial worth, honor and integrity being the keynote of his character. His residence is at No. 618 Fullerton avenue in Seattle.

E. S. McCORD

For a quarter of a century E. S. McCord has been a member of the Seattle bar and throughout his career he has ever maintained the highest standards of professional ethics. A native of the south, he was born in Kentucky, in 1866, and received instruction in private schools of the Blue Grass state. He then entered the Washington and Lee University of Virginia, from which he won the A. B. degree in 1887, and in the following year that institution conferred upon him the LL. B. degree.

In 1890 Mr. McCord came to Washington, opening a law office in Bellingham, where he engaged in practice for seven years. In 1897 he removed to Seattle and has since followed his profession in this city. In 1891 he became a member of the firm of Kerr & McCord and in 1921 the present style of Kerr, McCord & Ivy was adopted. They have successfully handled important litigated interests and theirs is one of the strongest law combinations in the city. Mr. McCord is an able lawyer with a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, and careful analysis enables him correctly to apply his knowledge to the points at issue. He is a formidable adversary in legal combat and wins a large percentage of his cases.

In 1895 Mr. McCord was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bennett and they have become the parents of three sons. Mr. McCord is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Rainier Club and the University Club, while his professional relations are with the Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations. He is broadminded and public-spirited and his cooperation can always be counted upon to further any movement for the general good. Industry and ability have brought him to the front in his profession and his sterling personal qualities have won for him high regard.

EDWIN LINN BLAINE

Edwin Linn Blaine, a native of the Pacific Northwest, has been a resident of Seattle for more than thirty years and during this period he has materially contributed to the development of the city along business, educational, civic, religious and moral lines. His birth occurred at Lebanon, Linn county, Oregon, April 27, 1862, and his parents were the Rev. David E. and Catherine V. (Paine) Blaine. He acquired his early education in the public schools of New York and Pennsylvania and in 1881 became a student at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. On leaving that institution he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and was graduated with the class of 1886. He then took up educational work and for two years was a high school teacher at Westerly, Rhode Island. From 1888 until 1890 he was at Northwood, New Hampshire, and during a portion of that period he was superintendent of township schools. His thorough training and natural aptitude for teaching made him very successful as an educator and he became well known in that connection. In 1890 he returned to the Pacific coast region and in December of that year arrived

in Seattle, where he has since made his home. Turning his attention to business pursuits, he became vice president of Osborne, Tremper & Company, Inc., filling that office from 1893 until 1905, and in the latter year he entered upon the duties of assistant secretary of the Seattle Title & Trust Company, which he capably discharged for a period of four years, and in 1909 he was made treasurer of the concern. Manufacturing interests have also claimed his attention and he became secretary treasurer of the American Nitrogen Products Company, while he was likewise made secretary treasurer of the Graff Construction Company, all of which have profited by his experience, enterprise and executive powers.

Business, however, constitutes but one phase of his life and in the field of public service he has also been active, his influence being at all times on the side of those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. In 1910 he was chosen to represent his ward in the city council and in 1922 he again became councilman, serving as chairman of the finance committee. In 1896-98 he served as a member of the civil service commission of Seattle, and in religious, educational and philanthropic work he has also taken a helpful part. He is a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city, which was founded by his father. He is also president and a trustee of the College of Puget Sound and president and trustee of the Washington Children's Home Society.

In September, 1886, Mr. Blaine was married to Miss Julia Paddock Hubbard, a daughter of Fred W. and Sarah P. Hubbard of Middletown, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine have three children: Mrs. Ethel Catharine Watson; Edward Linn, Jr., who married Nataliene Hawkins of Seattle; and Louise Hubbard. His interest in the public welfare has been manifest by tangible efforts for the general good, and strong and purposeful, his efforts have been directed along steadily broadening lines of greater usefulness.

EDWIN GARDNER AMES

Edwin Gardner Ames has long been a strong factor in the mammoth operations that have characterized the development of the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest, in which he has resided for forty-two years, and as one of the pioneers in the business he has become known throughout this region. He has been continuously connected with the Puget Mill Company of Seattle during this period, and possessing an ambitious spirit, faith in himself, ready adaptability and the power of sustained effort, he has risen

EDWIN GARDNER AMES

from a minor position to manager of one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States. He came from a state which for many years was the center of the lumber industry in this country, being a native of Maine. He was born in East Machias, July 2, 1856, and his parents, John K. and Sarah (Sanborn) Ames, were representatives of old families of England, although their ancestors have lived in America for several generations. In the paternal line they were mostly seafaring men but the father turned his attention to the lumber business and became one of the prominent representatives of the trade in the Pine Tree state.

Edwin Gardner Ames was reared in his native town and in Providence, Rhode Island, attending the public schools of both cities, and his high school course was completed in 1875. His first knowledge of the lumber industry was gained while assisting his father and he also worked for some time in a general mercantile establishment of Machias. Responding to the lure of the west, he started for the Pacific coast in 1879, making his way to San Francisco, where he spent two years as collector for the firm of Pope & Talbot, prominent lumber dealers of that city. In October, 1881, he came to Washington in response to a call from the Puget Mill Company and was first employed as timekeeper in their Port Gamble plant. He soon proved his worth and as time passed he was entrusted with heavier responsibilities, eventually becoming business manager. He is now filling the office of manager and is ably guiding the destiny of this vast enterprise, meeting every emergency with the poise that results from long experience, mature judgment and the ability to grasp situations. He has a highly specialized knowledge of the lumber industry and is regarded as an authority on matters pertaining thereto. He has the fine perspective of the man of large affairs, as well as a capacity for detail and displays notable executive ability in the control of his extensive affairs. He has also figured prominently in financial affairs as vice president of the Seattle National Bank, a director of the Metropolitan Bank of Seattle and a trustee of the Washington Savings & Loan Association. For a number of years he has been president of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau and has also served as a director of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association.

On October 17, 1888, Mr. Ames was united in marriage to Miss Maud Walker, a daughter of William Walker of Seattle and Port Gamble. Mr. Ames belongs to most of the leading clubs of the city, holding membership in the Rainier, Arctic, Athletic and Metropolitan Clubs and the Union League Club of Tacoma. He is also a prominent and influential member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order, having attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, while he has also crossed the hot sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is an adherent of the republican party and for eleven years served as

county commissioner of Kitsap county, Washington. He has not only been an interested witness of the changes that have marked the transformation of this city but has also been a helpful and cooperant factor in bringing about the present prosperous conditions. He has long occupied a central place on the stage of action in the northwest and his life record presents a striking example of notable achievement through individual effort. Such a record is one the American public holds in the highest honor.

JOHN ARTHUR

John Arthur, who became the first president of the Washington State Bar Association, is recognized as a man of high character and superior professional attainments, and although seventy-three years of age he is still actively engaged in the practice of law at Seattle, where he has made his home for a period of thirty-five years. A native of Ireland, he was born near the town of Ennis, in County Clare, on the 20th of June, 1849, and is descended from English and Irish ancestry, the paternal line being traced back to the Franco-Norman conquerors of England. The family removed to Ireland and acquired extensive tracts of land in the counties of Limerick and Clare, going to the Emerald isle with the ancestors of the families of General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec; the Whites, Melvilles, Stackpooles and Martins. Chester A. Arthur, who served as president of the United States, was a scion of the family. His christian name was given him in honor of the old ancestral home in England, by his father, who was a student of antiquities and the author of a valuable book on Family Names. In the maternal line Mr. Arthur is descended from the O'Connors and MacMahons of Clare. The distinguished officer, Marshal MacMahon, who became president of the French republic, was also a relative of the subject of this review.

When twelve years of age John Arthur accompanied his parents on their removal to England and in 1861 the family came to America. He acquired his education in the schools of three countries and began the study of law at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar. For four years he attended Columbia University at Washington, D. C., and at the close of his sophomore year the Master of Laws degree was conferred upon him. He was awarded the first prize for the best essay on a legal subject and it was given him in the presence of the president of the United States, the members of his cabinet and the judges of the supreme court. Owing to the absence of the attorney-general, the presentation was made by the United States solicitor general, who spoke of the essay as an able and scholarly production and soon afterward moved

Mr. Arthur's admission to practice before the supreme court of the United States.

President Arthur offered him the United States attorneyship for New Mexico, but he declined the position, feeling that the more advantageous course would be to ally his interests with those of the growing northwest. Accordingly, in March, 1883, he left the capital city and started for the Puget Sound country, having been retained as attorney by the Tacoma Land Company. During the succeeding four years he maintained his headquarters in Tacoma, although he spent a considerable portion of his time in Seattle, and on the 18th of April, 1887, he became a permanent resident of this city, where he has since followed his profession with notable success. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact and he displays marked skill in their exposition. He was the first president of the Washington State Bar Association and in May, 1888, was elected secretary of the King County Bar Association, filling that office for many years. The address which Mr. Arthur delivered on assuming the duties of president of the State Bar Association in 1894 was reprinted in the leading law journals of the country and treated as of permanent interest and value, his subject being "Lawyers in their Relation with the State." The newspapers made it the theme of editorial discussion and it won the interest and attention of the leading members of the bar throughout the country.

Mr. Arthur has the wit and gift of oratory characteristic of those of his race and his speeches have attracted widespread attention. Two years after he had delivered an impromptu address at Tacoma a New England journalist wrote: "I have heard two speeches in my lifetime that I deemed remarkable. One was delivered by Wendell Phillips in old Faneuil Hall on the occasion of a welcome by the Garrison abolitionists to George Thompson, the British emissary. Nobody could be heard on that occasion but Wendell Phillips, and he scored so brilliant a triumph with his audience that they hissed and cheered alternately. The other speech was made by John Arthur, and the audacity of that brilliant effort, aimed as it was, will not soon be forgotten." Another editor printed in red ink an entire Fourth of July oration by Mr. Arthur, with the comment: "Rarely has an audience had spread before it such a banquet of excellence, such soul-stirring eloquence, such an enthusing presentation of historical facts." Several years ago, without intimation to him that his name was under consideration, he was elected a member of the Authors Club of London, in recognition of his contributions to literature.

Mr. Arthur has never aspired to public office, and while he has filled some posts of honor, he accepted them with reluctance, feeling that his professional interests demanded his undivided attention. He served as

president of the Board of License Commissioners, of Erie, occupying that position at the time of his removal to Washington, D. C. He also became president of the State Board of University Land and Building Commissioners in Washington. These are the only public offices he has held with the exception of that of law assistant to the first comptroller of the treasury in Washington.

In 1880 Mr. Arthur was married at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Miss Amy A. Lane and during the period of their residence in Seattle they have gained an extensive circle of loyal friends. Mr. Arthur has always taken a keen interest in political affairs and was made chairman of the King county republican central committee. He is one of the most prominent representatives of Masonry in the state of Washington and since 1889 has held membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M.; in Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; and Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He is a past master of St. John's Lodge and a charter member of Seattle Council, No. 6, R. & S. M. In 1890 he was elected a member of Afifi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., located at Tacoma, of which he was made potentate in 1900, and in 1892 he attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Consistory. In 1902 he became grand master of Masons in Washington and his addresses in the grand lodge were printed by the Masonic press throughout the world. Mr. Arthur has devoted much time to reading and study and association with him means expansion and elevation. Among his associates he is indisputably preeminent, by reason of his profound penetration, his power of analysis, the depth of his legal learning, the comprehensive grasp and strength of his understanding, and the firmness, frankness and integrity of his character.

ANCIL F. HAINES

There is no greater stimulus to individual activity and enterprise than that which is found in the life history of such men as Ancil F. Haines, one of Seattle's foremost business men, who from an early age has been dependent upon his own efforts for a livelihood, and his record is proof of the fact that merit and ability will always come to the front. Like many leaders in the business world of today, he began life on a farm, and never losing sight of the goal of his ambition, he has overcome all obstacles and difficulties in his path by hard work and perseverance, working his way steadily upward until he now directs the operations of the Admiral Line, the largest fleet of American steamers on the Pacific ocean. Mr. Haines was born May 30, 1871, on a farm near North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio. His father, Acquilla A. Haines, was a civil engineer and was born in what was

S. F. Hauser

then Virginia, near Cumberland, Maryland, but is now West Virginia. He was a Union soldier in the Civil war and had three brothers who fought on the Confederate side. He married Miss Loretta Hutchinson, a native of Vermont and of Scotch descent.

Ancil F. Haines was but three years old when his father died, leaving a widow with three children in the little country home in Ohio. He was reared by a great-uncle, Charles Osborne, who owned a farm, a broom factory and a coal yard in North Lewisburg, Ohio, and was a strict Quaker. From the time he was five the boy's life was a composite schedule of daily work and daily prayer. In his hours out of school, when he was not working on the farm, he was accustomed to deliver coal and wood through the village for his uncle. He grew rapidly, notwithstanding his ceaseless toil, and by the time he was fifteen had acquired a man's stature and strength.

Life on the Osborne farm presently became distasteful to the boy and when he was ten years of age he ran away, boarding a "mixed" train which was about to pull out from the station. He had no money, but was acquainted with the conductor and the brakeman, to whom he offered a stick of candy in payment of his fare to Peoria, a village about twenty miles distant. On reaching his destination he went to the home of his aunt, who was the wife of a Lutheran circuit rider, and there he remained for about two years, attending school and doing a man's work about the place. He then returned to North Lewisburg and hired out as a farm hand at six dollars a month, in the summer time, working for his board and keep in the winter, while he attended school, keeping up this plan with increasing wages until he was sixteen.

One day his uncle Charles presented the youth with a copy of the New Testament written in shorthand and this led him to take up the study of stenography, for by this means he hoped to obtain a position in a railroad office, the president's chair being his greatest ambition. After completing a shorthand course in the normal school at Ada, Ohio, Mr. Haines worked for a few months in a canning factory and then decided to seek the opportunities of a great city. He arrived in Chicago, friendless but unafraid, and although his cash capital amounted to but six dollars and twenty-five cents he was endowed with the invaluable assets of optimism, self-confidence, energy and determination. After a few days he secured a stenographic position with the Chicago Tablet & Ticket Company, which offered him a salary of eight dollars per week, and this was gratefully accepted, for his funds were so low that he had been obliged to limit himself to two meals a day at the cheapest restaurant he could find. Mr. Haines remained with that firm for a year, during which he received a small increase in salary, and having saved one hundred dollars, this sum enabled him to continue his studies in the normal school at Ada during another winter.

In the spring Mr. Haines obtained work as a stenographer in the freight

department of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, becoming assistant to T. C. Powell, at that time chief clerk at Cincinnati and now vice president of the Erie Railway. His initial salary was forty dollars per month, which within a year was increased to sixty dollars, and he became recognized as the rising star of the clerical force. He studied everything he could procure which would give him a clearer understanding of railroading, including among his textbooks bills of lading, the Interstate Commerce Law, and the Official Railway Guide, which he adopted as his business Bible. He resigned that position to become stenographer to H. W. Fuller, general passenger agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and this gave him an opportunity to acquire a wider knowledge of railroading, including roadbeds and rolling stock, as he accompanied his employer on frequent trips through the country in the latter's private car.

Mr. Haines next entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, becoming stenographer to L. S. Allen, assistant general passenger agent at Chicago, at an increase in salary, which now amounted to seventy-five dollars per month. He remained with that line for a year and a half and it was during that period that his attention was one day attracted by a lithograph of Mount Rainier issued by the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, showing that majestic peak towering above the blue waters of Puget Sound. The poster with its caption: "Tacoma, the City of Destiny," made such a strong impression upon his mind that he determined to visit the land of opportunity, and started for the Puget Sound country, although his employer was unwilling to lose his services and offered him alluring inducements to remain. Through previous correspondence with G. G. Chandler, general agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, Mr. Haines had secured work in Tacoma and he arrived in that city on the 1st of March, 1891, about two months before his twentieth birthday. He was assigned to John H. Bunch as stenographer and assistant and they constituted the entire force of the water division of the Northern Pacific, which had just taken over the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company. This gave Mr. Haines his first acquaintance with shipping problems and he found marine commerce a fascinating study. Two years later he became secretary to G. W. Dickinson, assistant general superintendent, but soon afterward abandoned stenographic work, seeing in it no future, although he had acquired expert skill and his services were greatly in demand by the officials of the road.

By 1897, six years after his arrival in Tacoma, Mr. Haines had risen to the position of city passenger agent, a moderately paid office with a little prestige. During the latter half of this period, however, he became more deeply interested in maritime activities and the railroad business seemed curiously cramped, compared with commercial pioneering on the seven seas. Shortly afterward he was offered a position with Dodwell, Carlill & Company, an English shipping firm with offices in Tacoma and at that time one

of the chief factors in the marine commerce of the northwest. Up to the time he entered the shipping game Mr. Haines' life appears to have been a concentrated crystal of hard work, the setting of which he changed frequently in seeking to find a broader scope for his talents. For several years after entering the employ of the English shipping firm he was in charge of the work of loading and assembling cargoes. Daylight, or sunrise, sailings were the general rule, and this meant working all of the night before. For an entire year he worked one night out of every five, in addition to his regular duties during the day. Until 1908 he directed the firm's business in the northwest without a definite title and then the London house named him general freight agent, in charge of the Pacific trade. By this time he had built up a reputation as one of the ablest shipping men on the coast.

When Mr. Haines had mastered every detail of his duties, and they had become somewhat a matter of routine, he began looking around for fresh fields to conquer. One day he met a man who had traded a sawmill and some timber for an old steam schooner. He engaged the boat for thirty days to run an experimental trip with freight from Puget Sound to British Columbia, reaching an agreement whereby the owner would meet all of the expenses and receive all of the profits, while Mr. Haines was to obtain no compensation for his work. The first trip showed a deficit of six hundred dollars, but Mr. Haines persuaded the owner to allow him to try again and the second trip ended with an even break. Mr. Haines next set to work to organize a seventy-five thousand dollar concern, which he called the Borderline Transportation Company. The firm of Dodwell, Carlill & Company agreed to share in the undertaking if the owner of the schooner would take his pay in stock. This was arranged and from the start the venture proved profitable. The capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, then doubled, and presently a fleet of five ships was running between Puget Sound and Alaska, with Mr. Haines as a director and general manager. In the meantime Mr. Haines had organized the Dodwell Dock & Warehouse Company, operating terminals in Seattle and Tacoma, and he occupied the position of director and manager.

In 1916 the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company induced Mr. Haines to assume the management of its fleet and a few months later this firm was merged with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The business has since been conducted under the style of the Pacific Steamship Company and at the time of the reorganization H. F. Alexander became president of the combination. Mr. Haines was selected as manager and later was made vice president and general manager, in full charge of operation and traffic, in which capacity he served for six years. From his office in the L. C. Smith building he directed the movements of a large fleet of vessels, which in 1921 carried one hundred and sixty thousand passengers and handled more than a million and a half tons of cargo. No detail of the business was over-

looked by Mr. Haines, while he also had the ability to see clearly its larger phases, and in the operation of this extensive undertaking he displayed notable assurance and power. He was also endowed with foresight and keen discernment and was one of the first shipping men in America to vision the future of the American merchant marine after the war. As the keels of the new fleet were being laid during the World war he said: "We shall have many ships when the scrap is over. I don't know that we shall be able to compete with foreign bottoms, but that's the way I'm going to stack my chips. I don't believe that the American people, after creating anything as big as that, are going to let it go by default." Looking to the future, he began a campaign to capture the trade of the Orient and Central and South America. Nine branch offices and fifty agencies, manned by picked subordinates, were opened in the Far East. He promptly put into the new trade the United States Shipping Board's first allocation of vessels to his line and as a result his company, during the years of the Shipping Board operations, acted as operators and agents for more trans-Pacific vessels than all other American companies combined. When the Admiral Oriental Line was organized for the purpose of operating Seattle's first American passenger line across the Pacific, Mr. Haines was appointed vice president and a director. The establishment of this high-class fast passenger service was a most important factor in the building of Seattle as a shipping port of the first magnitude.

Mr. Haines is well known in club circles, being a member of the Rainier Club, the Inglewood Golf & Country Club, president of the China Club of Seattle and member of the Automobile Club. Fraternally he is a Mason and also an Elk. He is a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term. He is not a believer in luck and says: "To me, success does not mean wealth. Wealth often goes hand in hand with it—but that is incidental. Success is accomplishment—constructive production. It comes from creating something, whether an ocean liner, or a book, or a business, or an improved kind of mousetrap. It adds to the general happiness or comfort or understanding. In this kind of accomplishment, chance is a small factor." He has always given his best efforts to any task that he has undertaken and thoroughness and devotion to duty are his predominant characteristics. He is one of the outstanding figures in Seattle's development as a great shipping port and his record is proof of the fact that it is under the pressure of necessity and the spur of adverse circumstances that the best and strongest in the individual are brought out and developed.

Mr. Haines has been married twice. In 1892 he wedded Miss Susie R. Fonda of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose death occurred in 1900. In 1902, at Tacoma, Washington, he married Miss Hortense M. Oliver, a native of Bowdoinham, Maine, and a daughter of Captain Edwin M. and Mary F. (Reed) Oliver. Mr. and Mrs. Haines have the following children: Ruth R.,

Frances L., Loretta M., Ancil F., Donald Hutchinson, Molly, Dorothy D., Drew Orr, Juliet M. and Mary E. Mr. Haines' residence is at No. 533 Fourteenth street North.

RALPH D. MAJOR

Among the rising young attorneys of Seattle is numbered Ralph D. Major, who has much natural ability, but is withal a hard student and is never content until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 17, 1889, and is a son of the Rev. William A. and Emma L. (Day) Major. They are natives of the Buckeye state and have been residents of Seattle since October 10, 1893. The father is an able representative of the Presbyterian ministry and for many years was pastor of Bethany church of this city, resigning that charge in 1913 to take up missionary work. For five years he was superintendent of Presbyterian missions in the northwest, and while thus engaged he was called to the pulpit of the Mount Baker Presbyterian church, of which he has been pastor since 1916. Since coming to Seattle he has secured the erection of two fine church edifices and the lofty ideals which he cherishes have found embodiment in practical effort for their adoption. His is a sincere and devoted service in behalf of the cause of Christianity and his course has at all times awakened admiration and respect. There were two sons in the family, but Archie M. died in Seattle in 1910.

Ralph D. Major attended the grammar and high schools of Seattle and afterward became a student at the University of Washington, from which he received the B. A. degree in 1914, while two years later that institution conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. He began his professional career in this city and engaged in the practice of law from 1916 until March, 1918, when he enlisted for service in the World war, joining the United States navy. He was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Maudan and San Diego and was in the supply service, being stationed at Cardiff, Wales. He remained overseas for a year and after receiving his discharge returned to Seattle, accepting a position in the county treasurer's office. Later he entered the United States revenue service, with which he was connected until 1920, when he resumed his professional activities, and is rapidly building up a good practice.

Mr. Major was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and his life has been guided by its teachings. He gives his political support to the republican party, for he deems that its policy best conserves national progress and promotes public stability. He is a member of the

American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and his professional connections are with the Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and also is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

WILLIAM L. RHODES

William L. Rhodes, president and founder of Rhodes Brothers Company, is one of Seattle's leading merchants and prominent citizens. His identification with the business interests of the Puget Sound country dates back nearly thirty-five years and involves a splendid record not only of business achievement but of enterprise and public-spiritedness that has been a helpful factor in this section's upbuilding and development. He was born on a Wisconsin farm, October 14, 1867, a son of Joshua and Susan E. (Stevens) Rhodes, the father a native of England and the mother of Vermont. Joshua Rhodes devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and previous to her marriage his wife engaged in teaching school. Her demise occurred in January, 1890, and Mr. Rhodes survived until October, 1907.

William L. Rhodes acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state and later entered the Presbyterian University at Galesville, Wisconsin, which he attended for three years. He afterward completed a course in a commercial college at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and entered upon his business career well equipped for the duties which awaited him. In October, 1889, when a young man of twenty-two years, he came to Washington, locating in Tacoma, and soon afterward became a solicitor for a tea and coffee house of that city. In 1892 he embarked in the business with his brothers, H. A. Rhodes and A. J. Rhodes. When the business was organized W. L. Rhodes solicited orders mornings and delivered them in the afternoons from a basket which he carried, while his brother, H. A. Rhodes, remained in charge of the store. From that small beginning was developed the large Tacoma store known as Rhodes Brothers, which has become one of the leading mercantile establishments of Tacoma.

In February, 1898, W. L. Rhodes decided to start a new store at Dyea, Alaska, and secured a portable building and a stock of merchandise, which he shipped to that town, where he opened for business. The venture was not a success, as Dyea was suffering from a general business depression, and six months later he sold out and returned to Tacoma. In February, 1900, he opened a store in Seattle for the sale of tea, coffee and china, later formulating and executing the plan of converting his business into a five- and ten-cent store. From its inception the undertaking prospered and his trade has increased steadily from year to year, for he follows progressive

WILLIAM L. RHODES

methods and is ever ready to anticipate the needs of the public. He gives his patrons full value for the amount expended, being content with a reasonable profit, and as a natural result his business has assumed extensive proportions, more than one hundred salespeople now being required in its operation. Three stores are at present conducted by the Rhodes interests, of which William L. Rhodes is president of Rhodes Bros. Co., located in Seattle.

At Trempealeau, Wisconsin, on the 2d of June, 1892, William L. Rhodes was married to Miss Claudia L. Altenburg, a daughter of John and Maria Altenburg. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have two children: Florence M. and William Joshua. While residing at Tacoma, Mr. Rhodes joined the state militia, becoming a charter member of Troop B, and for three years he was identified with that organization. He is nonpartisan in his political views, placing the qualifications of a candidate above all other considerations, and his support is given to all measures calculated to advance the interests of good government and promote public stability. He is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and cooperates heartily in its well defined plans for the development and progress of the city. Mr. Rhodes took an active part in promoting the Community Hotel Corporation, being general chairman in charge of the financing of the project that built the Olympic Hotel. He is also connected with the Arctic Club, the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf Club, the Transportation Club, and the Rotary Club, and fraternally is identified with the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. The story of his life is the story of earnest endeavor, marked by an orderly progression that has carried him into important business relations. He possesses that quality which has been termed the commercial sense and also that steadfastness of purpose which enables him to accomplish his object in the upbuilding of individual fortune and in the support of interests of vital worth to the community. Mr. Rhodes' residence is at No. 1005 Belmont place.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM RANKIN BALLARD

The life records of some men are inseparably interwoven with the history of Seattle and its upbuilding and to this class belongs Captain William R. Ballard. His entire career has been intelligently directed, has been actuated by honorable principles and crowned by success. He has never confined his efforts entirely to the purpose of advancing his own fortunes, but has given time and effort to advancing the public welfare and has left the impress of his individuality for good upon the industrial and commercial progress of the district.

William Rankin Ballard is a native of Perrysburg, Ohio. He was born August 12, 1852, and is descended from English ancestry. The family was early established on American soil and for many years representatives of the name were respected and influential residents of New Hampshire. In that state Dr. Levi Ballard was born, the place of his nativity being Hillsboro county, while his natal day was December 21, 1815. In early manhood he went to New Jersey, where he began reading medicine, and later completed his preparation for the profession by graduation from the Cleveland Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, with the class of 1844. The same year, in Richland county, Ohio, he wedded Miss Phoebe A. McConnell, and there they established their home, Dr. Ballard devoting his attention to medical practice. After a happy married life of about six years his wife passed away, leaving two sons, Irving and William Rankin. The former became an attorney of King county, Washington, and died in 1880. In 1852 Dr. Ballard made the trip across the hot stretches of sand and over the mountain passes to California, but after a few months spent on the Pacific coast he returned by way of the Isthmus route to the east. He again crossed the plains in 1854, but in that year Oregon was his destination. He became a factor in the pioneer life of the state and served as surgeon of a regiment of volunteers during the Indian war. In 1857 he went to the east by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and wedded Miss Mary E. Candit. He brought his wife and two sons, born of his first marriage, to Oregon in 1858 and engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Roseburg for seven years, removing in 1865 to a tract of eighty acres of land, on which is now located the town of Auburn, Washington, where he resided until his death. He passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey and died January 12, 1897, leaving behind him an untarnished record for honor, integrity and usefulness. His life was in accord with his principles as a member of the Presbyterian church. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. In pioneer times he experienced all of the hardships and made the sacrifices necessary in connection with professional work on the frontier. But in all of his practice he was actuated by a spirit of broad humanitarianism and many there were who had reason to bless his memory for his timely and able assistance.

From the age of eleven years, William Rankin Ballard has resided in the northwest. He was a student in Umpqua Academy at Wilbur, Oregon, and afterward in the Washington State University, following which he taught country school for four years in King, Pierce and Thurston counties. Having given special study to civil engineering, he entered upon the practice of that profession, and as a deputy United States government surveyor he spent six years in laying out the Yakima Indian reservation into forty-acre tracts. He began his maritime career

in the summer of 1876, when he became a mate on the steamer Zephyr, which was owned by his brother, and sailed between Olympia and Seattle. In 1877 he became its captain and in 1881 purchased an interest in the vessel, his partners being George Harris and John Leary. After five years he purchased the interest of his associates and continued in command until 1887, when he sold his ship. Under Captain Ballard's management the vessel became very popular and made larger earnings than any other local steamer then plying on the Sound.

It was while making the Sound trips that Captain Ballard became convinced that large investments in Seattle property would prove profitable and in connection with Judge Thomas Burke and John Leary, he organized the West Coast Land Company and purchased, in 1883, seven hundred acres of land on Salmon Bay, which is now the Ballard District of Seattle, named in his honor. He subdivided the property and from time to time sold lots, realizing a handsome return on his investment, the property being purchased for a few dollars per acre, while today it is worth many thousands. Captain Ballard managed and controlled the affairs of the company in handling the property and from his efforts resulted the notable and gratifying success which came to him and his associates.

Captain Ballard has also figured prominently in financial circles and in other business connections in Seattle. He became one of the organizers of the Seattle National Bank, in 1889, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was elected its vice president and his keen business judgment and enterprise proved important factors in the successful management of the institution. The company erected a six-story bank building, one of the finest of the kind in the northwest, and for three years Mr. Ballard remained as an officer of the bank. He was also one of the organizers of the Seattle Savings Bank and continued as its president until 1897. He was also president of the First National Bank of Waterville, Washington, and was one of the directors of the North End Bank of Seattle, and the Fairhaven National Bank. In the organization of the West Street and North End Electric Railway Company he took a helpful part, purchasing much of the stock, and became vice president of the company. He likewise held considerable stock in the Terminal Railway & Elevator Company, of which he was a director, and his business activities have ever been of a nature that have contributed much to the city's improvement and upbuilding along material lines.

Captain Ballard was married on November 12, 1882, to Miss Estelle Thorndike, a native of Rockland, Maine, daughter of Captain Eben Thorndike, for thirty-two years a shipmaster of Thomaston, Maine. Captain and Mrs. Ballard became parents of five children, four of whom

died in infancy. The surviving son, Stanley, was married in 1914 to Miss Ruth Mary Gilmore of Seattle and they have two sons, William Rankin and David Kirkman. Captain Ballard is a stanch republican in his political faith. He holds membership in the First Presbyterian church, of which he has served as an elder for many years, and is president of the board of trustees of the Samuel and Jessie Kenney Presbyterian Home for the Aged.

In 1871 he joined St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Seattle, and has guided his life in accordance with the basic principles of the fraternity. He is also a member of the Arctic Club. His interests have never centered along a single line, but have reached out to those activities which have most to do with the material welfare of Seattle and with its intellectual, social and moral progress. His life is well balanced and his is a well rounded character. To meet him one is at once impressed with his power and resourcefulness, and yet he never boasts of his own accomplishments and is inclined more to modesty than self praise. His business and personal worth are acknowledged by all who know aught of his history.

LUTHENE CLAIRMONT GILMAN

Luthene Clairmont Gilman, who achieved distinction in the legal profession, is now an outstanding figure in transportation circles of the country, being vice president of the Great Northern Railway Company, one of the large transcontinental lines which links the east with the west. A native of Levant, Penobscot county, Maine, he was born on the 28th of January, 1857, and his parents were Henry and Mary (Twombley) Gilman.

Luthene C. Gilman acquired his higher education in the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, from which he graduated in 1879, and in 1883 he was graduated from the law school of Columbia University, with the degree of LL. B., thus receiving exceptionally thorough training for his profession. In 1884 he was admitted to the Washington bar and in the same year he began the practice of law in Seattle, becoming a member of the firm of Lewis & Gilman, with which he was identified until 1892. In the latter year the firm of Stratton, Lewis & Gilman was formed and this relationship was continued until 1897, when the firm of Preston, Carr & Gilman was organized. That association was maintained until 1903 and in the meantime Mr. Gilman had been called to public office, serving as city attorney of Seattle during 1887-8. In 1903 he became western counsel for the Great Northern Railway Company at Seattle and in 1909 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, as assistant to the president of that corporation. In 1913 he removed to Portland, Oregon, and on January 1, 1914, was made president of the Spokane, Portland &

LUTHENE C. GILMAN

Seattle Railway Company, the Oregon Trunk Railway and the Oregon Electric Railway Company, generally known as the Hill Lines in Oregon. He continued to hold that position until June 30, 1918, and on June 20th of that year was appointed by the United States Railroad Commission to act as district director for the Puget Sound district, comprising Washington and Oregon, with headquarters at Seattle. He remained in the service of the government until March 1, 1920, when he resumed his duties as president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Company and affiliated lines and resigned that office to become vice president of the Great Northern Railway Company, in which capacity he has served since November 15, 1920. His comprehensive understanding of the law is utilized to good advantage in protecting the interests of the corporation, which has greatly benefited by his keen mentality and broad experience in both legal and transportation affairs. He is also one of the directors of the Community Hotel Corporation.

Mr. Gilman was married August 24, 1897, to Miss Eva A. Stinson of Pittsfield, Maine. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party, believing firmly in its principles, and on that ticket was elected to represent his district in the Washington house of representatives in 1893. He is a member of the American Bar Association and is well known in clubdom, belonging to the Seattle Golf & Country, Rainier, University and Press Clubs of this city, to the Arlington Club of Portland, Oregon, and to the Spokane Club of Spokane, Washington. His is the record of a strong mentality, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and forceful in action. His work has been manifestly resultant and the elements are happily blended in the rounding out of his nature, for he unites the refinements of life with the sterner qualities of manhood. He is broad in his views, progressive in his standards and combines in his character those qualities which never fail to win respect and admiration.

GEORGE T. DUNCAN, Sr.

Among the pioneer residents of Seattle is numbered George T. Duncan, Sr., who came to Washington in territorial days, and the years have brought him prosperity, business prominence and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is the founder and president of the firm of Duncan & Sons, wholesale dealers in harness, saddlery and shoe findings, a business which was established in this city over thirty years ago and is numbered among Seattle's old and reliable mercantile houses. A native of western Canada, he was born September 17, 1856, and his father, John Duncan, was one of the pioneers in the flour milling business in

that part of the Dominion. He was a native of the north of Scotland, whence he emigrated to Canada, and one of the first flour mills on the Welland canal was erected by Mr. Duncan. His wife was also born in the "land of hills and heather" and passed away a short time prior to his death, which occurred in February, 1895. They had a family of twelve children, only three of whom are living.

George T. Duncan was educated in his native town and when fifteen years of age started upon his business career as an apprentice to the saddlery trade. After completing his term of indenture, which covered a period of four years, he embarked in the business on his own account, opening a shop at Baltimore, Ontario. Soon afterward he removed to Huntsville, in the northern part of that province, and later went to western Canada, residing at different periods in the cities of Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary. He spent about seven years in the western part of the Dominion, devoting his attention to the saddlery business, and in 1887 he crossed the border into the United States, making his way to what was then the territory of Washington. He first settled at Tacoma, but soon afterward decided to transfer his operations to Seattle, having the prescience to discern something of what the future held in store for this city, and time has proven the wisdom of his judgment. He embarked in business on Yesler Way as a member of the Holoway & Duncan Harness Company, but later disposed of his interest in that concern and about 1899 formed a partnership with his son, John A. Duncan. They were afterward joined by another son and established business at Marion and Western avenues, where they remained for several years. Being obliged to seek larger quarters, they located at No. 546 First avenue South, and in 1913 they bought out the wholesale stock of the Seattle Saddlery Company at No. 212 Second avenue South. Their two interests were then consolidated and they took up their new quarters in a four-story building, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, affording them a floor space of thirty-two thousand, four hundred square feet. Their present location is at No. 315 Second avenue South, and the firm now conducts a large wholesale business, covering the states of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana. They carry leather goods of all kinds in the saddlery, harness and shoe finding trades, and theirs is one of the largest wholesale establishments of the kind on the Pacific coast. The firm enjoys an unassailable reputation for integrity and reliability and the success of the undertaking is attributable to the initiative spirit, business acumen and executive ability of Mr. Duncan, who carefully supervises every detail of its operation, while the larger factors in his affairs are controlled with notable assurance and power.

In 1875, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Duncan was married in Baltimore, Canada, to Miss Hattie Irish, a daughter of W. B. Irish, who

was numbered among the leading merchants of that place and later retired, removing to Orillia, Canada. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, nine are living: John, James L. and George T., Jr., who are associated with their father in business; Charles W., who is one of the managers of the Foster-Klizer Advertising Company of San Francisco, California; Mel W., treasurer of the firm of Duncan & Sons; Dalton, who is also identified with the firm; Frank, who became champion wrestler of the Seattle Athletic Club and is now with his brother Charles in San Francisco; Richard, a graduate of the Lincoln high school of Seattle; and Hattie, who married Raoul Marshall, a prominent marine engineer of this city.

Mr. Duncan is liberal in his political views, placing the qualifications of a candidate above party ties and supporting those measures which he believes are best calculated to advance the interests of good government. He has never dissipated his energies over a wide field, but has devoted his life to the saddlery business, of which he has a highly specialized knowledge, and his success is well deserved, for it has been won by hard work and methods that neither seek nor require disguise. Coming to Seattle in pioneer times, he has been a witness of its magical transformation into one of the most important cities of the Pacific coast, bearing an active and honorable part in the work of progress and development. His life has been one of great activity and usefulness and commands for him the respect, admiration and goodwill of those with whom he has been brought into contact.

ARMAND F. MARION

Armand F. Marion, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Seattle, is vice president of the Pacific Coast Engineering Company and chief engineer of the Pacific Coast Company of this city. A native of the south, he was born at Baltimore, Maryland, September 8, 1877, of the marriage of Dr. Alfred N. Marion and Victorine DeVourges, the former also a native of that city, while the latter was born at Montreal, Canada. The father was graduated from the medical department of McGill University at Montreal and upon graduation entered the Union army as a surgeon, serving throughout the Civil war. In 1878 he came with his family to Seattle, where he successfully followed his profession for many years, becoming one of the leading physicians of the city. He was a stanch adherent of democratic principles and an active worker in the ranks of the party, serving as chairman of the democratic state central committee. He came to Seattle as Indian agent at Tulalip Reservation and was also

clerk of the United States district court for the eastern Washington district, after which he resumed the medical profession. He passed away at Seattle in 1905, and is survived by Mrs. Marion, who still makes her home in this city.

At the time of the removal of the family to Seattle, Armand F. Marion was but a year old and his preliminary education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of this city. In 1900 he became connected with the engineering department of the Pacific Coast Coal Company, remaining in the employ of that concern for six years. In 1906 he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being made assistant engineer for the Seattle district, and was with that corporation until 1917, when he returned to the Pacific Coast Company in the capacity of chief engineer.

Mr. Marion was married at Seattle, on the 1st of July, 1903, to Miss Sadie Morgans, whose father was superintendent of the Black Diamond coal mines. Mr. and Mrs. Marion have two children: Armand M., who was born in 1904; and Lucien F., who was born in 1905, both of whom are students at the University of Washington in Seattle. Mr. Marion is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Arctic and Engineers Clubs. At the outset of his career he determined to attain the highest degree of proficiency possible in his profession and his life has therefore been one of successful achievement. He stands high in engineering and business circles of Seattle and is keenly interested in the welfare and progress of the city in which his life has been passed.

JUDGE JOHN TWOHY

For a quarter of a century Judge John Twohy has made the Pacific Northwest the theatre of his activities. He has been a power in constructive development and evolution, marching in the front rank of the columns which have led the way to the substantial development of this great region, and his business affairs are of far-reaching importance and extensive in volume. His earlier years were devoted to the legal profession, in which he won judicial honors, and in every field in which he has operated his broad mind and strong personality have placed him in the vanguard. His name is prominently associated with almost every enterprise of importance in the northwest, but his outstanding achievement has been in the field of railroad construction, in which connection he has accomplished notable engineering feats, thus bringing the frontier into close connection with the superior civilization of the east. By nature modest and retiring, he has sedulously

JUDGE JOHN TWOHY

avoided the limelight, so that the general public has little or no knowledge of the man and his personality, although many have reaped the benefit of his labors.

John Twohy was born in Copper Harbor, Michigan, February 21, 1854, a son of John and Lucy (Casey) Twohy, natives of Ireland. He obtained his early education in Copper Harbor and his high school training was received in Detroit, Michigan. For a time he taught school in that state and in 1879 was called to public office, being elected county clerk of Keweenaw county, in which capacity he served for two terms, or until 1883. Meanwhile he had devoted his leisure hours to the study of law and was admitted to the bar at L'Anse, Baraga county, Michigan, in 1882. His ability brought him rapidly to the front in his profession and in the fall of 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Keweenaw county, filling that office until the fall of 1884, when he resigned. Going to St. Paul, Minnesota, he opened a law office and from 1890 until 1896 served as judge of the municipal court, his status corresponding to that of the superior court judge of the present day. As a jurist he was in advance of his times, bringing to the bench a broad humanitarianism uncommon in those times. He tempered justice with mercy, taking a liberal, sympathetic view of those cases in which environment and attendant circumstances were primarily responsible for misdeeds. He was one of the bench's pioneers in extending leniency to the first offender, holding that in such cases the court should seek to redeem as well as punish. There are men living today, men of fine standing and character, who remember with gratitude the merciful judge who gave them another chance, assisting them with wise advice and counsel.

Judge Twohy successfully followed his profession in Minnesota until 1898 and then joined his brothers, who had previously established themselves in business in Spokane, Washington, operating as railroad contractors. The business is still conducted by Judge Twohy under its original name, although its founders are deceased, one brother passing away in 1908 and the other in 1909. In 1910 the Twohy Brothers Company was incorporated with Judge Twohy as the president, and under his able leadership these organizations have exerted a powerful influence on the development of the west through the expansion of the great transcontinental lines. The creative impulse has guided his course in life and in constructive work he has found both profit and pleasure. In the period from 1898 until 1919 the firm of Twohy Brothers and the Twohy Brothers Company constructed substantial sections of all the transcontinental lines extending to the west. They built large sections of the Burlington through Wyoming and large sections of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul through Montana, together with its terminals at Great Falls, Montana. They were also awarded contracts for building many divisions and branch lines for the Northern Pacific and the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company. They did the heavy rock and

tunnel construction work on the North Bank Railway and the Great Northern Railway in Washington and Oregon; on the Deschutes Railway through the Deschutes canyon into central Oregon; on the Oregon-Washington line from Black River Junction to Seattle, including the terminal yard in Seattle; and a large part of the Bay Shore cut-off of the Southern Pacific near San Francisco, with double tunnel system sections of railroad construction. They were also the builders of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway in Montana and in 1900 constructed the Washoe smelter at Butte, Montana, at that time the largest smelter in the world, in addition to twenty miles of railroad in connection therewith. They built sections of the San Diego & Arizona Railroad, including a twenty-five mile extension from San Diego toward the Imperial valley, known as the Spreckles Road; the section of the Southern Pacific between Eugene and Coos Bay, Oregon; a line from Robson to Midway, in British Columbia, for the Canadian Pacific Railway; sixty miles of road from Spence's Bridge toward Kamloops, British Columbia, and one hundred and twenty-five miles toward the Rocky mountains along the North Thompson river, northwest of Kamloops to Yellowhead Pass, for the Canadian Northern. The last named project was one of the most difficult sections of railroad construction ever accomplished in America, owing to its inaccessibility and the fact of its having been built through a wilderness. It was necessary to build a large river boat, the Distributor, at Kamloops to transport men and supplies to the construction camps and the progress of the work was noted with interest by leading railroad engineers throughout the country. The firm also built the March aviation field and cantonment at Riverside, California, for the war department during 1918, a contract that was fulfilled many days in advance of the time limit and at a time when every day gained was a step toward victory for the allied forces. In 1919 they built a railway in Arizona for the development of the United Verde copper mines of former United States Senator W. A. Clark. They were also given the contract for grading thirty miles of railway from Longview to a point west of Vader for the Longview, Portland & Northern Railway Company, the contract price for this work exceeding one million dollars. The Twohy Brothers Company is controlling a business of mammoth proportions, developed through the initiative, enterprise and executive force of its founder and head, and the offices of the firm are situated in the L. C. Smith building of Seattle, in the Northwestern Bank building at Portland, Oregon, and in the Sharon building at San Francisco, California.

In 1910 the Twohy Brothers Company erected a large modern plant on a portion of its thirty-acre tract in the heart of the manufacturing district of Portland, Oregon, for building railroad cars. The initial investment was between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars and the structure was originally intended as a construction and repair plant for the company's own equipment, which was then valued at over a million dollars.

Owing to the scarcity of box cars the company decided to become builders in this field but before beginning operations it was necessary to make extensions to their plant. They conducted the business until September, 1917, when Judge Twohy and his associates joined with William Pigott and associates of Seattle and together organized the Pacific Car & Foundry Company, a million dollar corporation, which took over the plant of the Seattle Car & Foundry Company at Seattle and the plant of the Twohy Brothers Company at Portland, thus forming one of the largest industries in the west. During the emergency period of the war, when the government needed rolling stock to move troops and supplies, the company undertook contracts to supply its needs, delivering thousands of new cars, which were utilized in keeping army supplies and munitions moving on schedule, and its contracts with the government aggregated six million dollars. Judge Twohy is president and a director of the above company and chairman of the board of directors of the Seattle North Pacific Shipbuilding Company of Seattle, which had its genesis in his patriotic desire to aid the United States government in overcoming the great shortage of vessels that was crippling the country's war efforts in the dark days of 1918. In the spring of that year, as the Germans were launching their great offensive, he organized and acquired the controlling interest in the Seattle North Pacific Shipbuilding Company, which took over the ship yards and plant of the Erickson Engineering Company of Seattle. The pace set by the plant in getting started on the work of building ten steel carriers of ninety-four hundred tons for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, startled the shipbuilding world and won the highest praise from the government. The first ship, the Ozette, was launched in eighty-four working days from the time the keel was laid and went down the ways ninety per cent complete, thus establishing a world's record for the first ship of a new plant. This remarkable feat was widely commented upon on both sides of the Atlantic and furnished additional proof of Judge Twohy's tremendous energy and magnificent organizing ability. The Yaklok, the second ship from this yard, was launched in ninety days and would have duplicated the record of the Ozette but for a delay in the delivery of the steel.

In the field of finance Judge Twohy has been equally successful and he has become a dominant figure in banking circles of the northwest. In 1902 the Twohy Brothers purchased the controlling interest in the Old National Bank of Spokane, at which time its deposits amounted to nine hundred thousand dollars, while today they exceed twenty million. The Judge is a director of this institution and also of the Union Securities Company of Spokane, which controls twenty-five banks in the Inland Empire. He is likewise a director of the Union Trust Company of Spokane; the Portland Trust Company and the Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Oregon; is also a large stockholder in the McGoldrick Lumber Company of Spokane and in the Adams River Lumber Company, whose holdings are in the province

of British Columbia, Canada. He is preeminently a man of large affairs and in every sphere of life in which he has acted he has left an indelible impress through his notable ability and his tireless energy, which never stops short of the attainment of its purpose. He is a man of extraordinary mental versatility, unusual resourcefulness and organizing skill and his clear insight has made him master of many situations, in which he has been a leader.

In 1880 Judge Twohy married Miss Mary A. Rogers of Calumet, Michigan, and seven children have been born to them, two of whom have passed away: Mrs. Seymour T. Montgomery, whose demise occurred February 24, 1911; and Robert Edmund Twohy, who died March 22, 1919, when but twenty-eight years of age. He was a young man of fine character and exceptional ability, who accomplished more within the short span of eight years than most men do in a lifetime. He was a worthy son of a distinguished sire and was widely known in the Pacific Northwest as a business man of unusual sagacity and enterprise. When twenty-four years old he was elected by the stockholders of the California & Oregon Coast Railway as president of the corporation, thus becoming the youngest railroad president in the United States, if not in the world, and filled that office with notable success until death terminated his career. He gained widespread prominence in the field of railroad construction and built many sections of the Canadian Northern Railway in British Columbia, a work involving millions of dollars. He also built the March aviation field and cantonment and was vice president of the Twohy Brothers Company and a director of the Pacific Car & Foundry Company and the Seattle North Pacific Shipbuilding Company. In all of these corporations he exerted a beneficial and helpful influence and his keen insight into business conditions made him a decisive factor in their affairs. The surviving sons are: John D. Twohy, vice president of the Twohy Brothers Company, and vice president and general manager of the Seattle North Pacific Shipbuilding Company; James F. Twohy, who is secretary of the Twohy Brothers Company and secretary-treasurer of the shipbuilding company; and Philip J. Twohy, who left school to join the United States army and served in France during the latter part of the World war, returning home in the spring of 1919. The daughters are: Mrs. Frank Marten and Mrs. James C. McInerny. Judge Twohy has never neglected his duty as a father and while the sons of many industrial leaders have proven utter failures, he has every reason to be proud of his children, all of whom have become useful and highly respected members of society and a credit to their parents.

Judge Twohy maintains homes in Spokane, Washington, and at San Jose, California. He is a faithful communicant of the Roman Catholic church and gives his political support to the democratic party. He is a Knight of Columbus and an Elk, belonging to The Dalles Lodge of the latter order. He is a member of the Spokane Club and is also identified with the Arlington Club and the Waverly Golf Club of Portland, Oregon. He has been a con-

stant and untiring laborer in all that makes for progress in the world's work and at the age of sixty-nine his mental and physical powers seem unimpaired, showing that his life has been rightly lived.

JOHN F. DORE

Members of the Dore family have long figured prominently in legal circles of Seattle, and in the conduct of his law business John F. Dore displays the same oratorical and analytical powers which characterized his father's professional career. He was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 11, 1881, and his parents, John F. and Mary (Hudson) Dore, were also natives of that state, in which they resided for many years. The father devoted his life to the practice of law and in 1889 removed with his family to the northwest, choosing Seattle as the scene of his professional activities. He became one of the most successful trial lawyers of the city and here passed away in July, 1903. The mother's demise occurred in April, 1920.

John F. Dore was the eldest in a family of five children. He was but twelve years old at the time the family home was established in this city and his education was begun in the Boston Latin School and continued in the Denny grammar school of Seattle. After completing his high school course he matriculated in the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, which he attended from 1899 until 1901, and from 1901 to 1903 he was a student at Harvard University. On leaving the latter institution he returned to Seattle and became identified with journalistic interests, acting as a reporter for the Post-Intelligencer for a year. He then joined the reportorial staff of the Seattle Times and was with that paper for seven years. While occupying that position he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law and in 1910 was admitted to the bar. For a year thereafter he engaged in the practice of law and then resumed newspaper work, entering the service of the Seattle Star, with which he was connected for a year in the capacity of reporter. He then returned to his profession, which he has since followed successfully as a trial lawyer, and has built up a large practice in that connection. He is an able advocate, having the rare faculty of seizing upon the strong points of a case and presenting them with such force as to rivet the attention of the jury and carry conviction to their minds.

Mr. Dore was married at Everett, Washington, on the 27th of December, 1911, to Miss Marian Neal and they have become the parents of four children: John F., Mary Ellen, Margaret and Virginia. He is president of the Seattle Press Club and his professional connections are with the

Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations. He is an astute lawyer and a keen judge of men, and in winning professional advancement he has at the same time gained the respect and esteem of his fellow practitioners and the confidence and trust of the general public.

ARTHUR SYMONS ELDRIDGE

Arthur S. Eldridge, president of the Eldridge Buick Company of Seattle, is one of the leading representatives of the automobile trade in the Pacific Northwest, and has been a prominent figure in Seattle's business life for a number of years.

Arthur Symons Eldridge is a native of Flint, Michigan, and was born October 25, 1873, a son of John W. Eldridge. His education was acquired in the schools of his native city, the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, where he took the engineering course, and the Detroit Business College. He was a young man largely on his own resources and worked his way through college. He started on his business career with the Citizens Savings Bank of Detroit. Leaving there in 1893, he came to the Pacific coast and began his engineering career as an instrument man with a government survey party, surveying the ports of Oregon—later he became identified with the construction of the harbors of Oregon. From engineering work in Oregon he was transferred to Buffalo, New York, where he continued his engineering work with the government for one year, after which he entered the construction field, taking charge of the work of the construction of the Buffalo breakwater—a three million dollar construction job. Completing this work, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he took charge of a similar construction for the development of the port of Cleveland. The highly capable manner in which Mr. Eldridge had handled the immense project at Buffalo, attracted the attention of construction firms, so that when he duplicated his success in directing the big work at Cleveland, numerous offers were made for his services on large construction work. One of these he accepted and in 1903 he became identified with J. S. White & Co. of New York, one of the biggest construction firms in the country, and was sent to the Philippine islands to construct the Far Eastern Naval Coaling Station, returning to New York in 1906. After a year in New York, he was sent to the Pacific coast, where he later became interested in an engineering and construction company in Portland, Oregon, and there built many large buildings and bridges during the following three years.

In August, 1912, Mr. Eldridge came to Seattle, and has ever since been

in charge of the distribution in this district of the Buick line of automobiles, through the Eldridge Buick Company.

Mr. Eldridge brought to the automobile business the valuable experience acquired in connection with big projects, for practically his entire career had had to do with such undertakings.

From the very beginning of his connection with the automobile trade in this city Mr. Eldridge has conducted his business affairs in an able manner and quite unlike the loose careless methods that were so common among dealers in the early days. He has held to high ideals and maintained a high standard in his dealings with the public, resulting in a reputation for commercial integrity that will compare favorably with any business house in Seattle. His business has been very successful and grown to extensive proportions and is one of the most important in the automobile trade of the northwest. The Eldridge Buick Company, one of the strongest firms in the automobile trade on the Pacific coast, is thoroughly equipped for sales and service requirements and its entire organization is one of the most efficient, competent and reliable in Seattle. Among his other business interests Mr. Eldridge is president of the Eldridge Securities Corporation and is a director of the Community Hotel Corporation.

On the 24th of January, 1900, Mr. Eldridge was married to Miss Alice H. Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Rogers of Marshfield, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge have two sons: Wesley R., born May 1, 1903, in Buffalo, New York; and Eugene S., born July 18, 1904, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Appreciative of the social amenities of life, Mr. Eldridge is a member of the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Inglewood Golf Club, and the Rotary Club. The family attend the First Baptist church of Seattle.

Mr. Eldridge has a wide acquaintance in Seattle and is numbered among the city's substantial business men and valued citizens. His residence is at No. 3115 West Laurelhurst drive.

WORRALL WILSON

For several years Worrall Wilson devoted his attention to the legal profession, in which he won a position of prominence, and he is now directing his efforts into business and financial channels, in which he has been equally successful. Since coming to Seattle he has thoroughly identified his interests with those of the city, which has greatly benefited by his loyalty and public spirit, and he has made his influence felt as a force for good in many lines of civic endeavor and municipal advancement. He was born in New York city, on the 17th of November, 1874, and his

parents, Henry A. and Emma Frances (Worrall) Wilson, were also natives of the eastern metropolis. After completing his public school training he entered the preparatory department of Colorado College at Colorado Springs and afterward became a student at Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1900 the Harvard Law School conferred upon him the LL. B. degree and in the following year he was admitted to the Colorado bar. For a time he worked in the offices of Lunt, Brooks & Willcox, well known attorneys of that state, and in 1902 he was admitted to the bar in Michigan. He became connected with the legal department of important traction and power interests of that state, remaining there for about three years, and then came to the Pacific coast region. He was admitted to the Washington bar in 1905 and in December of that year located at Seattle, where he has since made his home. He first joined the law firm of Herr & Bayey as junior partner, maintaining that relationship for ten years, and later became a member of the firm of Roberts, Wilson & Skeel. He was an able and astute lawyer and won a large percentage of his cases, convincing by his concise statement of the law and fact rather than by word painting. He acted as general counsel for the Northwestern Fruit Exchange and has always been greatly interested in the development of the fruit industry in Washington. He is part owner of one of the largest orchards in the state, which is located at Cashmere, in Chelan county, Washington.

In 1919 Mr. Wilson retired from the law to become president of the Seattle Title Trust Company, which office he is now filling, and he is also at the head of the Washington Title Insurance Company and the Dime & Dollar Savings & Loan Association, subsidiary organizations. He is thus in control of important affairs and his comprehensive knowledge of the law, combined with his executive ability and keen business sagacity, have made him very successful in the management of his extensive interests. He was also one of the organizers of the National City Bank of Seattle and for many years served on its board of directors. His high standing as a financier is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the vice presidency of the trust section of the State Bankers Association, in which capacity he is now serving, and he is also a past president of the American Association of Title Men, composed of the organized abstracters and title insurance companies of thirty-nine states.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company A, First Corps Cadets, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and served as a high private, being assigned to coast guard duty. He has never neglected an opportunity to advance the interests of his city and was one of the committee which consolidated the old Seattle Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He served for three years as a

trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and for one year was chairman of the Civic Bureau, while he also was chairman of the committee which recently combined the Merchants Exchange with the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a director of the Community Hotel Corporation of Seattle. He is deeply and helpfully interested in every movement that tends to uplift the individual and elevate the standards of citizenship and is a director of the Social Welfare League of Seattle and treasurer of the Seattle Camp Fire Girls. The cause of education also finds in him a strong advocate and he is a member of the board of overseers of Whitman College of Walla Walla, Washington.

At Grey Tower, Grass Lake, Michigan, on the 5th of July, 1900, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Betsey Boland, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boland of New York city and Grass Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have a son, Boland Wilson, now a sophomore at the University of Washington. The parents are members of the Pilgrim Congregational church of Seattle and Mr. Wilson is serving on its board of trustees. He is an ex-president of the Rotary Club of this city, an ex-president of the College Club, and is also a member of the Rainier, Arctic and Inglewood Golf Clubs and of Alpha Delta Phi, a Greek letter fraternity. Mr. Wilson has demonstrated his ability as a legal practitioner, as a financier and business man and has won a substantial measure of prosperity. However, he has not made the acquirement of wealth the sole aim of his existence and has shown a spirit of broad humanitarianism and a sincere desire to be of service to others, being a man whom to know is to esteem, respect and admire.

FRANK A. STEELE

On the list of Seattle's professional men is found the name of Frank A. Steele, who for thirty-three years has continuously engaged in the practice of law in this city, and his legal acumen and honorable principles have won for him the confidence of the public and the respect of his colleagues and associates. He was born at Harbour Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of May, 1863, a son of the Rev. Dwight Kellogg and Mary E. (Meisner) Steele, the latter also a native of the Keystone state, while the former was born in Connecticut. They came to Seattle in 1899 and spent their remaining years in this city, the father passing away in 1903 and the mother in 1922. He was a Presbyterian minister and by example as well as precept pointed out to others the better way in life.

Frank A. Steele obtained his public school training in western New

York and afterward attended Cornell University at Ithaca, that state. In 1884 he received from Alfred University the Bachelor of Arts degree and after his graduation began reading law at Alma, New York. He was admitted to the bar of that state, and coming to the west, he began the practice of law at Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1886, maintaining an office at that place for four years. In 1890 he arrived in Seattle and the passing years have brought him a steadily increasing clientele. He holds to high ideals in his professional service and is a strong and able lawyer, clear and concise in his presentation of a case, logical in his deductions and sound in his reasoning. Recognition of his professional ability led to his selection for public office, and from 1893 he served as city attorney of Seattle, making a creditable record in that connection.

Mr. Steele was married in this city on the 19th of February, 1892, to Miss Martha I. Forester, who is a daughter of William and Elizabeth Forester of Chatfield, Minnesota, and is now ably discharging the duties of city park commissioner. Mr. Steele guides his life by the doctrines and teachings of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member, and his political support is given to the men and measures of the republican party. Professionally he is identified with the Seattle and Washington State Bar Associations. Experience and study have broadened his knowledge and enlarged his sphere of usefulness, and no member of the Seattle bar gives to his profession a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability.

LEE McKENZIE

Lee McKenzie, who for more than twenty years has been at the head of the Washington Surveying & Rating Bureau of Seattle, is widely recognized as one of the most prominent men in his line on the Pacific coast. His birth occurred at San Jose, California, on the 13th of October, 1865, his parents being William Henderson and Letha (Grewell) McKenzie, who were natives of Kentucky and Iowa, respectively. The mother was a child of six when her father, Asa Grewell, with his family, journeyed across the plains to California in 1849 and it was in the following year that the father, then a boy of seventeen, made the overland trip in a wagon train, of which F. X. Aubury was the captain. William Henderson McKenzie settled in the Santa Clara valley of California and throughout the remainder of his life devoted his attention to mining, farming and mercantile pursuits, passing away in 1900. Mrs. McKenzie still survives her husband.

Lee McKenzie obtained his early education in a grade school of his native city and subsequently pursued a high school course at Gilroy,

LEE McKENZIE

California. After putting aside his textbooks he secured a clerkship in an apothecary's shop, where he served an apprenticeship as a pharmacist, eventually receiving his papers as a registered druggist. He engaged in the drug business through the succeeding four years but severed his connection therewith on the 10th of May, 1887, to enter the insurance field. Mr. McKenzie remained in California until March 10, 1889, when he was sent to Portland, Oregon, to take charge of field work for the association which he represented and for a short period acted as district manager for the three states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Subsequently he was sent to Denver, Colorado, to adjust the affairs of the insurance examining department of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. Having satisfactorily completed that work, he returned to San Francisco, whence he was sent to Portland, where he remained until July 1, 1897, when he took charge of the Tacoma office. In 1901 he was transferred to Seattle to take charge of the rapidly growing business here and has been continuously in business throughout the intervening period of twenty-three years as the active head of the insurance rating bureau of Washington, enjoying an enviable reputation as one of the foremost representatives of this line of activity on the Pacific coast.

On the 6th of June, 1900, in Tacoma, Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Mary Wetmore, daughter of Mrs. George D. McKay. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie have two children: Margaret Lee, who was born in Seattle, June 2, 1904, and Kenneth Wetmore, whose birth occurred in this city January 3, 1915.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. McKenzie has supported the men and measures of the republican party, believing that its platform contains the best elements of good government. He has membership connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Arctic Club and to the Rainier Golf & Country Club. The success which he now enjoys has been attained through indefatigable energy, persistency of purpose and unmistakable ability and is indeed well merited.

JUDGE JAMES THEODORE RONALD

Judge James T. Ronald, one of Seattle's honored pioneers, has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of the city and has borne a most important and helpful part in the work of upbuilding. He has served the public in various capacities and has left the impress of his individuality upon the history of his city and state. The science of law, first as a practitioner and later as a judge, has been the study

of his life and he is now presiding over the superior court of the state of Washington for King county.

James T. Ronald was born near Caledonia, in Washington county, Missouri, on the 8th of April, 1855, and his parents, O. G. and Amanda (Carson) Ronald, were both natives of Virginia. The father was a direct descendant of the old Ronald family of Scotland and his grandfather's father was one of the colonists of Virginia and a personal friend of Patrick Henry. Mrs. Ronald's ancestors were from the north of Ireland and she came of the same lineage as Sir Edward Carson, the distinguished British statesman, who won wide notoriety in Belfast in connection with the Home Rule bill. The Ronald and Carson families were numbered among the pioneer settlers of southeastern Missouri and became closely associated with the development and progress of that part of the state.

The public schools of Missouri afforded James T. Ronald his early educational advantages and when eighteen years of age he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville. For two years he was a student at that institution and was graduated in 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, while subsequently his Alma Mater conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree. After his graduation he went to California, where he followed the profession of teaching until his admission to the bar in Placer county, that state, in April, 1882. He was a very successful educator and was regarded as one of the most able public school teachers in central California. While thus engaged his leisure hours were devoted to the study of law, and after qualifying as an attorney in July, 1882, he removed with his family to Seattle, then a town with a population of less than five thousand. While serving his professional novitiate he utilized other means to advance his financial interests, selling real estate and keeping books nights and mornings. He eagerly accepted any honorable employment which would afford him a livelihood, and at this critical period in his affairs C. M. Bradshaw, prosecuting attorney for the third judicial district, which comprised the whole of the Puget Sound country, appointed Mr. Ronald deputy for King county at a salary of twenty dollars per month. The city was then full of brothels and gambling houses, and upon assuming his new duties Mr. Ronald immediately began a war against vice. He had to fight in court nearly the whole bar and the prestige which he won in that connection resulted in his nomination by the democratic party in the fall of 1884, for district attorney for the district comprising King, Kitsap and Snohomish counties. Although the republican party was the stronger in this section, he won the election and was returned to the office in the fall of 1886. While thus serving he had charge of many important cases, including the celebrated Squak riots, resulting in the murder of the Chinese. At times it took all of

his courage and resolution to discharge his duties, but he never faltered in the performance of his work and always remained faithful to the trust reposed in him.

In March, 1889, Mr. Roland retired from the position of prosecuting attorney and formed a partnership with S. H. Piles, with whom he soon built up a large law practice. Their professional services were in demand throughout the Puget Sound country and the ability with which they handled the legal interests entrusted to their care won for them many favorable verdicts.

In February, 1892, Mr. Ronald was again called to public office, defeating John Leary for the mayoralty. He received a majority of nearly two thousand and was the only candidate ever elected mayor on a straight democratic ticket in Seattle up to that time. This was during the greatest period of financial depression in the history of the city and although there were difficult situations to face he gave to the people an honest, fearless administration, notwithstanding the fact that he was greatly hampered by lack of funds, by factions and by newspaper partisanship. He was the first mayor to recognize municipal ownership of the lighting system and he also strongly favored the Cedar River waterworks. Before the city had finally committed itself to the ownership of the Cedar River system he sent Major Rhinehart, chairman of the board of public works, to acquire a tract of land offered at public sale, giving him a city warrant without authority of the council, as he recognized the exigency of the situation. In his first report he recommended the acquisition of a number of small tracts of land for parks, which at that time could have been purchased at a very low figure, but the council did not approve of the plan, although these tracts were subsequently acquired at enormous expense. The office of mayor came to Mr. Ronald unsought, and in 1900 he was made the democratic nominee for congress, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of all other candidates upon the ticket, save the nominee for governor.

In 1898 Mr. Ronald associated himself in practice with Messrs. Ballinger and Battle and the firm took front rank among the attorneys of the city, building up a large and important clientele. Official honors again came to Mr. Ronald in his appointment by Governor Mead, a republican, to the position of regent of the State University and for five years he acted in that capacity, during which time the fair buildings were erected. While holding that office he was elected and reelected to the Seattle School Board, but tendered his resignation as regent and member of the school board on receiving his appointment to the superior bench by Governor Hay, also a republican, in April, 1909. He was elected to that office in 1910 and reelected in 1912, 1916 and 1920, and is now presiding over that court. His decisions indicate strong mentality,

careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment and are characterized by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution.

At Stockton, California, on the 26th of February, 1877, Judge Ronald was married to Miss Rhoda Coe, a daughter of Jamison and Mary Coe, representatives of a highly respected family of northeastern Missouri. To this union three daughters have been born: Norma, who married Edgar J. Wright, a prominent attorney of Seattle; Eva, the wife of Dr. H. K. Benson of this city, who is head of the department of chemistry in the University of Washington; and Mabel, who married Fred E. Martine, of the North Pacific Bank Note Company of Seattle. Mrs. Ronald passed away on June 27, 1923.

Fraternally Judge Ronald is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has risen to the top of his profession and is recognized as a man of the highest integrity and honor, whose influence is ever on the side of progress, reform and improvement. His record reflects credit upon his city and state and through his example and efforts he has inculcated among men a high regard for the dignity of the law and respect for its observance.

CHARLES JACKSON SMITH

Important and extensive are the business interests to the control of which Charles Jackson Smith has bent his energies, with the result that development has followed and success has accrued. He was born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, on the 13th of March, 1854, a son of Charles Fountain and Quintilla A. (Jackson) Smith. His paternal grandfather was of English lineage and the grandmother was of Irish and Italian parentage. His maternal grandfather was also English, while his wife came of an old French Huguenot family.

Charles J. Smith pursued his education in private and public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, and afterward attended Blackburn University at Carlinville, Illinois, where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1870. He took his place among the wage earners as a clerk in the mechanical department of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad and from that point the steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible, for his close application, ability and trustworthiness won him promotion from time to time. Advancing from his initial clerkship, he became chief clerk of motive power for the same company, was afterward clerk in the auditor's office and subsequently became acting auditor for the road. His next advance made him assistant auditor of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Rail-

CHARLES JACKSON SMITH

road, and later he was connected in a similar capacity with the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad and the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad. Further business progress brought him to the position of assistant comptroller of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Oregon Improvement Company. He later became comptroller and secretary of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Oregon Improvement Company, manager of the former and manager and receiver of the latter. His achievement in the able and successful management of these properties is one of the outstanding accomplishments in the financial and business history of Seattle and the results were far-reaching, being vital to the future growth and greatness of the city. He became general manager of the Pacific Coast Company in 1897 but resigned the following year. He had other important financial interests, being president of the Dexter Horton Trust & Savings Bank; president of the Central Coal Company; and president of the Pacific Shipping & Fuel Company. At the present time he is not connected with any of these corporations but is a director of the Dexter Horton National Bank, and vice president of the Washington Securities Company. Throughout his business career he has displayed the ability to coordinate and unify seemingly diverse interests, bringing them into a harmonious whole, and his well defined plans, carefully executed, have brought success to the important corporate interests with which he is connected.

Mr. Smith's activities have not been confined alone to those things which have brought about individual prosperity. He has given time and energy to matters of public concern, serving for three years as a member of the school board of Seattle, for three years as a member of the park board and for about thirty years as vice president and one of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, in which connection he has been a potent element in guiding the destinies of the city in its commercial and industrial connections and in its improvement according to modern ideas of municipal adornment. He was also chairman of the grounds and building committee of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition from 1907 to 1909.

In Kansas City, in 1880, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth McMillan, a daughter of John McMillan, who removed from London, Ohio, to Bloomington, Illinois, and thence to Kansas City, Missouri. The children of this marriage are: Myra Q., the wife of H. W. Salmon, Jr.; Elizabeth A., the wife of Geoffrey Winslow; Charles H., who married Jane Swindell; Prescott K., of the firm of Smith & Strout, dealers in investment securities; and Katherine, now the wife of Edward R. Agnew.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian church. He was a charter member of the Arlington Club of Portland, Oregon, and is now identified with the Rainier, College and Seattle Golf Clubs of Seattle, having

served as president of the first and last named. During his presidency of the Rainier Club the present building was erected, Mr. Smith serving as president of the building company formed for that purpose. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and he is conversant with all of the vital questions and issues of the day. He has never been unmindful of the duties of citizenship, nor of his obligations to his fellowmen. At the same time he has carefully controlled and directed his business affairs, and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities until he became an active factor in the ownership and management of some of the most important corporate interests of the Northwest. Mr. Smith resides at 1147 Harvard avenue North.

JAMES DICKSON TRENHOLME

One of the most highly respected and best known business men of Seattle was James Dickson Trenholme, who passed away on the 5th of October, 1919, when fifty-four years of age. His birth occurred at Trenholmeville, Quebec, on the 22d of June, 1865, his parents being John and Ann (Dickson) Trenholme, the former a native of England and the latter of Glasgow, Scotland. The father emigrated with his family to America in 1830 and on this side of the water became interested in the manufacture of woolen goods. His surviving children are: Louis, a resident of Montreal; Norris, who makes his home in Greeley, Colorado; Mrs. John Armitage of Montreal; Mrs. John Smillie and Mrs. Norman Bellrose, living at Eaton, Colorado; and Mrs. George Montgomery of Glendale, California.

James D. Trenholme was reared on a farm and supplemented his common school education by a course of study in St. Francis Agricultural College at Richmond, Quebec, which institution he attended for three years. In 1882, when a youth of seventeen, he crossed the border into the United States to Pembina, North Dakota. Here he served as deputy registrar of deeds and later as chief clerk of the county commissioners. In 1884 he joined the Fargo Loan Company, but in the following year went to Bathgate, Pembina county, to engage in the farm mortgage business. While here he engaged in agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale and was also a factor in financial circles, as vice president of the First National Bank. In 1887 he was admitted to citizenship in the United States, and in the year 1890 he was admitted to the bar, practicing law during the rest of his stay in Bathgate.

The year 1898 witnessed Mr. Trenholme's arrival in Seattle on his way to the Klondike, where he promoted the Dawson Electric Light

Company. This proved to be a losing venture and in 1899 he settled permanently in Seattle and became one of the organizers of the Northwestern Steamship Company, now the Alaska Steamship Company, of which he served as secretary, treasurer and manager until his resignation in 1908. Two years later he was joined by his family, for whom he had provided a home with delightful surroundings in an imposing location at No. 1000 East Seventy-fifth street. Mr. Trenholme assisted in the organization of the Northwestern Fisheries Company, of which he became manager, and his counsel and cooperation were sought in the management and control of numerous other important enterprises. He became president of Stone & Easter, Incorporated, was a director of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company and aided in organizing and operating the Northwestern Commercial Company, the Northwestern Steamship Company, the North Coast Lighterage Company and the Northeastern Siberian Company, but sold out all of his interests in these companies about 1910. From 1908 until 1917 he served as secretary and manager of the Mexican Pacific Company, which was organized to build a railroad and develop agriculturally its land in Mexico. During the period of the World war Thorndyke-Trenholme, Incorporated, represented the French high commission on the Pacific coast and operated all ships built for the French government on the coast. Mr. Trenholme's reputation for reliability in business circles was unassailable, while in all life's relations he commanded the respect of those with whom he came into contact. He was a most progressive man, of great energy and force of character, and was a recognized leader in the various lines of business in which he engaged, which resulted not only to his own profit but also contributed in substantial measure to the general prosperity.

In 1886, at Bathgate, North Dakota, Mr. Trenholme was united in marriage to Miss Mary Grandy and their four children were born at Bathgate. They are: Lottie, who is the wife of Cornelius Edward Hughes of Seattle and the mother of a daughter, Mary Cornelia; Mae Dickson, who is the wife of Arthur Russell Griffin of Seattle and has a daughter, Janet; Dickson Grandy; and Ruth. Dickson G. Trenholme, whose birth occurred June 11, 1897, began his education in the grade schools of Seattle, continued his studies in the Lincoln high school and subsequently spent two years at the University of Washington. While in his teens he enlisted in the National Guard and during the trouble with Mexico he went with it to the border. On the return of the National Guard to Seattle he again entered school, but when the United States became involved in the World war he was among the first to enlist, again joining the Guard and going to Camp Murray, where he remained from April until October, 1917. He sailed from Camp Mills on the 12th of December, 1917, and after arriving in France was stationed

at Dijon until the following June, with the One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, formerly the Second Infantry of the Washington National Guard. When American activities started he was attached to the Second Division of the Regular army, with which he served until the end of the war. He saw service on seven fronts, and was later with the Army of Occupation in Germany. On reaching Luxemburg he was taken ill and returned to Base Hospital No. 50, Dr. James B. Eagleson's unit, where he remained for three months, at the end of which time he was invalided home, arriving in April, 1919. He then finished his high school work and afterward pursued a business administration course in the University of Washington, where he became a Sigma Nu. He is now connected with the Admiral Line. On the 12th of December, 1921, he was married to Miss Erma Verd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Verd of Seattle.

James D. Trenholme was at all times a public-spirited and progressive citizen. He was a candidate for mayor of the city of Seattle in 1914 and was regarded as the closest personal friend of the late Governor Ernest R. Lister. He served as a park commissioner in Seattle, was a commissioner for the Washington State Nautical School and was also tendered but declined a place on the state capitol commission. In early manhood he was very active in lodge work. While a resident of Bathgate, North Dakota, he joined the International Order of Good Templars and affiliated with other fraternal societies represented at Bathgate. At the time of his death he was a member of Seattle Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Nile Temple, Mystic Shrine. He also held membership connection with the Rainier, Arctic, Transportation and China Clubs, and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and he enjoyed an extensive acquaintance throughout the Pacific Northwest, so that his demise was a great loss to the many by whom he was highly esteemed.

RAYMOND R. FRAZIER

Raymond R. Frazier, president of the Washington Mutual Savings Bank, has established his position among the leading financiers of Seattle and during the period of his residence in this city, he has ever manifested a deep and helpful interest in all matters relating to municipal welfare and progress.

Raymond R. Frazier is a native of Viroqua, Wisconsin, born March 21, 1873, and a son of William and Pluma Frazier. He comes of Scotch ancestry and the American progenitor of the family came to this country in the eighteenth century. The public schools of his native state afforded Mr.

RAYMOND R. FRAZIER

Frazier his early educational opportunities, after which he attended Richmond Academy at Madison, later becoming a student at the University of Wisconsin. He began his business career as stenographer and court reporter and served as executive clerk for both Edward Scofield and William H. Upham, governors of Wisconsin. In 1902 he was appointed American consul to Denmark and resigned that post three years later, coming to Seattle in 1905. Entering financial circles of this city, he became secretary of the Washington Mutual Savings Bank and during the intervening period of nearly twenty years he has maintained a most prominent identification with that institution, becoming its president in 1915. Mr. Frazier is at his best in the solution of intricate and involved financial problems, and the policy that he employs as the executive head of the bank is such as carefully safeguards its interests and at the same time promotes the success of the institution. The Washington Mutual Savings Bank is today not only the biggest bank in Seattle, but is also one of the ablest managed. This bank's growth, since its adoption of Mutual Savings Bank policies, in February, 1909, has been remarkable. At that time its individual savings accounts numbered a few more than five hundred, and its assets were a little less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In December, 1923, the individual savings accounts were nearly fifty thousand in number, while the assets had grown to nearly twenty-six millions of dollars.

Mr. Frazier was married at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 22d day of February, 1898, to Miss Augusta Wood, a daughter of Augustus Wood. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have three sons: Raywood, Stuart C. and James Wood. In her paternal line Mrs. Frazier is of English descent, the American progenitor of the family having emigrated to this country in 1637. Mrs. Frazier completed her education in the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Frazier registered for service in the World war but was not called to the colors. He is a Congregationalist in religious faith and a progressive republican in his political views. He is an ex-president of the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, and an ex-officio member of the executive committee of that division. He is vice president of the Natural Parks Association and has served at various times as a director of a number of Seattle organizations, including Seattle Council of Boy Scouts, the Seattle Chapter of the American Red Cross, the College Club, the Inglewood Golf Club and the Rainier National Park Company. He is also a member of the local Real Estate Association, the Advertising and the Press Clubs of Seattle and the Automobile Club of western Washington.

Mr. Frazier is a hard worker and keeps long hours at his office, but knows the folly of neglecting one's physical well-being. His greatest recreation is golf and he plays the game with the same vigor that he puts into his banking activities and his reputation as a successful banker and a good golfer is based on achievement in both work and play.

He stands for all that he regards as most worthy in civic life, and is deeply interested in matters of public moment. His opinions carry weight in business and financial circles of Seattle, and his ability has been a contributing factor to the progress that has been made in connection with banking conditions in this city. Mr. Frazier's business activities have won for him an outstanding prominence in Seattle's banking circles and an extensive acquaintance among financial men throughout the country.

REV. DAVID EDWARD BLAINE

Rev. David Edward Blaine, who passed away in Seattle on the 26th of November, 1900, was the first Protestant clergyman in this city and his name merits an enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers who aided in planting the seeds of civilization here when the red men still roamed the forests and the land was in its primitive state. He was born in Varick, New York, March 5, 1824, a son of John and Martha (Edwards) Blaine, and acquired his early education in the country schools and at Waterloo Academy. He was graduated from Hamilton College with the class of 1849 and prepared for the ministry in the Auburn Theological Seminary, completing his course in that institution in 1852. He spent a year as an instructor in Hamilton College and in 1853 joined the East Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was assigned to the Puget Sound country as missionary to the Indians and crossed the Isthmus of Panama on mule back, thence traveling by boat to San Francisco. On reaching that city he took passage on the sailing vessel Mary Melville for Puget Sound and arrived at Alki Point on the 20th of November, 1853.

Dr. Blaine organized the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle and served as its pastor until 1856. With prophetic vision he saw that the little hamlet was destined to become one of the great cities of the Pacific coast and soon after reaching here he purchased four town lots for thirty dollars. The Dexter Horton Bank building and other large office buildings now stand upon this land and the property, which is situated on Second avenue, is today valued at more than three million dollars.

On one of these lots he built a house. The original dwelling was a single room, thirteen by fourteen feet, described as follows by Mrs. Blaine in a letter dated May 31, 1855: "In this room we have our bed, stove, two tables, three trunks, and four boxes, each larger than our trunks; a half barrel of sugar, a half barrel of flour, a firkin of butter, a box of soap, another of candles, a stool for our washpail, another for our

washdish, and half a dozen chairs, besides a rough cupboard in one corner for our dishes, etc. Then we have no place for our clothing, but hang it up about the room, as there is no space large enough to make a rough closet for it." In this room Mrs. Blaine taught the first school ever conducted in the town; it was also the birthplace of her eldest son, the second male white child born in Seattle. The dwelling was afterward occupied by the Edward Hanford family. Mr. Blaine had the distinction of bringing to Seattle the first ready-made bedstead, for which he was regarded as rather too aristocratic for the new community. He raised on his lots the first apple, peach, and pear trees in Seattle, from seeds which he brought with him from New York state.

The letters of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine to relatives in the east are of much historical interest. They display a very marked and highly intelligent appreciation of the advantages of Seattle and the certainty of its extensive commercial development. It should be borne in mind that all of these letters were written before the end of 1856, in the very earliest period of settlement.

In a remarkable letter to his brother in New York (dated November 20, 1854), Mr. Blaine reviews at some length the natural advantages of Seattle and engages in speculations which seem almost prophetic. He prefaces his statements and predictions with the remark that if he had the value of a mill property which had recently been sold in the east by his brother, he could buy the whole of the town plat of Seattle then remaining unsold, which would be an extraordinary investment, for, says he, "There is only beginning a future city here, not unlike New York or London in commercial importance. This may sound like castle building, and it may be many years ere such a state of things is realized, but it is conceived in the womb of the future beyond all reasonable doubt." He discusses with strong conviction the superior claims of Seattle, over all possible rivals, as the terminal point for the future transcontinental railway by the northerly route, and as the port most favorably situated and circumstanced for commanding the trans-oceanic commerce. In a letter written by Mrs. Blaine the same conclusions are thus briefly expressed: "It (Seattle) has every natural advantage for becoming the principal place on the Sound. It will undoubtedly become the terminus of the great Pacific railway, or a branch of it, and be a principal point on the great thoroughfare between China and the rest of the world."

In 1854-55 Dr. Blaine served as deputy auditor of King county, Washington, and in 1856 he was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal church at Portland, Oregon. Later he was sent to the east and was with the East Genesee and Central New York conferences until 1882, when he was requested to return to Puget Sound. He resumed his pastoral duties in Seattle and labored earnestly and effectively for the success

of the church. He possessed a simple, direct and telling style, making his message reach the hearts of the people, and gave his whole soul to the work. He was greatly beloved by the members of his church, as well as by those of other religious denominations, for he was a broad-gauged man who possessed the true spirit of Christianity, and by example as well as precept pointed out to others the better way in life.

On the 11th of August, 1853, Dr. Blaine was united in marriage to Miss Catherine S. Paine, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Louise Paine. Dr. and Mrs. Blaine became the parents of the following children: John Jefferson, Edwin Linn, and Martha Louise, who married Edward D. White.

Dr. Blaine was one of the organizers of Delta Upsilon, a college fraternity. He bore with fortitude the hardships and privations incident to the early days and his example shines forth as a bright, guiding star, beckoning on to higher ideals. His efforts were fruitful of great good to the cause of Christianity and his name is indelibly inscribed on the pages of Seattle's history. Dr. Blaine was seventy-six years of age at the time of his demise and his biography is written in the hearts of those who knew him. Of him it may well be said:

"He has joined the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In lives made better by their presence."

THOMAS BORDEAUX

Thomas Bordeaux, one of Seattle's pioneer lumbermen and highly respected citizens, has made his home in the Puget Sound country for a period of forty-seven years and has devoted his entire life to the logging industry, in which he has won a substantial measure of success. A native of Canada, he was born June 10, 1852, at St. Isadore, Laprairie county, and his parents were Theophile and Marguerite (Bazinet) Bordeaux. He obtained a common school education in his native land and in July, 1875, when a young man of twenty-three years, he arrived in Seattle, where he has since resided. In 1882 he began his logging operations and the years have chronicled his growing success. He has become widely known throughout the state, owing to his activities along this line and is now president and manager of the Mason County Logging Company and the Mumby Lumber & Shingle Company. The experience and study of a lifetime have given him an expert knowledge of the business in which he is engaged and in directing the large and important interests under his supervision he displays keen sagacity and marked executive ability. He also has become con-

THOMAS BORDEAUX

nected with financial affairs, being a director of the First National Bank of Seattle, and he is vice president and director, also one of the organizers of the State Bank of Shelton, Washington.

Mr. Bordeaux has been married twice. His first union was with Miss Mary A. Ritner, whom he wedded at Shelton, Washington, in 1889, and whose demise occurred in 1898. They were the parents of two sons: Chester R., who married Miss Esther Palmer; and Russell, who is a bachelor. For his second wife Mr. Bordeaux married Miss Sarah E. Webb of Shelton, in 1900. He is identified with the Masonic order and is also a member of the Rainier Club and the Seattle Golf & Country Club. Along the path of opportunity open to all Mr. Bordeaux has reached the goal of notable success and in winning prosperity he has also gained the respect and goodwill of his fellowmen. He is strong and resourceful, ready to meet any emergency with the consciousness that comes from a correct conception of things and a true regard for the rights and privileges of others.

LADY WILLIE FORBUS

The life story of Lady Willie Forbus, one of the best known and most capable attorneys in the city of Seattle, is the best proof of her opinion that "in brains there is no sex; in achievement no private hunting grounds." The record reads like a romance, but she would doubtless affirm that she faced many a situation whose romantic possibilities she did not at the time appreciate, before she succeeded in establishing herself in her chosen profession. She is a daughter of William Peyton and Birdie (Davis) Forbus and was born August 24, 1892, at Zeiglerville, Mississippi. Her father is a planter. Her two given names would betray her distinctly southern origin if nothing else did, as "Lady" and "Willie" are names frequently chosen for girls of southern parentage. Her father and mother are living on the Nitta Yuma plantation near Vicksburg, where they took up their abode when Lady Willie was a maiden of eight summers. She was one of a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. Her brother, Sample B. Forbus, is the American consul at Paris. Wiley D. Forbus is a physician and surgeon, now serving as interne in the hospital at Johns Hopkins University, of which institution he is a graduate. The youngest brother, Edward L. Forbus, a graduate of the agricultural school of Ames College, Iowa, is the proprietor of a dairy and poultry farm and experimental station in North Mississippi. Her sisters are both in the government service, Miss Bess Forbus being stationed at Pascagoula, Mississippi,

while Miss Juanita Forbus divides her time between Denver and New Orleans.

Lady Willie Forbus began her education in the public schools of Laurel, Mississippi, and completed the high school course at the age of seventeen. Immediately after her graduation she entered the office of Judge Stone Deavours of Laurel, one of the most eminent lawyers in the state of Mississippi. Here she remained until she entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford, from which she graduated in 1915, having completed a four years' liberal arts course in three years and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the fall of 1915 she entered the law department of the University of Michigan, which in 1918 conferred upon her the degree of LL. B. Throughout the three years she spent in that institution, she earned a part of her expenses by acting as secretary to the highway engineering department. Meanwhile she had decided that the far west offered the best opportunities to a woman who wished to follow an independent career. A short time later she alighted from a train in Seattle with ten dollars in her pocket but an immeasureable amount of courage and optimism in her heart. She expended seven dollars and fifty cents of her capital for a week's room and board, and started out to look for employment, which she obtained as a law clerk in the office of Donworth & Todd. At the same time she was "doing her bit" as legal adviser for the draft board and as executive secretary for the Military Training Camps Association. The state of Washington at that time required graduates of other law schools than the University of Washington to spend a year as a law clerk. While she was serving this year, the law was repealed and her license was forthcoming a few months earlier than she had expected. In September, 1919, she opened offices in the old Boston block, which sixteen months later was torn down to make way for the new Seattle National Bank, since which time she has maintained her offices at No. 605 Leary building. The following is an excerpt from a review of her career which appeared in The Times-Picayune of October 1, 1922, when she was the democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of King county, Washington: "In just two years, without help from anyone, the Mississippi girl lawyer had paid off her debts and started in practice on her own account. In two more years she became one of the leading attorneys in Seattle. She has won out through sheer pluck and ability. Miss Forbus handles all kinds of cases, civil and criminal. It was not long ago that her masterly handling of the Legate affair aroused nation-wide attention. Legate, a Seattle policeman, was found mysteriously shot to death, the body being concealed in an automobile in one of the local garages. The police department, for reasons best known to themselves, failed to make a thorough investigation, and after a

perfunctory inquiry, pronounced the unfortunate man a suicide. The prosecuting attorney apparently was uninterested in the case, although the fact was self-evident that Legate had been shot with two pistols of different caliber. So Lady Willie Forbus did a little investigating on her own account, and it was through her untiring efforts that the case eventually was taken out of the prosecuting attorney's office, and a grand jury rendered unanimously the verdict warranted by the evidence —'Murder.'"

Writing for a local paper, E. P. Chadcraft said: "Who is this Lady Willie Forbus? This virile, forceful personality whose unflagging efforts resulted in the county grand jury finding conclusively that Patrolman Charles O. Legate was murdered, when Detective Captain Charles Tennant, Prosecuting Attorney Malcolm Douglas and a coroner's jury united in calling it suicide. Who is she? Even her name commands attention. Throughout the investigation in the Legate case the influence of this unusual woman has been felt athwart the customarily smooth current of such affairs, and now she challenges Prosecuting Attorney Douglas in his campaign for reelection. Men have long taken pride in being 'self-made.' Miss Forbus is emphatically a self-made woman. She says: 'There is no sex distinction between the men and women who compete in the business and professional worlds. That idea is in the discard. It is not a woman opposing a man in my race against Mr. Douglas, but simply two persons seeking the same office.' * * * It was not easy for a woman to succeed where many men have failed, but the same qualities of persistence and thoroughness that characterized her work in the Legate case overcame all obstacles, with the result that Miss Forbus has established a clientele that would cause many a man to expand his chest. 'I do take pride in the fact that my clients are not all women,' Miss Forbus said, 'and that my practice is about equally divided between criminal and civil work.'" When asked how she happened to choose the law for a career, she replied: "Everyone asks me that and I can't answer it, for frankly, I don't know. But I can't remember the time when the subject didn't interest me, and I always wanted to be a lawyer." Possessing considerable literary ability, Miss Forbus is one of the editors of the only exclusively woman's paper of Washington—The Legislative Council, for which she has written numerous articles. She is a member of the Women's Legislative Council of Washington and makes many addresses before the various women's clubs of the city.

On the 18th of June, 1921, Miss Forbus was united in marriage to Alvaro C. Shoemaker, who was born in Iowa, October 26, 1882, and is a son of William H. and Wilhelmina (Babbitt) Shoemaker, the former a veteran of the Civil war and an agriculturist by occupation. On coming to Washington the family settled in the Pend Oreille country, within

sight of Kalispell Peak. Alvaro C. Shoemaker acquired his education east of the mountains and has been engaged in newspaper work since fourteen years of age. He came to Seattle about 1902 and later visited many parts of the country as a writer of special feature editorials. Mr. Shoemaker is a free lance on all political subjects, and has become widely known as an economist. Both he and his wife belong to the Mountaineers, an Out-of-Doors Club, being enthusiastic advocates of life in the open. Miss Forbus likewise has membership connections with the Rebekahs, the Lady Maccabees, the Degree of Honor, the Women's Commercial Club, the National Trades Union League, the Women's Civic Club, the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Women's Relief Corps. Her identification with the auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic is explained by the fact that her father-in-law was a Union veteran. Miss Forbus firmly believes that every married woman should keep her own name, saying: "I see no reason for changing it. My name was Forbus for twenty-eight years, and I expect to keep the name of Forbus."

The Times-Picayune describes her as follows: "Miss Forbus is an attractive young woman, with a good figure, an abundant quantity of light brown hair which she arranges becomingly, and a pair of pleasant, direct-looking gray eyes. There is something pleasing in her expressive face, and she welcomes a stranger in her office with a touch of genuine southern hospitality. Her voice has lost much of the inflection of her native south, she speaks rapidly and her tones are crisp and decided, yet there is a trick of speech that still proclaims the southern woman. She dresses well and conservatively. Her humor—a quality ofttimes lacking in the modern, successful woman—is apparent in the lines of her mouth."

JAMES DOSTER HOGE

Among those whose constructive efforts and initiative spirit have been directed along lines of municipal development and advancement is numbered James Doster Hoge, who began life as a bank messenger and through the force of his personality and his ability to meet and master situations, has become a most important factor in promoting Seattle's upbuilding as a financial and industrial center. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on the 21st of September, 1871, and comes of Scotch ancestry. Representatives of the name became early residents of Virginia and in successive generations members of the family figured prominently in connection with the history of that state. Israel Hoge, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was

JAMES D. HOGE

born at Winchester, Virginia, in 1802, and his wife, Betsey (Doster) Hoge, also represented an old family of Virginia connected with the Society of Friends. In 1840 they removed to Ohio, becoming early settlers of Zanesville, where Israel Hoge engaged in manufacturing matches. He was a pioneer in that field, for only a short time before flint and steel had figured as the chief means of lighting fires. He was also a chemist and druggist and an astute, far-sighted business man, whose intelligently directed labors enabled him to acquire a comfortable competence. He was a stanch democrat in his political views and was appointed by President James Buchanan to the office of postmaster of Zanesville. His life was in all respects an exemplary one, and he stood high in the regard of his fellow citizens. He died when eighty-four years of age, as the result of injuries received in a fall, having long survived his wife, who passed away at the age of forty years.

Their son, James D. Hoge, Sr., was born in Zanesville in 1836 and there attended the public schools, later becoming an electrician. For many years he was manager of the local Western Union Telegraph office and had the reputation of being the champion telegrapher of the world at that early period in the development of the science. He was greatly opposed to the system of slavery and joined the republican party when it was formed to prevent a further extension of the system into northern territory. He was an influential factor in the ranks of the party and his life was an upright, honorable and useful one, commanding for him the respect, confidence and goodwill of all with whom he came into contact. He always remained a resident of Zanesville, where he passed away in December, 1904. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Slack and was also a native of that locality. Her father, John B. Slack, was a pioneer settler of Ohio. He was a member of the Baptist church, whose teachings guided him in all of life's relations, and his political support was given to the democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Hoge became the parents of two children, a son and a daughter. The latter married the Hon. Frederic James Grant of Seattle, who was the possessor of marked literary talent. He lost his life in a shipwreck at sea.

James D. Hoge, Jr., was reared and educated in Ohio and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he pursued a course in a business college. In 1890, when eighteen years of age, he arrived in Seattle and his first position was that of stenographer in the employ of ex-Governor John H. McGraw. In the following fall he entered the First National Bank as a messenger and stenographer and there gained his first knowledge of financial affairs. He readily mastered the duties assigned him and as his efficiency increased he was intrusted with greater responsibilities, being at length placed in charge of the notes, discounts and collections and thus laying the foundation for his future success as a banker. His connection with banking, however, was not continuous, for in 1894, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Grant, he purchased the Post-Intelligencer from L. S. J. Hunt. He

afterward spent a few months in the east, acquainting himself with the workings of daily papers, and in the fall of that year assumed the business management of the Post-Intelligencer, becoming its general manager a year later. He successfully directed the affairs of that paper until September, 1897, at which time he sold out to the Piper Brothers, and in order to recuperate after his strenuous labors in the journalistic field he made a tour of the world, returning to Seattle after an absence of nine months.

Reentering the field of banking, Mr. Hoge purchased stock in the First National Bank of Seattle and in September, 1898, was elected its president. He continued to fill that office until the spring of 1903, when he sold his interest in the institution and in November of the same year organized the Union Savings & Trust Company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. He became president of the new institution, which, under his capable guidance, grew rapidly. Its capital stock was increased to six hundred thousand dollars and in 1912 the bank erected an eighteen-story building, reserving the entire first floor for its own use. The Hoge building is one of the finest office buildings in the west and a most important feature in Seattle's improvement and development. The bank is finished in marble and gold and has become recognized as one of the most beautiful institutions of the kind in the country. Branches were established at Georgetown and Ballard and the business was conducted under the name of the Union Savings & Trust Company until 1919, when the present style of the Union National Bank was adopted, since which time Mr. Hoge has been chairman of its board of directors. The bank ranks with the most substantial moneyed institutions of the Pacific Northwest and the solid foundation upon which it stands today was laid by its founder and first president. In 1900 Mr. Hoge became one of the organizers of the Bank of Cape Nome, in Alaska, and was made its chief executive officer, guiding the destiny of the institution until he disposed of his stock in the undertaking. Navigation interests have also occupied his attention and he became a director of the Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company and the Alaska Coast Company. Opportunity has ever been to him the call to action and throughout his business career he has held closely to the rules which govern strict integrity and unabating industry.

In December, 1894, Mr. Hoge was married to Miss Ethel Hanna, a native of Mattoon, Illinois, and a daughter of John W. Hanna of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Hoge have two daughters: Mary Louise and Anna Roberta. Mary Louise Hoge, now Mrs. James Colbert Sullivan, resides in Seattle, and has one son, James Hoge Sullivan, born January 18, 1921; Anna Roberta Hoge, now Mrs. Hamilton Cowley Rolfe of Seattle, has one son, "Junior," born March 15, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Hoge are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church and he has taken an active and helpful interest in its work, serving as one of its vestrymen. He is a stanch supporter of the republican party and his opinions carry weight in its councils. He has acted as chairman of

the republican state central committee and for many years served as its treasurer. He is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and cooperates heartily in the well devised plans of that body for the welfare and progress of the city. He belongs to The Highlands, the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, and the Seattle Golf Club; is a life member of the Press Club of this city, and also has membership in the Union and Golf Clubs of Tacoma, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and the Ohio Society of New York City. Mr. Hoge is imbued with the spirit of progress characteristic of the northwest and the success which he now enjoys is well deserved, for it is the merited reward of industry, ability, self-reliance and determination. He is a man of broad and liberal views, rich in experience and large-hearted. Mr. Hoge's residence—"Sunnycrest," The Highlands—was finished in 1922 and is one of Seattle's most attractive homes.

LEW KING

Lew King, long a familiar figure on the streets of Seattle, was one of the founders of the Chinese colony in this city and ranked with its foremost business men. He passed away in August, 1908, and his death deprived Seattle of a citizen of worth, whose upright, honorable life had won for him the unqualified respect and esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact. He was born at Suning, Kwang Tung, China, October 17, 1854, and his father, Lew Sung Yick, was numbered among the earliest immigrants from China to Australia. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native land and he completed his studies in the English Missionary school at Seattle. On starting out in the commercial world he became a labor contractor, securing employes for sawmills and railroads in the northwest, but after the establishment of an Oriental steamship service abandoned that occupation and turned his attention to the importing and exporting business. He was the first of his countrymen to enter that field in Seattle and through untiring industry, honest dealing and judicious management he built up a business of extensive proportions. With clear vision, he saw that the city was destined to become the distributing center for Oriental goods and many have since followed his initiative, so that Seattle has become the headquarters for the art treasures of China and Japan.

In 1883 Mr. King was married at Suning, China, to Miss Lee Shee and they became the parents of five children: Lew G. Kay, who wedded Rose Goon Dip; Lon Lew, who married T. S. Wing; Soun H. Lew, who chose for his wife Rose Moy Ling; Fannie Lew, who married Seto More;

and Don G. Lew. Mr. King was in thorough sympathy with American ideals and principles and was the first Chinese in the northwest to send his children to the public schools, so that they have the distinction of being the first Chinese graduates of the Seattle high schools and also of the University of Washington. He was English secretary of the Chinese Commercial Association and a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He also filled public offices, acting as Chinese interpreter for the state and federal courts and for the immigration service, and was an intelligent, well educated man of broad and liberal views. His success was attained by strict integrity, the conscientious discharge of all obligations and unremitting industry. He was one of Seattle's honored pioneers and his was an admirable character, worthy of all praise.

FRANK S. LANG

Frank S. Lang, president and general manager of the F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company since its organization by him in 1907 and the originator of the famous Lang principle of stove construction, is one of Seattle's foremost manufacturers whose activities have been an important factor in the city's industrial growth and have given his name a unique position in trade circles throughout the United States. Mr. Lang's career furnishes an excellent example of what push, energy and ability can accomplish and involves the transformation of an emigrant boy of twelve years into a successful manufacturer and a fine type of patriotic American manhood, commanding the highest respect and esteem wherever he is known. From a most humble position Mr. Lang has worked his way steadily upward to his present place of business leadership in the field where his activities have been centered.

A native of Austria, Frank S. Lang was born in Bistritz, October 4, 1855, and is a son of Martin and Barbara (Handle) Lang, who were also natives of that country, where they spent their lives, the father there engaging in farming. His death occurred in 1900, while his wife passed away in 1913.

F. S. Lang was one of a large family and in his early boyhood obtained his education through instruction from a teacher who visited the various families in the small town adjacent to the farming community in which his parents resided. It was the custom for the teacher to hold school for one week in each home and thus pass on until he had completed the cycle. After a time, however, a schoolhouse was erected and the present form of public instruction there instituted. Mr. Lang was between twelve and thirteen years of age when he had the opportunity to come to America with his aunt, Anna Handle, and after due preparation and tearful farewells to his friends, his parents and

Frank S. Lang

his brothers, he embarked on the sailing vessel Cosmos, which weighed anchor in Bremen harbor on the 1st of April, arriving at old Castle Garden, New York, early in the following July. The trip was a most eventful one for a lad who up to this time had lived entirely in the locality in which he was born. The future opened before him with its countless opportunities for failure or success. The spirit which caused F. S. Lang, however, to sever home ties and cross the Atlantic indicated that his career would be a successful one. From New York he accompanied his aunt to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, arriving there about July 12. It was his desire to learn the tinsmith's trade, but his uncle had other ideas for him and he was set to work as a farm hand, his labors to bring him six dollars per month and board. After several months he gave up this work and was employed in a cooper shop, making beer barrels, but the work was too heavy. Then his uncle secured a position for him to learn the tinsmith's trade, which had been his desire almost from childhood. He secured a position with a tinner in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, his first year's salary to be two dollars per week, this to be paid at the end of the year. The second year he was to receive two dollars and a half and the third year three dollars per week—the money to be collected by his aunt, Mrs. Meyer. Friends and relatives supplied the youth with their cast-off clothing, which was remodeled to fit the boy. This condition of affairs lasted through the first and second years of his apprenticeship, and then arose a situation that had much to do with shaping the boy's future. Young Lang enjoyed games and sports in which boys of his age indulged, and his uncle, objecting to this indulgence, sought to punish the lad, who suddenly made up his mind to get away from the dictation and influence of his relatives. He boarded a steamer that was soon to leave Manitowoc and, having become acquainted with one of the deck hands, Mr. Lang induced the fellow to hide him away in his bunk. With no money and only the clothing on his back he thus started out to shift for himself. It was close confinement in narrow quarters for him until he reached Racine, Wisconsin. In the meantime his relatives had instituted a thorough search, but his friend kept him informed concerning the advisability of his venturing forth from shelter. His condition was not enviable when he reached Racine. Penniless and without a place to sleep, he scoured the city for work and finally obtained employment as a longshoreman. A hotel keeper supplied him with food, while he slept in a barn. He spent a few weeks in that way but was continually alert to secure something better and after a little time obtained a position in the tin shop of Frank Bowman, with whom he worked until August, 1871. By this time he had saved some money and had bought one of the old-time carpetbags so generally used fifty years ago and also had some spare clothes. This was the first time, since coming to America, that his earthly possessions represented anything more than what he was wearing. After giving up his position in Racine he went to Chicago, and after some search in that city he found a boarding house on Blue Island avenue and

started out to look for employment. He walked for a long distance on Halsted street and after diligent search he secured a position in a tinner's shop. He was a country boy, however, and an entire stranger in the city, and when the next morning he started out to go to work, he could not find the shop in which he had been hired. During his search to find this shop he took a street car and rode to the end of the line. Here he discovered that his pockets had been picked, or he had lost his pocketbook, for his money—about fifteen dollars—was gone. He walked back toward the city and started to look for another job. He finally found one and went to work at once for a man named Frank Stauber, who had a tin shop at what was then No. 526 Milwaukee avenue. While thus employed the great Chicago fire of October 9, 1871, occurred and after the flames had subsided he joined the relief committee, to aid in rebuilding, spending several weeks in very hard labor of that kind. He then again sought employment along the line of his trade, securing a position in a cornice shop, and a little later he entered the tinware factory of Frank Sturgis. He was set to work making cans for the Armour Packing Company, which was about to institute the canning of meats. Mr. Lang was set at piece work and after a few weeks his weekly check amounted to forty-two dollars, whereupon the foreman immediately notified him that the following week he could work only on alternate days, as he could not permit a workman to draw more pay than the foreman was getting. Several weeks later Mr. Lang quit that position and afterward worked in various shops in order to learn all branches of the metal business. Leaving Chicago, he started for the mining country in northern Michigan.

For a time Mr. Lang was employed at Hancock, Wisconsin, and from that place took a steamer for a lake trip. When the vessel put in at Ashland, Wisconsin, Mr. Lang went ashore to get something to eat. The boat pulled out before his return, with his carpetbag and personal effects aboard. The only thing he could do was to wait for the ship's return, so he secured work in Ashland, which was then a place of but a few hundred people, most of whom were Chippewa Indians. He worked in a tin shop, making articles, the greater portion of which were for the Indians. He remained there two months, or until the boat came back, when his baggage was recovered. Leaving there, he went to Duluth and then on to Minneapolis. In the latter city he secured a position with H. D. Wood, a tinner on Hennepin avenue. This was in the fall of 1876 and he remained there until the following spring. About the 20th of April, 1877, he started for the Black Hills. He wanted to travel as economically as he could, and when possible to avoid paying railroad fare he did so. After many exciting experiences he reached Sioux City, Iowa. While en route, however, he was put off the train, out on the open prairie, with the weather very cold. He was but lightly attired and he found a haystack in a field, near which was a flock of sheep. One of these he captured, and burrowing a hole in the haystack, he drew the struggling sheep in with him that he might enjoy

the warmth of the animal's body and thus keep from freezing. Leaving Sioux City, he went to Yankton, South Dakota, where he joined an outfit bound for the Black Hills. This outfit, owned by a Mr. Larson, comprised eight yoke of cattle and was transporting a large amount of whiskey. Mr. Lang was given permission by Mr. Larson to accompany the outfit as a "trusty." This journey of eight hundred miles was made on foot and there were many hardships incident thereto. The Sioux Indians were then very troublesome and parties passing through that country had to be prepared for attack at any time. On one occasion Mr. Lang almost severed his heel while chopping wood with an axe but used chewing tobacco to heal the wound. The outfit finally reached Deadwood, South Dakota, requiring a week to cover the last ten miles of the trip because of the condition of the road and difficulty in crossing the mountains. After reaching Deadwood, Mr. Lang could not find work at his trade, and as he could not afford to remain idle he accepted employment at road building, in sawmills, cutting saw logs, drift timber and shingle bolts, while at nights he often worked at packing shingles. He and three companions, who were formerly railroad contractors from Arkansas, lived in a cabin which they had built in City Gulch soon after reaching Deadwood. Later his companions went to the Big Horn country but Mr. Lang remained at Deadwood, where he was variously employed. With two companions he took a job cutting cordwood at two dollars per cord. Mr. Lang cut seventy cords and this furnished him with some money, so that plans were made to leave the Black Hills country. His departure might have been longer delayed if it had not been for the fact that the courts were so crowded with business that minor offenses were overlooked and seldom brought to trial. In order to get to and from the locality where he had been cutting cordwood it was necessary to cross a bridge whose ownership was in dispute. A man who sought to control it refused Mr. Lang permission to cross. An argument and altercation followed, during which Mr. Lang soundly thrashed the fellow, who swore out a warrant for Mr. Lang's arrest. The officer serving this warrant was the noted Seth Bullock, but owing to the minor character of the charge it never came to trial. He and his companions then went to Pierre, South Dakota, secured a skiff and rowed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he left his companions and proceeded to Omaha, Nebraska. There he secured work on Creighton College, employed at his trade of tinner on cornice work until winter caused the cessation of labor of that kind. The only employment he could then secure was husking corn at two cents per bushel and thus he worked from December until spring, when he entered the employ of a man of the name of D. A. Percey; but not long afterward Mr. Lang became ill with pneumonia and the attending physician said that there was no hope of saving his life. However, through the kindly and unremitting ministrations of two maids in the St. Charles Hotel, in which he lay ill, he was finally restored to health and his next position was secured in the tin shop of Milton Roger. His industry was observed by one

of the officials of the Union Pacific Railroad, who offered him a position, which Mr. Lang accepted, and he was sent to North Platte, Nebraska, but there he became ill again and soon afterward returned to Omaha, where later he began work in the shops of the Union Pacific. The call of the west, however, was still an insistent one and he went to Ogden, Utah, where he boarded a stage that was just leaving for Whitehall, Montana, and from that point he traveled by stage to Helena, Montana, then a seething gold camp, where he arrived March 17, 1880. He secured a position in the tin shop of Kinney & Jack and soon afterward a cattleman there gave order for a stove, but when the job was completed, the cattleman refused to accept it. Mr. Lang was then called in to see what he could do and he made the stove so satisfactory that the sale was completed. Later he built the first cast-iron top stove, installed the first hot air furnace and made the first galvanized cornice ever made in the territory of Montana. After working two years for Kinney & Jack, Mr. Lang formed a partnership with John Sturrock as the firm of Sturrock & Lang. Mr. Sturrock was a plumber and Mr. Lang a tinsmith, so that both were practical men in their lines. Before going into business for himself at this time, Mr. Lang had worked entirely as a journeyman at his trade and had been employed in twenty-six different shops in ten different states, all the time picking up some ideas of both mechanical and business value. After three years Mr. Lang purchased his partner's interest and the business became F. S. Lang & Company, to which he added light hardware, house furnishings, contract work in sheet metal and heating, principally hot air furnaces. At this point in Mr. Lang's business career there came up several incidents that well illustrate the high standing he enjoyed and the implicit confidence his friends had in his honesty and his business ability. At the time Mr. Lang bought out his partner, Mr. Sturrock, it involved a matter of ten thousand dollars, which Mr. Lang did not have. Colonel Broadwater, one of Helena's most prominent citizens, gave his word as to Mr. Lang's reliability and the money was readily raised. A short time after Mr. Lang had bought the business he was approached one day by John Watson, a grocery merchant of Helena, who suggested to Mr. Lang the advantage of buying his tin by the carload. Mr. Lang readily agreed with Mr. Watson and explained that lack of capital was his reason for not doing so. Mr. Watson at once offered to advance the necessary money for carload purchases, store the tin and allow Mr. Lang to pay for it as used. This plan was put into operation. It was not long afterward that another grocery merchant, Charles Lehman, made the same proposition to Mr. Lang for the purchase of stoves by the carload. This plan, too, was put into operation and Mr. Lang brought the first carload of stoves into Helena. These had to be freighted over the mountains from Deer Lodge by mule teams. Mr. Lang's business in Helena became one of the representative commercial enterprises in that city. He did all of the work in his line on the courthouse, the capitol and numerous other buildings that

required expert workmanship. He also built the sewer system at Fort Peck, near Helena, and the hydraulic pipe systems at a number of mines in Montana. While a resident of Helena, Mr. Lang was connected with the famous vigilantes and in this connection he had many exciting experiences in bringing bandits, highwaymen and cattle thieves to justice, as it was dispensed in those days, but never was a man punished who was not deserving of all that was meted out to him.

In 1900 Mr. Lang left Helena for Nome, Alaska, on a business venture, in which he was backed to the extent of ten thousand dollars by A. M. Holter, one of Helena's leading business men. Taking a stock of tools, tinners' supplies and hardware, he took passage on the steamer Tacoma for Nome. On reaching the Yukon flats the vessel stranded and the captain decided to jettison the cargo, but Mr. Lang and others who had valuable goods on board set up such a vigorous protest that, instead of the cargo, one hundred and fifty tons of coal were thrown overboard, and at high tide the vessel proceeded, reaching Nome in the latter part of June. He bought a lot on the corner of Second and Steadman and opened his tin shop in a tent in which he made the first stove with a cast-iron top and fire-box that was ever made in Alaska. The castings for this work he had brought with him from the States, while later he erected a building on the lot, finally selling the property to the Sisters for a hospital. He then bought a lot on Front street and erected a two-story building, which he occupied with his store. For several years he conducted one of the leading business enterprises of his line in Nome. In 1902 he outfitted a train of twenty sleds, carrying a stock of his stoves from Nome to Candle City, three hundred miles north. The ten head of horses and mules in this train were the first animals that ever went over the trail between Nome and Candle City. It cost twenty-five cents per pound to transport this merchandise and required six weeks for the trip. In 1903 he sent an outfit of merchandise and tools to Fairbanks. Among his inventions while in Nome was Lang's odorless toilet, a most successful contrivance and highly adaptable for use in the far north, where the ground freezes too deep to make sewers practicable. He was instrumental in securing quarters for the United States court, before it reached Nome, in a building just across the street from his tent store, likewise in determining the location of the courthouse, all of which had much to do with locating the business center of that city. He was one of the prime movers in the extension of Steadman avenue out to Dry Creek. He was induced by government officials, in 1900, to build the first jail in Nome, which he did at a cost of six thousand dollars, and leased it for three hundred dollars per month. This jail was in the rear of his first store in the tent, at Second and Steadman and was nearly always filled. He did an extensive and profitable business and made a considerable amount of money, but as Mr. Lang says, he played the Italian game of allowing "the profits from the peanuts to be lost in the bananas." The mining fever had a hold on everybody and in

about every new strike someone was "staked," which, together with tricky and dishonest partners, usually meant a loss in the end. Twice fire practically destroyed the town, but Mr. Lang's property seemed providentially preserved.

In 1905 his mother in Austria wrote of her anxiety to see him again before her death, and stated that if he did not come to her, she would go to Alaska to see him. This appeal caused Mr. Lang to decide on a visit to his old home in Austria and he left Nome for Seattle. Before proceeding farther on his journey he conceived the idea of establishing in this city an industry for the manufacture of hydraulic pipe and stoves for the Alaska trade and to build a stove of his own invention, which was the first of its kind ever made. He saw a profitable field for such an enterprise, but the lack of sufficient ready capital was the main difficulty. He went up and down the coast as far as Los Angeles in search of a desirable location and finally decided on Seattle. Once more, as on several previous occasions in his business career, he learned the value of a good name and the reputation of always "being on the square." Mr. Lang explained his project to Henry Bradnober of California, an old-time mining man whom Mr. Lang had known since the days he was in Montana. Mr. Bradnober, without a moment's hesitation, offered to supply Mr. Lang with ten thousand dollars, with only the security of his personal note and six per cent interest. Mr. Lang at once arranged for the construction of the plant for the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company and other details in that connection before leaving for Europe. On his way to New York he visited his relatives in Manitowoc, Wisconsin. His meeting with his aged aunt there and her manifestation of joy at seeing him after an absence of nearly thirty-five years was most pathetic. Mr. Lang proceeded to Europe and spent several months visiting with his aged mother, his brothers and other relatives. He was gone altogether for a period of eight months and on his return to Seattle in 1906 affairs with the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company had progressed far enough so that its prospects were very promising. He had left his business in Nome entirely in the hands of employes, so it was necessary for him to return there. He went to Nome and found that during his absence the business had been badly managed and was in a deplorable state. His bank account was overdrawn and affairs generally were in bad shape. He decided to dispose of his business and property interests in Nome, selling the same to E. W. Carleton & Company for fourteen thousand dollars, with only one thousand dollars paid down. Mr. Lang was anxious to sell and in addition to the liberal terms to the purchasers he went security for them to the extent of three thousand dollars for merchandise in Seattle. The wisdom of his judgment in granting terms of this character was fully shown when, within two years, he received every dollar with interest that was coming to him from the sale.

In October, 1906, Mr. Lang left Nome with his interests there all closed out and came to Seattle to devote his attention to the Hydraulic Supply Manu-

facturing Company. In the spring of 1907 there arose another instance in Mr. Lang's career that shows the reward of being clean, square and reliable in business. At this time he had made a buy or sell proposition to his business partners in the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company, and if he was to buy it would mean the use of at least thirty thousand dollars that he did not have available. By chance he met in Seattle an old friend, Dr. Whitehead of Nome, Alaska, with whom he was discussing business affairs and incidentally mentioned the possibility of his financial needs. Dr. Whitehead at once offered to supply the money if Mr. Lang should need it. It so happened that Mr. Lang was the seller in the transaction and consequently did not require the magnificent aid offered by his good friend, Dr. Whitehead. In 1907 Mr. Lang disposed of his interests in the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company and that same year began his business of stove manufacturing. His first location was on Utah street, where he had one room and had two boys helping make camp stoves for the Alaska trade. The F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company was organized in 1908 with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, which in 1912 was increased to seventy-five thousand dollars and in 1922 to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Lang has always been the president and general manager and Bruce C. Shorts the vice president and secretary. From Utah street the business was moved to an upstairs location in the 900 block on First avenue South, then to the 1700 block on that street and finally to its present location at No. 2752 First avenue South, where it first occupied a building sixty by one hundred and fifty feet. The plant now occupies four buildings, covering nearly two acres of ground, and furnishes employment to one hundred and forty men. There are many unusual features in this plant, all of which have been originated by Mr. Lang, for he copies nothing, and are big factors in efficient and economical operation. Everything about the plant gives evidence of order and efficiency. The employes have all learned their work in this plant and every important part of its product is made therein. There is no branch nor department, no minor detail of manufacture with which Mr. Lang is not familiar, and the same can be said of the work of any employe. His knowledge of details, like his power of organization, is remarkable and is due to no small extent to his superior mechanical ability. The F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company is the only stove manufacturing concern in the country that has its own designs and patterns, and every one of them has been designed by Mr. Lang. Lang stoves originated in Alaska and with them originated a principle of stove construction that has completely revolutionized stove manufacturing. His original principle has proved so universally successful that his type of construction has become a standard and is widely imitated. The Lang Company manufactures a complete line of camp and cook stoves; ship, family and hotel ranges, selling from all prices to seven hundred dollars, and it was Mr. Lang who made the first change in stove construction in forty years, introducing the principle of a hot air draft and a

smoke-burning device whereby the stove business of the world has been revolutionized. The Lang range is patented and is conceded to be the greatest fuel-saving range made. The evolution of Mr. Lang's original idea is shown in his first stove, built in a tent in Nome, Alaska, in 1900; his first stove built in the United States in Seattle, 1907; and the Lang hotel range of today. All embody the original Lang patented principles—one fire-box in one end for one, two, three and four ovens; Lang's hot air draft, which forces the flames entirely around one or all ovens as desired. Lang's patented fire-box has revolutionized stove manufacturing and is being widely copied by many old-line stove makers. Another exclusive feature of Lang hotel ranges is the strictly wood fire-box, which will hold two-foot wood easily. Mr. Lang was the first man to make a portable range on legs, a feature that has been adopted by practically all stove manufacturers. He also originated the superheated air and gas range, the first ever made to burn gas under a closed top, heating water in the same fire-box. Lang products enjoy a national reputation and a national demand. Lang's original patented features have proved so thoroughly successful and practical that today this is the best known stove manufacturing institution west of the Mississippi river. The product of his factory is used in the principal hotels, restaurants and logging camps on the Pacific coast and Lang stoves are installed in the majority of steamships plying in regular trade out of Seattle. Lang stoves have a record of No. 1 on delivery with the United States quartermaster department. In August, 1917, the F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company received a contract from the United States government for four hundred and sixty hotel ranges, fitted with hot water coils, polished tops, stove pipe, roasting pans, etc., to be delivered and set up at Camp Lewis, American Lake. These ranges were made from the raw material, delivered and set up with all equipment in thirty working days, which was actually thirty days less than the contract called for. The average time in manufacturing each completed range was thirty minutes. From the early days of manufacturing Mr. Lang has paid strict attention to quality materials, workmanship and construction. Today every Lang range sent out is backed up with a strict factory guarantee of satisfaction and service. Every stove, no matter how large or how small, that goes out from this plant is regarded by Mr. Lang as his personal obligation, and throughout his entire business career he has never defaulted an obligation. Albert Pick & Co. of Chicago, manufacture Lang ranges for the eastern and Canadian trade, under an arrangement with the Lang Stove Company of that city, which has a royalty agreement with the F. S. Lang Manufacturing Company of Seattle. In addition to his other business interests he acts as vice president of the Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company. Mr. Lang's success has not been the result of penurious practices or self-denial, for no man has a bigger heart, more tender sympathies or is more willing to do a helpful act. He has enjoyed life almost to the extent of his desires. He was a pioneer in the gold excitement

of the Black Hills, later in Montana and still later in Alaska. In all these frontier localities he made hosts of friends, for he never shirked doing something because it might save a dollar and was always known as a good fellow. He spent money and was willing to take a chance but always upheld his reputation of being on the level. In later years, as his success became greater and his business interests were conducted on a more conservative basis, his charities never lessened and, in fact, became more systematic, now including substantial annuities to a number of aged relatives and friends who have been less fortunate in life's accumulations. To be able to do this is one of Mr. Lang's greatest pleasures. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. Appreciative of the social amenities of life, Mr. Lang is a member of the Arctic Club, the Rainier Golf & Country Club, Seattle Gun Club, Earlington Golf Club, Rotary Club, Engineers Club, Seattle Yacht Club and the Elks Club. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the northwest products committee of that organization, also holding membership in the Pioneers of Alaska and in the Arctic Brotherhood. During his younger life, while he was traveling around the country, he belonged to the Nebraska state militia at Omaha, the Montana state militia at Helena and was also assistant chief fire marshal of Helena in 1886 and 1887.

On the 23d of July, 1911, at Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Lang was united in marriage to Miss Selma Marie Gruettner of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mrs. Lang is a lady of innate refinement and of liberal culture, possessing an exceptional contralto voice, her ability being such that she has been induced to make a number of phonograph records which are greatly enjoyed by music lovers throughout the country. Since 1916 Mr. Lang has resided at No. 918 Sixteenth avenue North. He also owns the residence property adjoining his home on the north. He stands as a high type of the American citizen, resourceful, farsighted, public-spirited, and with that steadfastness of purpose which enables him to accomplish his object in the upbuilding of individual fortune and in the support of interests of vital worth to the community. His example is indeed worthy of emulation, all in all being an excellent demonstration of what a foreigner can accomplish in the United States if he endeavors to be a good citizen.

JAMES KIEFER

For over three decades James Kiefer has been identifed with the Seattle bar and broad experience and close study have ripened his ability and widened his field of usefulness. A native of the east, he was born near Easton, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1860, and his parents were Andrew Jackson and Mary (Miston) Kiefer, the former a farmer by occupation.

James Kiefer attended the country schools near his home and afterward entered the Pennsylvania State Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He studied law at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He began his professional career at Mauch Chunk, where he engaged in general practice for six years, and then came to the Pacific Northwest, reaching Seattle in 1889, when a young man of twenty-nine years. His professional ability soon became recognized and he was entrusted with important litigated interests. He was called to public office, acting for a short time as assistant United States attorney, and from 1890 until 1908 he served as United States commissioner, discharging the duties of that position with efficiency and conscientiousness. He is now engaged in general practice and has been accorded a large clientele, ranking with the leading lawyers of the city.

On the 9th of September, 1886, while residing at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, Mr. Kiefer was married to Miss Olive Swank, who died in November, 1921, leaving two daughters, Edna and Lois. The former married James M. Ferguson, a civil engineer of Seattle, and the latter is the wife of Russell H. White, who is also following that profession in this city. Mr. Kiefer is a member of the King County and Washington State Bar Associations. His time and attention are chiefly given to his law practice and in a profession demanding a keen intellect and untiring effort he has won success and prominence, as well as the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

ALFRED BATTLE

Possessing all the requisite qualities of an able lawyer, Alfred Battle has won a position of distinction at the Seattle bar, with which he has been identified for a period of thirty-four years, and his opinions carry weight in legal circles of the city. He was born in McLennan county, Texas, on the 22d of March, 1858, and is descended from French ancestry. At an early period in the history of the new world representatives of the name settled in North Carolina and Virginia and when the colonies became involved in war with England members of the Battle family loyally defended the interests of their adopted country. The name figures prominently in the political history of Virginia and Thomas E. Battle, grandfather of Alfred Battle, was a native of that state but later removed to Georgia, where his marriage occurred. He was a Methodist in religious faith and took a most active and helpful part in the work of the church, striving earnestly to promote its growth and extend its influence. He passed away

ALFRED BATTLE

at the venerable age of ninety-six years and his upright, honorable life won for him the admiration and esteem of his fellowmen. His son, Nicholas William Battle, was born in Georgia, but his education was acquired in Virginia. He was a lawyer by profession and went from Virginia to Texas, settling at Waco, where he practiced law until he retired from active life. Following the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and rose to the rank of colonel. He married Miss Ann Cabaniss, also a native of Georgia. She was called to her final rest on the 3d of February, 1900, at the age of seventy-two, while he was eighty-three years old at the time of his demise. They were earnest, conscientious members of the Baptist church and its teachings guided them in all of life's relations.

Alfred Battle was one of a family of eight children. He was reared in the Lone Star state and after finishing his public school training entered Waco (now Baylor) University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1878, being valedictorian of his class. On choosing a career he also selected the legal profession and for a time read law in his father's office, later continuing his studies in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar at Marlin, Texas, and then joined his father in the practice of law at Waco, where he continued until March, 1887.

Believing that the Pacific Northwest afforded a broader field for advancement, Mr. Battle left his native state and made his way to the Puget Sound country, locating at Seattle in 1888. He practiced alone until 1889 and was then joined by S. M. Shipley, that relationship being maintained for eight years. On the expiration of that period the firm of Ballinger, Ronald & Battle was formed and later a change in partnership resulted in the adoption of the style of Ballinger, Battle, Hulbert & Shorts, which has since become Battle, Hulbert, Gates & Helsell. The court records bear testimony to Mr. Battle's position as a member of the Seattle bar. He came into prominence in connection with much of the litigation in which the city was involved following the fire of 1889, when the streets were remodeled and regraded. He was employed to assist the corporation counsel and when the Seattle Gas & Electric Light Company brought suit against the city to recover one hundred thousand dollars for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the change in street grading, Mr. Battle took charge of the case and won the victory for the city. He was equally successful in defending Seattle's interests in the suit brought by the Oregon Improvement Company, involving the right and title to a certain portion of street property. Again and again cases of widespread interest in which he figured brought him prominently before the public and recognition of his professional skill caused him to be sought as a candidate for the office of corporation counsel. He ran several hundred votes ahead of others on the democratic ticket, but the entire republican ticket was elected, and later Mr. Battle became the candidate of his party for the office of judge of the supreme court of

the state. Among the notable cases with which he has been connected was that of Dexter Horton & Company versus Sayward, involving the Port Madison Mill property and the franchises of the Consolidated Street Railways in Seattle, in which suit he represented the petitioners. Beginning with the month of February, 1896, he has been connected with possibly four-fifths of the litigated cases and proceedings relating to the Seattle tide lands and has made a close study of tide land litigation, his practice being largely confined thereto and to corporate and municipal litigation. He has won an enviable reputation as an attorney and is regarded as an authority upon those branches of jurisprudence in which he specializes. He possesses a comprehensive knowledge of the law and displays marked skill in its exposition. He is a foe worthy of the steel of the most able adversary and has won the victory in many a notable forensic combat.

Mr. Battle was married in June, 1900, to Miss Madge Fowler, a native of Newton, Kansas, and a daughter of E. B. Fowler of Brighton Beach, Washington. Mr. Battle is a stanch democrat in his political views and stands for all that is progressive in citizenship, his influence being always on the side of advancement and improvement. Professionally he is identified with the Seattle Bar Association and is also a member of the Rainier Club and the Athletic Club of this city. A contemporary biographer has said of Mr. Battle: "He has ever occupied a prominent position in the legal ranks of the practitioners of Seattle. His life has been one of untiring activity and crowned with a high degree of success, yet he is not less esteemed as a citizen than as a lawyer, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes. The favorable judgment which the world passed upon him in his early years has never been set aside, nor in any degree modified. It has, on the contrary, been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and earnestness as an advocate, and the generous commendation he has received from his contemporaries, who unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and superior mind." Mr. Battle's residence is at No. 1505 Thirty-sixth avenue, Seattle, Washington.

ELBRIDGE A. STUART

The efforts of no single individual have contributed so largely to the development of the dairy industry in the northwest as have those of Elbridge A. Stuart, who is the founder and head of the Carnation Milk Products Company of Seattle, Chicago and New York, and has made "Carnation" brand of milk famed throughout the world for purity and

excellence. A native of the south, he was born on a farm near Greensboro, the county seat of Guilford county, North Carolina, September 10, 1856, his parents being Amos and Matilda (Hadley) Stuart. In the paternal line he is of Scotch descent and his maternal ancestors were natives of Ireland. In the spring of 1861 the father moved with his family to Indiana, establishing his new home near Spiceland, in Henry county.

In the acquirement of an education Elbridge A. Stuart attended the county schools near his father's farm and later entered Spiceland Academy, but was obliged to discontinue his studies in that institution when eighteen years of age, owing to an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Going to Lawrence, Kansas, he took up his home with his brother, Dr. J. H. Stuart, and after recovering from his illness resumed his studies with the intention of entering college, but did not pursue a university course, deciding instead to become acquainted with business affairs. His initial experience in the commercial world was obtained with the firm of George H. Innes & Company, general dry goods merchants of Lawrence, Kansas, and for five years he remained in their employ. In 1880 he accepted an offer from a contractor for the Santa Fe Railroad Company and for nearly a year he engaged in construction work. He then reentered the service of his former employers in Lawrence, Kansas, and soon afterward, in company with a fellow clerk, S. H. Sutherland, he went to El Paso, Texas. In February, 1881, they organized the firm of Stuart & Sutherland and embarked in general merchandising in that city with a capital of about six thousand dollars, which was advanced by a friend who had confidence in their ability to "make good." As no building suitable for a store was available, they were obliged to conduct their business in a tent during the first year of its existence, and this association was continued until 1885, when Mr. Sutherland sold his interest to Thomas B. McNair, who became junior partner. The firm of Stuart & McNair was continued until 1890, when the subject of this sketch purchased all of the stock in the undertaking, and the style E. A. Stuart & Company was then assumed. From the spring of 1882 the operation of the firm had been limited to the wholesale and retail grocery business, and under the capable management of Mr. Stuart the business grew rapidly, becoming the largest mercantile establishment in El Paso. Owing to illness in his family, he sold his store in 1893 and moved to the Pacific coast, locating in Los Angeles, California. There he became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Craig, Stuart & Company, with which he was connected for six years, when he sold his interest in August, 1899, and came to Seattle. Becoming associated with T. E. Yerxa, they purchased a small milk condensery at Kent, Washington, sixteen miles from Seattle, and steps were at once taken to enlarge the plant, the output being changed from sweetened condensed to unsweet-

ened evaporated milk. Fifteen months after the condenser was started Mr. Stuart acquired his partner's interest and has since been president and principal owner of the business, which was first conducted under the name of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company and is now known as the Carnation Milk Products Company, manufacturing the world-wide known brand—"Carnation" milk.

Carnation Evaporated Milk is sold to jobbers and at the time of its inception failure was predicted for the undertaking, but time has proven the wisdom of Mr. Stuart's judgment and his success has far exceeded his anticipation. For a time he devoted his attention to the building up of a retail trade and by persistent effort, intelligently directed, he was able to secure a market for his product in Seattle. The demand gradually spread to other sections of Washington, then to Oregon and California, and the Carnation brand of milk is now sold extensively throughout the United States, and in foreign countries as well. During the last fifteen years the company has become the largest national advertiser of manufactured products on the Pacific coast, and, in fact, one of the largest in the United States, if not the world, and as a factor in the upbuilding of the state of Washington it has been of inestimable value.

In the beautiful Snoqualmie Valley, near Carnation, Washington, Mr. Stuart maintains a model stock farm, known as the Carnation Stock Farms, which now has the largest herd of registered Holsteins in America. Mr. Stuart has the finest Holstein-Friesian stock obtainable, his cattle having won blue ribbons at the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition at Portland, Oregon, and also at the National Dairy Show, where they are annually exhibited. He has developed and still owns Segis Pietertje Prospect, the world's record milk cow. This cow produced thirty-seven thousand, three hundred and eighty-one and four-tenths (37,381.4) pounds of milk, and one thousand, four hundred and forty-eight and six-tenths (1,448.6) pounds of butter in three hundred and sixty-five (365) days; and she has just finished the second world record for milk, producing thirty-five thousand, five hundred and fifty and four-tenths (35,550.4) pounds of milk, and one thousand, four hundred twenty-three and nine-tenths (1,423.9) pounds of butter in three hundred and sixty-five (365) days. There are many other large record cows in the Carnation herd. Special study is given to every phase of dairying, and the champions and sons and daughters of champions are kept under conditions as nearly ideal as possible. Practical example and cooperation have stimulated the development of better herds, and no effort or expense has been spared to bring to this ideal dairy region the finest strains of milk cattle from which two quarts of milk can be produced where one flowed before, and this has been Carnation's part in the upbuilding of the Pacific coast dairy industry. The milk from the prize cows on Mr.

Stuart's stock farm is sent daily to the Carnation Milk Products Company at Monroe, to be evaporated with the milk from other herds in this rich pasture land of the northwest, for it is part of the Carnation creed that the very best milk obtainable, produced under sanitary conditions, must always be used in the manufacture of Carnation brand of evaporated milk. What Mr. Stuart has accomplished with his stock farm is a good example of what can be done by a man who chooses a hobby that benefits an industry.

In addition to the Kent condensery there are condenseries at Mount Vernon, Chehalis, Everson, Monroe, Sedro Woolley, Ferndale and Stanwood in the state of Washington, and at Hillsboro, Oregon, Nampa, Idaho, and Gustine, California. To supply the eastern demand the company has established condenseries in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New York and Colorado, and also Ontario, Canada, operating in all thirty-eight condenseries. The company also owns and operates its individual can factories, which have an annual capacity of four hundred and seventy-three million (473,000,000) cans. The company requires the services of approximately seven thousand employes in its various establishments.

The development of the concern has been quite out of proportion to that of the dairy industry. The milk from more than one hundred and seventy-five thousand (175,000) cows is utilized in the operation of its various condenseries, and Mr. Stuart has repeatedly stated that he is prepared to take and convert into Carnation Evaporated Milk the product of a great many more farms in Washington and Oregon. His enterprise, with its large and ever-increasing demand, has done much to direct general attention to the marked disparity of the milk supply and to stimulate scientific dairy farming throughout this section of the country. He has had to combat ingrained prejudices, unsupported by facts, of those who have asserted and believed that the milk of Washington and Oregon was not of such quality as to admit of the manufacture of a high grade product. He has demonstrated that the reverse is true, that the milk on the whole excels in richness and sweetness that of other parts of the country, owing to the advantages of an equable climate—with no extreme of heat or cold, the purest of water, and fresh pasturage throughout the year. He has been active in spreading information regarding the very substantial profits to be derived by those who will come to the Pacific Northwest and engage seriously in dairy farming, the special inducements being not only a ready market and the best prices for their products, but economy of land investment, for it is a well established fact that one acre, properly cared for, will suffice for the keep of a cow in this section, whereas two or three acres are required in other parts of the United States.

To plan and project an undertaking of this magnitude requires a man of unusual poise, foresight and administrative powers, and these qualities Mr. Stuart possesses in a notable degree. Into other lines of activity he has also directed his efforts, he being vice president of the Pacific Steamship Company, and president of the Metropolitan Building Company, the latter company owning the Stuart, Henry & White office buildings in Seattle, which are numbered among the largest on the Pacific coast. This company also owns the Cobb building, and several other good buildings in Seattle, and is largely interested in the large community hotel in which a large percentage of Seattle's citizens became stockholders, and supervised the erection of that hostelry. Mr. Stuart is also president of the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition Company, at Portland, Oregon, its annual exposition being the best and largest of its kind in the United States, occupying ten acres under one roof. He is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

On the 13th of November, 1884, Mr. Stuart was united in marriage to Miss Mary Horner, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Horner of Rutland, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have two children: Elbridge Hadley and Katherine Moore.

Mr. Stuart is a man of forceful personality, with a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, and has made his influence felt as a strong force for good in the business world. He is dominated at all times by an accurate sense of business exigency and has never deviated from the high principles which should govern man in his varied relations of life. He has been a constant and untiring laborer for all that makes for progress in the world's work and his life is the expression of high ideals and worthy purposes. He is one of America's captains of industry and by reason of the breadth and scope of his operations is justly deserving of classification with the empire builders of the northwest. He has been cited many times as being the father of the dairy industry in Washington.

CHARLES LESLIE HIBBARD

To plan, promote and project a large business enterprise requires a man of marked foresight and superior powers of organization and administration. To this class belongs Charles Leslie Hibbard, one of Seattle's honored pioneers, who came to this city in 1881, and as the years have passed he has gradually expanded the scope of his operations until he

Charles L. Hibbard

now ranks with the foremost business men of the northwest. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, on the 2d of March, 1861, a son of Edward and Mary Ann Hibbard, who were natives of Sheffield, England, and in 1848 emigrated to America. They became residents of Davenport, Iowa, where they made their home for many years. The father passed way in 1884, while the mother's demise occurred two years later.

Charles L. Hibbard was reared in his native city, there attending the public schools, and after his graduation from high school he entered a business college of Davenport, later completing a two years' law course. In 1881, when twenty years of age, he came to Seattle and in 1887 here established the first wool-pulling plant in the state. He was also the first person to divert furs and skins from Alaska to Seattle and operated sealing vessels, taking fur seal during the late '80s. About that time he also purchased several important business properties in the city, thus demonstrating his faith in its future. In 1885 he took advantage of the demand for food in Alaska and sent to Dawson the first beef cattle, which sold for as high as two dollars per pound. In 1897 he went to Alaska during the gold rush and was fairly successful in his operations as a prospector. With him the recognition of an opportunity has ever been equivalent to the performance of a task and his initiative spirit has led him into important relations. He has valuable mining properties and has been a most important factor in promoting Seattle's industrial development. He aided in organizing the Hibbard-Stewart Company, a remarkably successful business venture, with a trade radius greater than that of any other Seattle house, and the prestige which the firm enjoys today is attributable to his capable leadership. The company deals in hides, wool, pelts, furs, ivory and whalebone and also does wool pulling. It buys and sells goods at nearly every port in the world, is the largest buyer of walrus ivory in the world and handles more fine furs than any other house on the face of the globe. Merchandise and provisions to the amount of thousands of dollars annually are taken from Seattle and traded by the firm for furs in other countries. Mr. Hibbard is president of the company and his son, Henry Charles Hibbard, is filling the offices of vice president and treasurer. The business was established upon the substantial basis of honorable, straightforward dealing and close adherence to this high standard has carried the name of the firm to the uttermost parts of the earth.

At Rock Island, Illinois, in 1881, Mr. Hibbard was united in marriage to Miss Della R. Ballou, a daughter of Dr. Hirley Ballou. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard have a son, Henry Charles Hibbard, whose birth occurred in Seattle, on the 22d of September, 1885. He was married at Ogden, Utah, November 16, 1909, to Miss Frances Pauline Joyce, a daughter of Dr. R. S. Joyce, a leading physician of that city.

Charles L. Hibbard is allied with the republican party in his political

views. He is a member of the Rainier and Arctic Clubs and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to that class of men who have the constructive faculties largely developed and his progressive spirit has led him into new and untried fields. He possesses the qualities of the leader and has directed his efforts in directions where fruition is certain. He occupies a position of preeminence in his chosen line of activity and has made substantial contribution to Seattle's power and greatness.

ALFRED HORACE ANDERSON

Alfred Horace Anderson, one of the most prominent timber owners and bankers in the west and an early resident of Seattle, had made his home in Washington for a quarter of a century when death called him on the 20th of April, 1914. He was at that time fifty-eight years of age, his birth having occurred in La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 13th of April, 1856. His parents were Mons and Jane Anderson, the former a merchant of La Crosse. In the acquirement of an education he attended the public schools of his native city and subsequently pursued an academic course in the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

While still a resident of La Crosse, Alfred H. Anderson was united in marriage, in 1883, to Miss Agnes Bradford Healy, daughter of Benjamin B. and Lucy M. Healy, Mr. Healy later becoming heavily interested in timber in Mason county, Washington. On coming west in the year 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Anderson located at Shelton, Washington, where they lived for several years prior to establishing their home in Seattle and where Mr. Anderson represented the lumber interests of his father-in-law. At Shelton he also took over the management of the Satsop Railroad, which was reincorporated as the Washington Southern Railway and later as the Peninsular Railroad and which has for years been one of the most important logging railroads in the state. He continued to acquire timber lands and to engage actively in logging operations. In a review of his career, published at the time of his demise, the Post-Intelligencer said: "He began to acquire the timber holdings which were the foundation of a fortune * * * retaining his faith in the future of the Washington lumber industry at a time when the lumbermen of the country regarded Pacific Coast timber land as practically worthless. Beginning in a small way as a logger in Mason county, with the late S. G. Simpson, he formed the Simpson Logging Company and the Peninsular Railroad Company and later with the Bordeaux brothers

he formed the Mason County Logging Company. These firms, together with the Phoenix Logging Company and other timber concerns in which Mr. Anderson was the largest owner, are now the holders of some of the finest timber in the state of Washington." Mr. Anderson was also interested in the Mumby Lumber & Shingle Company, the Simpson-Anderson Timber Company and the Lumbermen's Mercantile Company, all of Washington. He was likewise a large stockholder in the First National Bank of Seattle, the National Bank of Commerce and the Dexter Horton National Bank. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company and was a stockholder in that concern. Several years prior to his demise Mr. Anderson established a large farm and shooting lodge at Grays Marsh, Clallam county, and spent large sums of money there, experimenting with soils and improved farming machinery, especially with machinery for clearing logged-off lands. He did this with the idea of exploiting the farming possibilities of the state and the results of his experiments were given out for the benefit of the agriculturists throughout the commonwealth.

Mr. Anderson served in the legislature of 1891 from Mason county and, according to Senator George W. Piper, then a newspaper correspondent at the state capital, he manifested such powers of leadership, such grasp of politics and such eloquence and resource in debate, that he could easily have become a formidable and probably successful aspirant for the governorship of Washington or the United States senatorship. Mr. Anderson was the most imposing figure in that legislature and one of the most striking men who ever served in the law-making body. He was a born leader of men, a witty and effective debater, an eloquent advocate of men and of measures in which he believed, and was well liked by all. But after one term in the legislature he refused to continue in politics, preferring to devote himself to his business.

"It was the vigorous support given by Mr. Anderson in the legislature of 1891 and his influence in the succeeding legislature that was very largely responsible for the fact that the University of Washington campus is today one of the largest and finest in America," said Professor E. S. Meany of the university. "Against his vigorous opposition the senate in 1891 limited the area of the campus to one hundred acres. Mr. Anderson said: 'Why, to cut that campus is like tearing a petal from a beautiful rose.' He had trudged over the ground then in the wilderness, and was the loyal friend of the university, being a masterly leader of the minority party in the house. In 1893 his influence was again felt in the legislature, which restored the campus to the original three hundred and fifty-five acres the university asked for The great university of this day ought to gratefully remember Mr.

Anderson." He was also instrumental in securing large timber holdings to that institution in various parts of the state.

Mr. Anderson died at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria in New York. He was taken suddenly ill shortly after his arrival on the Steamship Olympic from Europe and succumbed to a cerebral hemorrhage. His appreciation for the social amenities of life was indicated in his membership connection with the Rainier and the Seattle Golf and Country Clubs. Mrs. Anderson resides at No. 718 Minor avenue in Seattle, and enjoys an enviable social position in this city, the circle of her friends being almost coextensive with the circle of her acquaintance.

FRANK T. HUNTER

For more than thirty years Frank T. Hunter has been in the real estate, loan and insurance business in Seattle and his labors have been a direct agency in the upbuilding of the city, as well as a source of individual success. He was born in Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, January 21, 1867, a son of Morton C. and Martha A. Hunter, the former of Scotch-Irish descent and the latter of French and English ancestry. The father was an honored veteran of the Civil war, serving as a colonel of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and for four terms represented that state in congress. He was at all times actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good and stood as a high type of American manhood and citizenship.

Reared in his native city, Frank T. Hunter there attended the public schools, later becoming a student in the Indiana University. He afterward entered the law department of the National University at Washington, D. C., and was graduated from that institution with the LL. B. degree. In June, 1890, when twenty-three years of age, Mr. Hunter came to Seattle and embarked in the real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he has continued. He is one of the best known representatives of fire insurance in the northwest and his business has prospered in each of its departments because of his thorough reliability, earnest effort and judicious management. Into other channels he has also directed his attention and from 1907 until 1913 he was vice president and one of the directors of the Northern Bank & Trust Company, while at the present time he is a director of the Seattle Lighting Company, the Seattle Factory Sites Company, the Northern Bond & Mortgage Company and the Business Property Securities Company.

At Washington, D. C., on the 14th of May, 1891, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Cornelia Hilton, a daughter of U. D. and Caroline Hilton. Frances, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, died in infancy. Mr. Hunter is an adherent of the republican party and is ever ready to give

FRANK T. HUNTER

his support to measures for the promotion of the public welfare but has never sought political emoluments as a reward for party fealty. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry and is also a Noble of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Athletic and Yacht Clubs and is a life member of the last three organizations. He is also a member of the Transportation Club, and the Union League Club of Washington. He also has membership in Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity, and in the Loyal Legion. Opportunity has ever been to Mr. Hunter the call to action and well defined plans and purposes have carried him steadily forward to the goal of success. His activities have covered a wide scope, centering along those lines which have for their object public improvement and advancement, and his course has at all times marked him as a citizen of worth.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE MacDONALD

William Johnstone MacDonald has made the grain industry the ladder by which he has climbed to success and is one of the largest operators in this field in the northwest. For nineteen years he has been a resident of Seattle and has contributed his quota to the development and upbuilding of this enterprising city. A native of Scotland, he was born at Inverness, on the 20th of October, 1865, and his parents, Alexander and Bella (Johnstone) MacDonald, were also natives of the "land of hills and heather," in which they spent their lives, the father being a successful barrister and a gentleman farmer.

The public schools of Inverness afforded William J. MacDonald his early educational opportunities and he afterward became a law student at Edinburgh University, from which he was graduated in 1887. Entering the commercial world, he devoted three years to business pursuits in his native land and in 1890, when a young man of twenty-five, he came to the United States, making his way to the Pacific coast country. He first located at Portland, Oregon, where he embarked in the grain business, and remained in the City of Roses for four years. In 1904 he removed to Seattle and soon afterward established the MacDonald Grain Company, of which he has since been president. His knowledge of the law has been of great value to him in the control of his business affairs and under his capable guidance the undertaking has enjoyed a rapid growth. The firm is now operating thirty grain elevators, situated at various points in the northwest, and the business has assumed extensive proportions.

On the 25th of July, 1900, Mr. MacDonald was married in this city

to Miss Marie Adams, a daughter of Major Charles E. Adams, a retired officer of the United States army who is now living in Tacoma, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald have seven children, of whom Wm. Hector is the eldest. He was born in this city in 1901 and since his graduation from the Broadway high school has been associated in business with his father. The others are: Elizabeth, a student at the University of Washington; Charles Edward, who is also pursuing his studies; Donald, who is attending a military academy; and Marie, Alexander and Margaret Jane, who are public school pupils.

Mr. MacDonald is a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a trustee; the Merchants Exchange, of which he is president; and the National Grain Dealers Association, and is chairman of the Pacific Coast Arbitration committee of that organization. He is a Rotarian and is also a member of the Arctic Club and the Inglewood Country Club. He is a sagacious, farsighted business man, of marked executive ability and his progressive spirit has found expression in the upbuilding of a large industrial enterprise. He exemplifies in his life the sterling characteristics of the Scotch race and Seattle numbers him among her foremost business men and loyal, public-spirited citizens. His residence is at No. 815 Thirty-sixth avenue North.

GEORGE ALBERT SPENCER

George Albert Spencer is well deserving of mention among those who have contributed to Seattle's greatness, for through his real estate operations he has taken a prominent part in the material upbuilding of the city, and he has also worked effectively to promote its advancement along educational lines. A native of the east, he was born at Burlington, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of May, 1869, and his parents were Horace and Elvira (Johnson) Spencer, the latter also a native of the Keystone state and a representative of one of the early families of Connecticut. The father was born near Poughkeepsie, New York, and for many years successfully followed the occupation of farming, afterward removing to Burlington, where he lived retired until his demise. He was an honored veteran of the Civil war and served throughout that conflict as regimental bugler with the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. His father, Horace Spencer, was one of the pioneer settlers of New York and came of English, Scotch and Irish lineage. Members of the Spencer family figured in the military annals of America as soldiers in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war.

After completing his public school training George A. Spencer attended Cazenovia Seminary of New York and the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute of Pennsylvania. Having finished his education, he began his career as an educator, teaching in a school near St. Paul, Minnesota, and later at St. Paul Junction, while during his last year in that state he was a principal in the schools of West St. Paul. On the 7th of July, 1890, he arrived in Tacoma, Washington, and for the next eighteen months was engaged in various occupations. He then resumed his professional work and for seven years taught in the schools of Lewis county. On the expiration of that period he was elected county superintendent, and filled that position for four years. He next became deputy superintendent of King county under W. G. Hartranft and continued to act in that capacity for two and a half years, when he became principal of the Mercer school, Seattle, of which he had charge for two years. On the 1st of July, 1907, he entered the real estate field and in connection with R. E. Haines took over the business of J. D. McDermott & Company, which he conducted in partnership with Mr. Haines for five years. He then became sole proprietor of the undertaking, which he has since operated independently under the name of Geo. A. Spencer & Co. He is president of the firm, which does a general real estate business, including loans, insurance and rentals, and handles city and farm property. He has valuable real estate holdings in Seattle and vicinity and as the years have passed his business has steadily grown, keeping pace with the development of the city.

Mr. Spencer was married in Seattle, on the 18th of June, 1901, to Miss Gertrude L. Winsor, a daughter of Philip Winsor, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have a son, William Arthur. Mr. Spencer is a stanch republican in his political views and has worked earnestly to promote the success of the party. He has served as a member of the city, county and state conventions, as a member of the central committee of Seattle and has been a delegate to the state convention from King county. He was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of H. D. Craven, a member of the Seattle school board, and served five and one-half years on the school board and was twice president of the board, an office for which his previous experience as an educator well qualified him. He exerted his influence to better school facilities and equipment, instituting many needed improvements, and his efforts were productive of valuable results. He was formerly identified with the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club and is now connected with the Beacon Hill and Jefferson Park Improvement Clubs and the Seattle Real Estate Association, being president of this association during 1923. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a broad-minded man whose life has been a valuable asset in civic

affairs, and his success in business is the merited reward of industry, foresight, ability and integrity. Mr. Spencer has owned and lived in his home at No. 2512 Fourteenth avenue South since 1903.

EDWARD JAMES MATHEWS

One of the largest productive industries in the state of Washington is that of the Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company, of which Edward J. Mathews is the president, and to no small extent its present status is due to his progressive policy and administrative powers. Mr. Mathews was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 18, 1866, a son of Patrick and Bridget Ann (Fitzgibbons) Mathews, both of whom were natives of Ireland and came to the United States at an early period in their lives. They established their home in Dayton, Ohio, in which city the father's death occurred in 1911. The mother is now living at Ocean Park Heights, California.

Edward J. Mathews was reared in Dayton, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of that city, after which he attended St. Mary's College. Becoming interested in mining, he went to Butte, Montana, in 1892, and followed that business in Montana, British Columbia, Alaska and Mexico until he located in Seattle in 1905. In that year he entered actively into the business life of the city, acquiring, with his associates, the Denny Clay Company and the Renton Clay Works (Incorporated). These properties were consolidated under the name of the Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company, with Moritz Thomsen as president. A few years later Mr. Mathews succeeded Mr. Thomsen as executive head of the company and has since remained in that office. The growth and development of the Denny-Renton interests have been remarkable and the company's business has expanded until it is now one of the foremost in its line on the Pacific coast. It manufactures architectural terra cotta, fire brick, vitrified sewer pipe, face brick, paving brick and other high grade clay products.

The company operates three large plants at Renton, Taylor and Seattle and also has a pipe and brick plant at Portland, Oregon. Among his other interests Mr. Mathews is president of the Keewalik Mining Company, operating an hydraulic gold mine at Candle, in northwestern Alaska. He is a trustee of both the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries and is a member of the National Merchant Marine Association. In his political connection he is a republican, while in his club affiliations he is a member of the Rainier Club and the Seattle Golf Club. Mr. Mathews' business activities have had no little to do with the city's industrial development and the part he has taken in the building up of an

EDWARD L. MATHEWS

extensive manufacturing enterprise represents a valuable contribution to Seattle's industrial prestige. He is a most loyal supporter of the city because of his firm belief in its opportunities and his enthusiasm finds expression in helpful work for its upbuilding.

Mr. Mathews is unmarried and lives at the Rainier Club.

SOLOMON PROTTAS

Among the most successful mercantile enterprises of Seattle is that of Prottas & Levitt Brothers, furniture dealers, and one of the largest establishments of this character in the city stands as a monument to the initiative spirit and untiring efforts of its founder, Solomon Prottas, who came to the Puget Sound country twenty-one years ago. He is a native of Russia and his parents were Lazar and Rosie (Gordon) Prottas, the former one of the noted Hebrew educators of that country. The father died during the childhood of the subject of this review. The mother is now living in Ukrania. Four children were born to them: William, who is in Sweden; Solomon; and Mrs. Sophia Okan, and Mrs. Anna Appelzin, both of whom are residing in Russia.

Solomon Prottas attended the schools of Russia, but the greater part of his education was self-acquired. Possessing an insatiable desire for knowledge, he stored his mind with valuable information concerning Hebrew and Russian history and the best literature of the world, after which he took up the profession of teaching and was employed as an instructor in the Hebrew schools of his native land. He followed that profession in Russia until 1888, when he sought the opportunities offered in the United States, and after spending six months in New York city proceeded to New London, Connecticut, where he again became connected with educational work. He remained in that city for nine years and during a portion of that period was engaged in the grocery business. In January, 1902, he arrived in Seattle and for a time was a teacher in the Hebrew schools of the city, after which he turned his attention to commercial pursuits, opening a small furniture store on First avenue. The business was conducted in a room ten by twenty feet in dimensions and the family lived in the rear of the building. Mr. Prottas did not discontinue his professional activities until his business had become well established, as his salary of fifty dollars per month was needed for the support of his family, and during his absence from the store his wife attended to the sales end of the business, while his brother-in-law, Samuel Levitt, acted as buyer. At first he dealt only in second-hand goods and as time passed he gradually increased the scope of his operations, obtain-

ing more commodious quarters on Second avenue, in the same block in which he is at present located. The business is now housed in a four-story building, with basement, and is conducted under the firm style of Prottas & Levitt Brothers. The company's store is stocked with a large assortment of high grade furniture and household equipment and sixty employes are utilized in its operation. Through straightforward dealing and honorable methods the firm has secured the confidence and trust of the public and its business has reached extensive proportions.

In 1900 Mr. Prottas married Miss Jennie Levitt, also a native of Russia. She is a sister of Samuel Levitt, his business partner, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Levitt, the former of whom passed away in this city in 1922. To this union have been born five children, all of whom are natives of New London, Connecticut, except George, the youngest of the family. He was born in Seattle and is a high school pupil. The others are: Louis, who is associated in business with his father; Mrs. Emma Rogers, who has five children and resides in this city; William, who is connected with the firm of Prottas & Levitt Brothers; and Samuel, who is a graduate of the University of Washington and is also assisting in the operation of the business.

Mr. Prottas is independent in his political views, voting for the candidate whom he considers best qualified for office and supporting those measures which he believes will promote the welfare and progress of city, state and nation. He is of the Hebrew faith, belongs to Bikur Cholum congregation, and is identified with several large Jewish organizations, including B'nai B'rith. He is also a member of the United Workmen and the Chamber of Commerce. He came to America with very limited resources and has worked his way upward in a land where opportunity is unhampered by caste or class. He early recognized the fact that the source of our power lies within ourselves and that upon his own ability and effort must depend his success. Tenacity of purpose, hard work and faith in the future have carried him steadily forward to the goal of his ambition, placing him with Seattle's leading merchants, and none can grudge him his prosperity, so worthily and honorably has it been won.

THOMAS J. THORSEN

Among the large productive enterprises which have aided in establishing Seattle's prestige as an industrial center is that of the Washington Shoe Manufacturing Company, of which Thomas J. Thorsen is the founder and head, and for more than thirty years the business has been in continuous operation in this city. He was born at Lesje, Norway,

on the 21st of January, 1857. Mr. Thorsen acquired his education in the public schools of Norway and in 1881, when twenty-four years of age, he secured a position as traveling salesman. He became a resident of Seattle eight years later and in 1889 embarked in the boot and shoe business, opening a retail establishment. His success during the first year was so pronounced that he decided to broaden the scope of his activities and in 1890 entered the wholesale field as a jobber and manufacturer, organizing the Washington Shoe Manufacturing Company, of which he is now the president. His was the first factory in the state to install machinery for the manufacture of shoes and Mr. Thorsen has always followed the most progressive methods in the conduct of his business, securing maximum results at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. He employs skilled operatives and his plant is supplied with the most modern and improved equipment. The finished product compares favorably with the best on the market and the output of his factory commands a wide sale. He is the pioneer shoe manufacturer of the state and throughout the period of its existence the firm name has stood as a synonym for enterprise, reliability and integrity in business circles of the northwest. Mr. Thorsen is a director of the Union National Bank, one of the substantial financial institutions of the city.

ELMER W. SMITH

A constantly growing business, capably managed and judiciously directed, has made Elmer W. Smith well known in commercial circles of Seattle and other ports of the world, and his success has resulted from untiring industry and the ability to perceive and utilize opportunities. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 13, 1883, and his parents, David L. and Eliza (Fellers) Smith, were also natives of the Buckeye state. There the father engaged in farming, cultivating a large tract of land that had been in possession of the Smith family for over one hundred and ten years. He is now deceased. The mother still lives on the old homestead. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the tenth in order of birth.

Elmer W. Smith attended the public schools of Pickaway county, Ohio, and was also a graduate of Madison Township high school and a business college of Columbus, after which he completed a course in agriculture in the Ohio State University. He entered commercial life as a salesman for a large wholesale shoe house and later entered the employ of the Cudahy Packing Company, securing a position in its

branch at Salt Lake City, Utah, and afterward represented the firm in several different positions. He was later sent by the firm to open up new territory in Alaska and remained in that country for three and a half years. He was with that corporation for a decade and then joined the Wilson Packing Company at Seattle, continuing in its service until 1919. In that year he embarked in the export and import business, operating principally on a brokerage basis, conducting his interests under the style of Elmer W. Smith & Company, of which he is the head. They handle a standard line of imported goods and high class fruits, as well as Alaska canned salmon in quantities, catering only to the wholesale trade. Mr. Smith has a comprehensive understanding of the business and his executive ability, initiative and probity have enabled him to develop an undertaking of large and profitable proportions. He is also interested in gold mining in Alaska and has some holdings that look favorable and when developed may prove to be of great value.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is a life member of the Pocatello Lodge of Elks. He gives his political support to the man representing the party he believes will best serve national progress and promote public stability. He is a man of broad experience and progressive ideas, who has risen to the top through hard work and the conscientious performance of each task that he has undertaken, and among those with whom business or social relations have brought him into contact he is held in high regard.

HERBERT C. BRADFORD

As representative of the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, in the Washington, Oregon and Alaska district, Herbert C. Bradford of Seattle is widely known as one of the leading figures in the North Pacific coal bunkering business. The company makes a specialty of bunkering steamships sailing to all parts of the world and has an enormous business in the territory headed by Mr. Bradford. Its Nanaimo-Wellington bunker product is used by steamship fleets of many flags. Mr. Bradford has served as the company's representative for the last five years. During the war the company provided the coal for the forty wooden ships built by the French government in the northwest, the vessels being equipped with auxiliary steam power.

Herbert C. Bradford was born in Hyannis, Massachusetts, October 28, 1878, and was educated there. He began his career in 1898, with a venture worthy of his Massachusetts blood. The Klondike boom had burst upon the world. Its excitement had spread all over the country, including Massa-

H. C. Bradford

chusetts, a state whose families always have been noted for the adventurous spirit. Although only nineteen years old, Mr. Bradford heard the summons of the Great North and decided to join the stampede. With nine others he formed an Alaska exploration company in the early part of 1898. Then they bought the Gloucester fishing schooner Abbie F. Morris from Charles Morris, vessel owner of the famous Massachusetts fishing port. They outfitted and equipped the schooner in Boston for a voyage to Alaska via Cape Horn. William Allan Crowell, descendant of noted clipper ship navigators, and one of the members of the company, was appointed mate. Mr. Bradford, who for years had been a devotee of boating and yachting, and had mastered the art of steering a sailing vessel, was appointed one of the quartermasters. The other members of the company were assigned to the crew according to their ability and knowledge. Captain Nickerson, old-time Cape Cod master, was engaged as master of the Abbie F. Morris. In June, 1898, the adventurous crew set forth in the Gloucester schooner, sailing out of Boston harbor on a voyage that was destined to stretch into many months. In fact, it was the first of December before the Abbie F. Morris passed in at the Golden Gate, and anchored in San Francisco bay, completing the first leg of the journey. The long run south from Boston town to Cape Horn, then around the Horn into the Pacific and thence northward was made without mishap of any importance. As indicated it was completed in six months. Death, however, visited the tiny vessel shortly after she had crossed the equator on the voyage up the Pacific, Captain Nickerson passing away and leaving the command to Captain Crowell.

The voyage caused widespread comment in shipping and newspaper circles. A number of other adventurous Atlantic Coast parties also took the same means for reaching the Golden North. The Abbie F. Morris lay in San Francisco for two months, undergoing overhaul and repairs and preparing for the run to southeastern Alaska. Stragglers from similar expeditions which had broken up in San Francisco were picked up by the Abbie F. Morris party in the Golden Gate port and when she resumed the voyage to Alaska she had twenty-seven men aboard. Thirty days after leaving San Francisco the schooner dropped anchor at St. Mary Island, Southeastern Alaska, then the port of entry for the north. There the expedition sold the schooner to Cook Inlet men, who used her for a time in Cook Inlet waters. Later she went to Nome and was wrecked on the golden beach there.

Mr. Bradford and two other members of the expedition remained in southeastern Alaska, prospecting for gold. Three others proceeded into the Klondike. The rest scattered, a number returning to the Atlantic coast. After two years of prospecting, Mr. Bradford went to Ketchikan, which had displaced St. Mary as the Alaska port of entry, and became cashier and wharfinger for the Alaska Steamship Company, and the old Pacific Coast Steamship Company. He remained there for five years.

At the end of that time, in 1906, Mr. Bradford came to Seattle and formed the Northland Steamship Company, of which he became vice president and general manager. In that year, 1906, the company had the steamship Northland built at the old Moran yard in Seattle, and on her completion the vessel immediately went into the Southeastern Alaska run. The company proved a great success from the beginning, and two years later it purchased the steamship Al-Ki, long famous in the northern routes. Mr. Bradford built up a large passenger and freight business, becoming known as one of the most successful steamship operators on the coast. In 1914 the company and its fleet were purchased by the Border Line Transportation Company, a subsidiary of Dodwell & Company, and Mr. Bradford left the steamship business amid general regret both in Seattle and the North. The Northland, it is interesting to note, is now a unit in the Admiral Line fleet under the name of the Admiral Nicholson. The Al-Ki went to her doom November 1, 1917, in icy straits, while on her regular northern run. While Mr. Bradford is out of the steamship operating business, his activity in bunkering keeps him in close touch with ships and sea. He is one of the men who are recognized as bulwarks of the Seattle waterfront, which has followed his success in the coal bunkering business with keen interest. As manager at Seattle for the Western Fuel Corporation of Canada, Limited, he is ably supervising the interests under his charge, being regarded as one of the most valuable representatives of that company.

Mr. Bradford is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and is also a member of the Merchants Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce, the Press Club and the Automobile Club, while for diversion he turns to sailing and fishing. He is a man of high principles and substantial qualities, progressive and reliable in business, loyal in citizenship and at all times displaying devotion to the duties that devolve upon him. His residence is at No. 3835 Wallingford avenue.

DALLAS V. HALVERSTADT

Dallas V. Halverstadt has won success in the legal profession, and is numbered among the well known attorneys of Seattle. He was born in Leetonia, Ohio, on the 5th of September, 1872, and his parents were George and Amelia Halverstadt. After completing his public school training he entered Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree, and later he completed a course in law. Following his admission to the bar he began the practice of law, to which he has since devoted his attention, and on the 13th of August, 1901, he opened an office in Seattle. He is thorough and painstaking in

the preparation of his cases and his arguments are marked by strength of logic and aptness of illustration. He is now associated in practice with E. H. Guie, with offices in the Marion building, and a liberal clientele has been accorded them in recognition of their professional ability.

At Springfield, Ohio, on the 28th of May, 1901, Mr. Halverstadt was married to Miss Kate Logan Cummings, a daughter of F. O. and Rachael Cummings. Mr. and Mrs. Halverstadt have two children, Cummings and Constance. Mr. Halverstadt is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle and he is also connected with Beta Theta Pi, a Greek letter fraternity, and the Rainier and College Clubs.

Mr. Halverstadt has steadily progressed in his profession, winning the confidence of the public and the respect of his fellow practitioners.

LOREN GRINSTEAD

Loren Grinstead, attorney at law, is a well known and highly esteemed member of the Seattle bar and for eighteen years has continuously engaged in practice in this city. A native of Missouri, he was born in Blythedale, Harrison county, February 27, 1880, and his parents were Albert L. and Mary Ellen Grinstead. In 1888 the family removed to the northwest and Loren Grinstead became a student in the State Normal School at Cheney, Washington, from which he was graduated in 1902. In preparation for the legal profession, he entered the law school of the University of Washington, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. in 1905, and he at once began active practice in Seattle, where he has resided since 1903. In 1910 he became a member of the firm of Trefethen & Grinstead and on the admission of a third partner in 1915 the style of Trefethen, Grinstead & Laube was assumed. Later the senior member withdrew and the firm has since been known as Grinstead, Laube & Laughlin. They stand high in legal circles of the city and their professional prestige has drawn to them an extensive and representative clientele.

On the 2d of June, 1909, Mr. Grinstead was married in this city to Miss Edna Tileston Gullixson, a daughter of H. F. Gullixson. Mr. and Mrs. Grinstead have three children: Loren, Jr.; Edward Tileston; and Nanon D. Mr. Grinstead is an adherent of the republican party and his identification with public affairs covers service as assistant chief clerk in the house of representatives at Olympia in 1907 and chief clerk in the lower branch of the legislative assembly in 1909 and again in 1911.

At the time of the Spanish-American war his patriotic spirit led him to offer his aid to his country and he became a private of Company A, First Washington Infantry, United States Volunteers, with which he served for about a year, being on duty in the Philippines during the insurrection on those islands.

GEORGE KINNEAR

Macauley has said that the history of a community is best told in the lives of its people, and an important chapter in Seattle's progress is covered by the life record of George Kinnear, whose name will ever be an honored one in the annals of the city. He was one of the pioneer real estate operators and capitalists of Seattle and contributed in notable measure to its upbuilding, advancement and improvement.

George Kinnear was a native of Ohio. He was born in Pickaway county in 1836 and was taken by his parents to Tippecanoe county, Indiana. The family home was established on the banks of the Wabash and the father erected the first log cabin at La Fayette. In 1839 the father purchased land on Flint creek and constructed a dwelling from bricks which he made on his land, while the floors, laths, doors, window frames and casings were of black walnut. George Kinnear was nine years of age when the family started for Woodford county, Illinois, taking with them their flocks and herds. They had proceeded but a hundred yards, however, when one of the wagons broke down and the lad ran back to the house and cut a notch in the window sill. Sixty-four years later he rapped at the door of this same house and an old lady appeared. He told her that the place was his former home and she replied that it must be impossible, for she had lived there sixty-four years; that she was there when the former owner, Charles Kinnear, and family left with their teams for Illinois; that shortly after the start a little boy came running back and went into the next room. At this point in the conversation Mr. Kinnear interrupted her, saying: "Let me, unaccompanied, go into the next room and see what that little boy did." He went straight to his window sill and there, intact, was the notch. For a few seconds he was again a barefooted, nine-year-old boy making that notch. It was his last act of affection for the Indiana home after the rest of the family had gone from the house perhaps forever.

George Kinnear remained at the old home on Walnut creek, in Woodford county, until the outbreak of the Civil war. Years afterward he was invited to be present at a home-coming there and was unable to attend the gathering, but wrote instead an account of his recollections and experiences

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of early days in that locality. From this we quote, not only because it gives an excellent picture of the life there in that day, but also because it portrays the literary talent of the man who in the intervening years had advanced from poverty to affluence and had become an outstanding figure in the community in which he lived. He said:

"In the year 1851, when I was a boy, we settled in Walnut Grove. Then and for several years thereafter our post office was at Washington and there is where we did most of our trading. Near by where we built our house was the old camp ground of the Potawatamies. Their camp ground was strewn with pieces of flint and arrow heads and their old trails leading off in different directions remained. Often in my quiet strolls through the woods in my imagination I peopled the forest again with Indians and almost wished I were one. Most of the country between Walnut Grove and Washington was wet, with many ponds and sloughs. The road was anywhere we saw fit to drive (always aiming, however, to keep on the top of the sod). In driving across sloughs, we would drive at a run for fear of going through, but if we got into a rut or the sod broke, we were stuck. During the summer time I went to Washington twice a week to have the prairie plows sharpened and while the work was being done I would stroll about and peer into the little stores and shops, which were interesting to the boy raised on a farm and not used to town life. I remember one day seeing at Washington a bunch of little girls wading about barefoot in the mud like a lot of little ducks. One of them was little five-year-old Angie Simmons. When I was seventeen years old I went to work in A. H. Danforth's store, where I remained about four months, beginning at the bottom, sweeping, moving boxes, etc., occasionally selling goods. I observed then how mean some men could be. When I was at work and nobody else around, several of the men would say, 'They make you sweep. They make you do the dirty work. I wouldn't stand it,' but I had sense enough to know my place. I did not like store keeping and remained only four months.

"In 1865 the war was over and I was at home and out of business. I bought a brand new buggy and a nice team. I started out on the morning of the Fourth of July to see what I might. My father, I suppose to plague me, said, 'Yes, you will marry the first girl you get into that buggy.' I struck out straight for Washington, tied up my team and walked over to where the speaking would be held. Meeting my old friend, Diego Ross, he at once introduced me to a handsome girl. I offered to find her a seat, which she accepted. Considering the circumstances of our new acquaintance with each other and the courtesies due from one to the other, we paid reasonably good attention to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the oration, and at the conclusion of the same I drove with her in my buggy to her home and there engaged her company for that evening to view the fireworks. (First girl in buggy.)

"The Washington people had a great celebration. The old anvil roared and stirred up great enthusiasm and the fireworks were brilliant. My girl and I were seated in the buggy watching the fireworks and some girls were walking by in the weeds. I heard my girl say, 'Sally, is the dog fennel wet?' Was that a joke or sarcasm? The question was asked, 'Where will we be the next Fourth?' The answer was, 'Why not here?' Now we made an appointment one year ahead. An appointment one year ahead seemed a long way off, so I called occasionally to see if she and I were still on good terms or if she had gone off with another fellow. The next Fourth came around and we were there in the buggy watching fireworks. (First girl still in the buggy.) One time I called about noon. She met me at the door with her sleeves rolled up. She asked me if I would stay for dinner and I said 'Yes.' She was beaten for once. She thought I would know enough to say 'No.' I was ahead one meal. By this time we were getting enthusiastic on the Fourth of July and set another date a year ahead. But we began negotiations now in earnest and on March 28, 1867, we were married (first girl in buggy). It was hard to beat old father at a guess. The first girl in buggy took the buggy and from that time on ruled the roost. The first girl in buggy and the little five-year-old Angie Simmons were one and the same.

"But take me back, take me back to the times when Nature was clothed in her natural garments; when the log cabin was the only dwelling place of the settler; when rough logs chinked with mud and sticks, a rough stone chimney, a puncheon floor, a clapboard roof, the latchstring hanging out, were both hut and palace. In those times the forest trees, untouched by the woodman's axe, stood in all their native beauty. The woods were full of wild fruit—the wild cherries, wild plums, crabapples, mulberries, hackberries, elderberries, gooseberries, black currants, wild grapes and May apples, red haws, black haws, acorns, chinkapins, hickory nuts and walnuts, pawpaws and persimmons, and wild honey in nearly every hollow tree. Of the game birds, there were droves of wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, doves, woodpeckers, yellow hammers, plovers and sap suckers. Of the animals, the deer, squirrel, 'coon, 'possum, rabbit, wolf and fox. The streams teemed with fish.

"I looked up into the sky and saw the myriads upon myriads of wild pigeons. They were in columns extending from horizon to horizon and to the north and south as far as eye could see; at times they almost darkened the sun, and out on the prairie I saw millions of wild geese, ducks, brants and cranes sporting about the sloughs and ponds, their quacking, screaming, chirping and whirring of wings sounding like distant thunder. Out in another direction on the dry ground I saw the prairie chickens. They were almost as numerous as the water fowl. They were crowing and cackling

and chasing each other around in the grass. Among the birds or off by themselves were herds of deer feeding on the prairie grass.

"Here was the sportsman's paradise. He would never consent to be transported with joy to another land. From his flocks and herds he would supply the table with the choicest venison, geese, ducks and prairie hens to suit the guests at the sumptuous feast. This was the joyful place for the rugged, barefoot boy, bareheaded on a bareback horse, with a gun and a dog by his side. With what joy, after following the deer across the plain, would he carry home to his mother the trophy of the chase. This was the place for the rosy-cheeked girl clad in her linsey dress, in a bewildering mass of wild flowers, trailing vines and rustling leaves, as happy as the feathered songsters that surrounded her and sang with her their delight in the beautiful scene. What a treat it would be now to go back with our baskets into those woods and gather the nuts as they fall from the trees, to pull down the black haw bush and gather the richest berry that grows, and the sweet persimmons we'd gather, too. Farther down the wood lies the pawpaw patch, and from among its leaves we'd pick the ripe, juicy fruit and at last start for home, our baskets filled to the brim. Let us go home, to our old home again. We see the large fireplace, the wide hearth, the old Dutch oven in which mother baked her bread and boiled the mush before the fire. The table is spread with the bread mother baked, the bowls of mush and milk, the roasted game the hunter brought, the baked potatoes and luscious fruit and the pumpkin pie mother made from the flat pie pumpkin. A barefoot boy is squatting on the floor and with the mush pot between his legs is scraping the kettle for the crust. Out in the woods we hear the wild turkey gobble; the drumming of the pheasant and the nuts dropping from the trees; we see the waving of the tree tops and hear the rustling of the leaves, the song of the birds and the barking of the squirrels and watch them leap from tree to tree. They are all our friends. How I like them! Let me go among them alone at night with my dog and there I'll follow the 'possum and the 'coon, stroll along the silent creek and listen to the songs of the frogs, the hooting of the owl and whippoorwill. This is August 31, 1911. How pleasant now to remember old Washington surrounded by broad prairies and beautiful groves and inhabited by friends and associates of the early days! Here from the Shore of the Great Pacific, the Land of the Salmon and the Big Red Apple, to you of the Land of the Rustling Corn we send Greeting!"

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Kinnear joined the Forty-seventh Illinois Regiment, with which he served until mustered out in 1864. On his way home, while crossing the Mississippi, he said: "I have chewed tobacco for eleven years. This is no habit for a young man to start out in life with," and threw into the water a silver pocket case filled with tobacco. This was characteristic of Mr. Kinnear. If once he decided that a course

was wrong or unwise he did not hesitate to turn aside and never deviated from the path which he believed to be right. It was this trait of character that made him the splendid specimen of manhood remembered by his many friends in Seattle.

After Mr. Kinnear's return from the war his mother handed him thirty-six hundred dollars—his pay, which he had sent her while at the front as an aid in meeting the household expenses. With a mother's sacrifice and devotion, however, she had saved it all for him and he invested his capital in a herd of cattle, which he fed through the winter and sold at a profit in the following spring, using the proceeds to purchase two sections of Illinois land. He thus became identified with farming interests and was also called to public office, serving from 1864 until 1869 as county clerk of Woodford county, Illinois, and discharging his duties with fidelity and ability. On retiring from that office he concentrated his attention upon the cultivation and improvement of his land and while conducting his farming operations he would purchase corn in the fall and place it in cribs, selling it when market conditions were most favorable.

In the meantime Mr. Kinnear had been studying conditions in relation to the development of the Pacific Northwest. He first became interested in the Puget Sound country in 1864 and thereafter from time to time his mind reverted to that district. Knowing that the waters of the Sound were navigable, he believed that one day a great city would be built there, and in 1874 he made a trip to the northwest, visiting various sections of this region. He was most favorably impressed with the site of Seattle and before returning to Illinois purchased what is known as the G. Kinnear addition on the south side of Queen Anne hill. He then returned home and four years later, or in 1878, brought his family to this state. Realizing the fact that property in Seattle would in time become very valuable, he disposed of his Illinois land at fifty dollars per acre and invested the proceeds in city real estate, much of which rose rapidly in price. Seattle was in its embryo state at the time of his arrival, and Mr. Kinnear did all in his power to exploit the resources of the Puget Sound country, fostering every measure or movement which he believed would prove of benefit to his city and state. In 1878-79 he worked untiringly to secure the building of a wagon road over the Snoqualmie Pass and as the organizer of the board of immigration he had several thousand pamphlets printed, also inserting advertisements in newspapers throughout the country. As a result of this widespread publicity letters requesting pamphlets arrived at the rate of one hundred or more per day and for several years after the printed supply had been exhausted the requests kept coming in. Just how far his efforts and influence extended in the upbuilding of the northwest it is impossible to determine, but it is a recognized fact that Mr. Kinnear's work in behalf of Seattle was far-reaching, effective and beneficial.

In 1886, at the time of the Chinese riots, Mr. Kinnear was captain of the Home Guard and in that connection did important service. The anti-Chinese feeling in the northwest found expression in action in the fall of 1885, when the Chinese were expelled from a number of towns along the coast by mobs. An Anti-Chinese Congress was held in Seattle and promulgated a manifesto that all Chinese must leave the localities represented in the congress on or prior to the first day of November. The authorities in Seattle prepared to resist the lawless element and the 1st of November came without the Chinese having been driven out of Seattle. On the 3d of November they were expelled from Tacoma and the spirit of hatred against the Mongolians grew in intensity along the coast. As the weeks passed the leaders of the anti-Chinese forces continued their activity and it became increasingly evident that there was serious trouble ahead. One morning about a dozen men met in Seattle and among the number was Mr. Kinnear, who proposed that a force of citizens be organized and armed for the purpose of holding the mob element in check. All present agreed and subsequently a company of eighty men armed with breech-loading guns was organized and given the name of the Home Guard. Mr. Kinnear was made captain of the organization and it was arranged that signals were to be given when the mob began the attack. As several inaccurate statements of the riot have appeared, Mr. Kinnear published a small book giving a correct account of the whole anti-Chinese trouble, and from this the following quotation is given:

"On Sunday morning (Feb. 7th), about eleven o'clock, the old University and Methodist Episcopal church bells sounded the signals. At a meeting the previous evening a committee had been appointed to take charge of the removal of the Chinese. They proceeded to the Chinese quarters with wagons, ordered the Orientals to pack up, then, with the aid of the rioters, placed them and their baggage onto wagons and drove them to the dock at the foot of Main street, the intention being to load them onto the Steamer Queen, which was expected from San Francisco at any hour. Upon the arrival of Captain Alexander with the Queen at Port Townsend, he first learned of the situation at Seattle and when he arrived at the Ocean Dock he ran out the hot water hose, declaring he would scald all persons attempting to force their way onto the ship. They willingly kept at a distance, but the city was completely in the hands of the mob. The acting Chief of Police Murphy and nearly all of the police force were aiding in the lawless acts. Early in the day Governor Watson C. Squire, being in the city, issued his proclamation ordering them to desist from violence, to disperse and return to their homes. Their only answer was yells and howls of defiance. He ordered out two military companies stationed in the city to report to the sheriff of the county for the purpose of enforcing the laws. A squad of eighteen men from the Home Guards escorted C. K. Henry, United States

department marshal, to the front of Dexter Horton's Bank, where the governor's proclamation was read to the howling mob. They were furious at the presence of the armed men and would have attacked had the Guards not promptly returned to their quarters at the engine house. The removal of the Chinese from their homes continued until there were about three hundred and fifty herded on Ocean Dock awaiting the transportation by rail or steamer to carry them away. A strong guard of rioters was placed over them. Only those who could pay their fare were permitted to board the ship. The citizens subscribed a portion of the money to pay the fares of one hundred, that being all who could be carried on the boat. In the meantime a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Roger S. Greene, detaining the vessel and requiring Captain Alexander to produce the Chinese then on his vessel at the court room next morning at eight o'clock, that each Chinaman might be informed of his legal rights and say if he desired to go or remain; that if he wanted to remain he would be protected. Early in the morning of the 7th the Home Guards were ordered placed where they could best guard the city. The entire force was posted at the corner of Washington street and Second avenue and details were sent out from there to guard a portion of the city. That night a portion of the Guards and the Seattle Rifles took up their quarters at the courthouse, Company D remaining at their armory. The authorities were active during the entire night in doing everything they could to enforce the laws. Governor Squire telegraphed the secretary of war, also General Gibbon, commanding the Department of the Columbia, the situation. About midnight an attempt was made to move the Chinese to a train and send a part of them out of the city that way, but the Seattle Rifles and Company D were sent to guard the train and succeeded in getting it out ahead of time. While most of the mob that had not yet retired was down at the train, a squad of the Home Guards was detailed to take possession of the north and south wings of the Ocean Dock, upon which were quartered the Chinese, watched over by McMillan, Kidd and others, all of whom were prevented by the Home Guards from leaving the dock. By daylight the Seattle Rifles and University Cadets with a squad from the Home Guards were lined up across the two wing approaches to the main dock. In the early morning the mob was gathering again and soon the adjoining wharves and streets were blocked with angry men who saw they were defeated in keeping charge of the Chinese. As their numbers increased they became bolder and declared their purpose to kill or drive out the Guards. Early that morning after warrant was issued by George G. Lyon, justice of the peace, the leading agitators were arrested and locked in jail, where they were confined at the time the Home Guards escorted the Chinese from the dock to the courthouse pursuant to the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Greene. Of course there would have been a skirmish somewhere between the dock and the courthouse if the

anti-Chinese forces had not been deprived of their leaders. At the conclusion of court proceedings, the Home Guards escorted all of the Chinese back, so that those who were to leave on the Queen might do so, and the others went to the dock to reclaim their personal effects, which they had carried from their houses or which were carted there by the mob. At this time the leaders who had been arrested had been released from jail on bail, at least some of them had, and they acted as a committee to disburse money which had been raised to pay the passage of those Chinese who wanted to go to San Francisco on the Queen. The committee, or some members of it, were permitted to go upon the dock, but the mass of anti-Chinese forces were held in check by the Home Guards, Seattle Rifles and University Cadets, who maintained a line across the docks extending from Main street to Washington street. The numbers of the disorderly element were increasing and there was every indication of trouble ahead. President Powell of the University had been mingling among the crowd and informed us that they were planning to take our guns away from us. The Guards had been expecting this and were prepared all the time for trouble. After the Queen left, the remaining Chinese were ordered moved back to their quarters where they had been living and the Chinese were formed in column with baskets and bundles of all sizes which made them a clumsy lot to handle. In front was placed the Home Guards—the Seattle Rifles and the University Cadets coming two hundred and fifty yards in the rear. The march began up Main street. The Home Guards were well closed up as they had been cautioned to march that way. Crowds of men were on the street, but they gave way. But on our left, on the north side of the street, they now lined up in better order and as the head of the column reached Commercial street and alongside the New England Hotel, at a signal the rioters sprang at the Guards and seized a number of their guns, which began to go off. The rioters instantly let go the guns and crowded back. They were surprised that the guns were loaded. One man was killed and four wounded. This seemed to have the desired effect on them. Immediately the Guards were formed across Commercial street looking north. The Seattle Rifles and University Cadets formed on Main street facing the docks, where there was a large crowd, a few men were faced to the south and east, thus forming a square at Commercial and Main streets. The dense mobs were in the streets to the north and west. To the north as far as Yesler Way the street was packed full of raving, howling, angry men, threatening revenge on those who were interfering with their lawlessness. I selected Mr. C. H. Hanford and Mr. F. H. Whitworth and directed them to press the crowd back so as to keep an open space between our line and the front of the mob. Many of the mob were seen with arms. At the time of shooting, several shots were fired by the mob, one ball passing through the sheriff's coat, but none of our men were hurt. Back a distance a number of the

leaders mounted boxes and by their fierce harangues tried to stir the mob to seek revenge. There was no order given to fire. The men understood their business and knew when to shoot. We remained in this position about half an hour, until Captain Haines, with Company D, appeared coming down the street from the north, the mob cheering with great delight and opening the way to give them free passage. Shortly afterward the mob called on John Keane for a speech. He mounted a box in front of the New England Hotel and made a speech in the following words: 'All of yez go to your homes. There has been trouble enough this day.' Then the Home Guards, Rifles and Cadets conducted the Chinese to their quarters and then marched to the courthouse, which from that time on, with Company D, was their headquarters."

In the afternoon of that day Governor Watson C. Squire proclaimed the city under martial law and the Guards and Militia with the assistance of the Volunteers were able to maintain order in the city. In the meantime the president of the United States ordered General Gibbon, who was stationed at Vancouver, to send Federal troops to the aid of Seattle. On the morning of the 10th Colonel de Russy arrived with the Fourteenth Infantry to relieve the Guards and Militia, who had been on constant duty for three days and nights without sleep or rest. With the arrival of the regular troops the disorderly element quieted down, but the leaders of the Guards and Militia feared that when the Federal troops were withdrawn the rioters would again attempt to control the city. Accordingly, the Home Guards, the Seattle Rifles and Company D were all raised to one hundred men each and another company of one hundred men was raised. These troops, which represented men from every walk of life, drilled constantly, and it was well that they did so, for as soon as the regular troops had gone, it became evident that the mob was taking steps to organize an armed force. Conditions were so unsettled for several months that it was necessary for the four hundred men to continue their drilling and to be constantly alert. Eventually, however, the excitement died out and quiet was restored and business again went on as usual. Too great praise cannot be given Mr. Kinnear for the course which he pursued in connection with these riots. He recognized at once that the greatest public enemies are those who seek to establish mob rule and overturn the forces of order and good government and he recognized the necessity of maintaining the rights of all. His insight was equaled by his public spirit and courage and he deserves the lasting gratitude of Seattle for what he did at that time to maintain her honor and good faith.

Mr. Kinnear at all times manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the city and in working for its improvement looked ever beyond the exigencies of the moment to the needs and possibilities of the future. In 1887 he gave to the city fourteen acres of land which overlooked the Sound from the

west side of Queen Anne hill and which now constitutes beautiful Kinnear park. It is a valuable asset to the city and is much appreciated by the residents of Seattle. In many other ways Mr. Kinnear manifested his foresight and his concern for the public good, becoming widely known as the champion of progress and of moral and civic advancement. In the spring and summer of 1910 he and his wife toured Europe and at that time he wrote a number of extremely interesting articles relative to the different countries through which they traveled, and these articles are still in possession of the family. During his later years Mr. Kinnear traveled extensively and took the greatest pleasure in being in the open, near to nature's heart. On the 21st of July, 1912, he spent a day on Steilacoom Plains, returning by automobile in the evening. On the following morning he was seen watering the flowers on the front porch and later entered the house. While awaiting the call for the morning meal "God's finger touched him and he slept." He had gone as he wished, without a period of wearisome illness, and in the midst of health, action and good cheer. Of Mr. Kinnear it has been said: "He was as upright in character as he was in stature—honest, energetic, clear-headed and generous. He met his responsibilities fearlessly and lived his life worthily. He was willing to be persuaded along right lines—but he was not to be badgered. He was as kind-hearted as he was hearty, and he had not been sick since the war." He learned to judge men and methods correctly and was seldom at fault in his estimate of another's worth. He possessed a strong sense of duty and never swerved from the high standards in which he believed. His name is indelibly inscribed on the pages of Seattle's history and he left behind him a memory that is cherished by all who had the honor of his closer acquaintance.

"Thy day has come, not gone;
Thy sun has risen, not set;
Thy life is now beyond
The reach of death or change;
Not ended, but begun."

FRANK MORRELL JORDAN

Among the pioneer realtors of Seattle is numbered Frank M. Jordan, who has been closely and prominently identified with the development and progress of the city for more than a third of a century. Mr. Jordan is a native of the east and a descendant of the Rev. Robert Jordan, who left England in 1640 and settled in Maine. In Auburn, that state, the subject of this sketch was born on the 9th of December, 1863, and his

parents were Francis Michael and Parthena (Ricker) Jordan. In the public schools of the Pine Tree state he obtained his early education and afterward became a student at Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887. He then entered the service of the government and for a year was employed as a clerk in the war department at Washington, D. C. On leaving the national capital he sought the opportunities offered in a newer section of the country and came to the Pacific coast, Seattle being his destination. He arrived here in 1888, the year of the disastrous fire which devastated the business district of the city, and entering the real estate field, he aided in the task of rebuilding. He has since continued in this line of activity and for many years was at the head of a large real estate, loan and insurance business, which is conducted under the name of F. M. Jordan & Company. In 1923 Mr. Jordan severed his more active connection with this firm in order to devote his attention to his other extensive business interests. He is the owner of considerable real estate in Seattle, and has the executive force and determination which enable him to carry through to a successful termination the task that he undertakes. He has likewise devoted much time to opening and developing properties in Alaska, including a copper and gold mine at Ellamar and a marble quarry at El Capitan.

At Salem, Oregon, on the 30th of March, 1897, Mr. Jordan was united in marriage to Miss Ada M. Risdon, a daughter of Dr. A. D. and Caroline A. (Roe) Risdon. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have one daughter, Helen Edes Jordan. Mr. Jordan is a member of the Arctic Club, and politically is an adherent of the republican party. In development projects he has not only studied present needs and conditions but has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. He is an influential business man and highly respected citizen of Seattle and in the control of his interests he has worked toward making the city the beautiful and attractive metropolitan center it is rapidly becoming.

HON. EDWIN J. BROWN, D. D. S., LL. B.

Dr. Edwin J. Brown, the present mayor of Seattle and one of the best known dentists of the Pacific Northwest, has successfully followed his profession here for a period of twenty-three years. He is numbered among the self-made men of Seattle, and was born in Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, on October 30, 1864, a son of Steven and Margaret (Kittleton) Brown. The father's people were residents of New York state prior to the Revolutionary war, owning and operating a chain of mills. They were strong sympathizers

with the British crown. At the close of the war, desiring to live as British subjects, the family crossed the border into Ontario, Canada, and there re-established milling interests of importance. Steven Brown was born in Canada in 1812, residing in that country until 1864, when he brought his family to the United States, settling at Oregon, Illinois.

Edwin J. Brown spent his early boyhood in Oregon, Illinois, attending various schools. It was with difficulty that he secured an education, for at the age of nine he became a wage earner, starting life as a newsboy and bootblack, and from this time on his attendance at school was intermittent. As he grew older he acquired experience along various lines, working successively as bell-boy, sailor, shingle packer, barber and traveler, thus broadening his knowledge. At the age of sixteen he yielded to the call of the west and started for Yellowstone Park with William Axford, a schoolmate, but after reaching St. Paul, Minnesota, they decided to return to their homes in Illinois, where the climate was more in keeping with their light weight clothing.

In the spring of 1884 Dr. Brown again started for the far west and after visiting California he proceeded up the Pacific coast to Oregon, going to Portland, where he remained until the following February, when he journeyed eastward, locating at Kansas City, Missouri. He was at that time just emerging from his teens, and embarking in business on his own account, he opened a barber shop in that city. While conducting that business he took up the study of dentistry and in 1897 received his professional degree from the Western Dental College.

After his graduation he was offered a position as resident demonstrator and professor of prosthetic dentistry and dental technique in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, California, but declined the offer, as he preferred to remain in Kansas City and continue the study of law, which he had taken up in the winter of 1882-3. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1895, he had opened a dental office there under the preceptorship of Dr. W. J. Brady, who later became dean of the Western Dental College, and while engaged in the practice of dentistry he attended the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated in June, 1899. After visiting the Pacific coast in 1884 Dr. Brown had determined to make his future home in this section of the country as soon as circumstances would permit, and in 1901 he carried this plan into effect, arriving in Seattle in February of that year. In association with Dr. Fred Steine, he purchased the Brown Dental Offices from Dr. C. P. Brown and soon afterward acquired his partner's interest in the business, with offices in the Union block, at No. 713 First avenue. Owing to his skill and exceptional executive ability, he built up a large and prosperous business.

Dr. Brown has also practiced law in this city, organizing the firm of Parker & Brown in 1903, which was continued until 1913, when the partner-

ship was dissolved. He also has important business and horticultural interests, owning mining properties in Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, and orchard and farm lands near Ephrata, Grant county, Washington.

On the 3d day of May, 1886, while residing in Kansas City, Missouri, Dr. Brown was married to Miss Lelia Dell McClelland, a daughter of Calvin P. McClelland, of Ottawa, Kansas, and Fannie (Logan) McClelland, a cousin of Gen. John A. Logan. Dr. and Mrs. Brown have become the parents of three sons: Edwin James, who married Miss Frances Stevenson and is successfully engaged in the practice of law in this city; Kirk Charles, who married Miss Lois Bronson after completing a medical course at the University of Colorado, and then served two and a half years as a surgeon in the United States navy before they located at Grand View, where he is now practicing medicine; and William Clyde, who is now at the head of the Brown-Neppel Storage Co., engaged in the apple brokerage and warehouse business.

Dr. Brown is a democrat in political faith and his interest in Seattle is that of a progressive, loyal and public-spirited citizen, who desires the welfare of his community along all lines of substantial development and improvement. In 1922 he was elected mayor of Seattle by a large majority, and his administration of municipal affairs is proving very beneficial, characterized by an unselfish devotion to the general good.

Dr. Brown is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Washington State Art Association, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Washington Park Riding and Driving Club, besides many of the fraternal orders. He takes a keen interest in outdoor sports, is a man of versatile talents, marked strength of character and a clear thinker with the courage of his convictions.

EDGAR S. HADLEY

Edgar S. Hadley, a successful practicing attorney of Seattle, began his professional career in this city in 1902, and in a calling which requires a keen intellect and ability of a high order he has made continuous progress. He was born at Danville, Hendricks county, Indiana, September 25, 1874, a son of William C. and Jane Hadley, pioneer settlers of that section, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. He was reared and educated in the Hoosier state, supplementing a public school education by study in a normal school, and later he entered the University of Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1902, winning the LL. B. degree. Previous to this he had engaged in teaching in Indiana and also filled the office of assistant county surveyor.

Believing that a newer section of the country would afford greater opportunities for advancement, he started for the west, reaching Seattle in October, 1902. He began the practice of law as a member of the firm of Smith & Hadley, with offices at No. 321 Pacific building, and in 1904 became associated with Richard Winsor. For two years he was a member of the firm of Winsor & Hadley and after severing that relationship remained alone for several years. He then formed a partnership as a member of the firm of Hadley, Hay & Hadley, which continued until November, 1923, when he retired from that firm to engage in practice alone.

Mr. Hadley's military record is a highly creditable one. In 1905 he joined the Washington National Guard and in 1916 went to the Mexican border as captain of Company L of the Second Washington Infantry. He returned to Seattle in the fall of 1916 and in the spring of the following year was called into federal service with the Second Washington Infantry, which later became the One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry. He arrived at Brest, France, in December, 1917, and was assigned to duty there as first commandant of Pontonazen Barracks. Later he took part in the Aisne-Marne offensive and served with the regulating officer of the First army until the signing of the armistice. Four days afterward he entered the Metz-Lorraine district in advance of the Third army and established advance distribution stations for supplies of that army during its advance into Germany. He remained with the Third army in Germany until April 1, 1919, at which time he was assigned to the judge advocate general's department and placed in charge of the settlement of claims against the American army in Belgium, Luxembourg and Lorraine, with headquarters in the city of Luxembourg, where he was stationed until November, 1919. On the 4th of July of that year he was decorated with the degree of Officier de l'Ordre Grand Ducal de la Couronne de Chene by Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. He arrived in the United States in January, 1920, and in July of that year was discharged from the army with the rank of major, after which he resumed the practice of law in Seattle.

At Portland, Oregon, on the 25th of November, 1908, Mr. Hadley married Miss Beatrice I. Landess, a daughter of George W. and Amanda Landess, natives of that state and residents of Carlton, Yamhill county. James E. and Margaret Fenton, the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Hadley, crossed the plains in 1849, following the old Oregon trail, while John and Mary Landess, the paternal grandparents, settled in Oregon prior to 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have a son, William George, who was born April 12, 1914.

Major Hadley is secretary of the White Cross and his political support is given to the republican party, while his fraternal connections

are with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is commander of Roosevelt Post, No. 24, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. He is an able lawyer, well versed in the principles of jurisprudence, and careful analysis enables him correctly to apply his legal learning to the points at issue. Studiousness, combined with the habit of thoroughness, has brought him to the front in his profession, and he stands as a high type of American manhood and citizenship.

LYMAN WALTER BONNEY

Lyman Walter Bonney, a Washington pioneer and the organizer of the Bonney-Watson Company, funeral directors of Seattle, passed away on the 18th of July, 1922, when seventy-nine years of age. The concern of which he was the head has the finest and best equipped establishment of the kind in the United States and controls a large business. Mr. Bonney spent almost his entire life on the Pacific coast and throughout the period was imbued with the spirit of enterprise that characterizes this section of the country. A native of Des Moines county, Iowa, he was born March 17, 1843, a son of Sherwood Samuel Bonney, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1812 and was but a small boy when his father died. His mother afterward became the wife of Mr. Streeter and removed to Portage county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In the late '30s he married Miss Elizabeth Burns and moved to Iowa, where he followed the occupation of farming on land ceded to him by the government, there remaining until the spring of 1852, when with his wife and six sons he migrated to Oregon. He crossed the plains with an ox team and prairie schooner, arriving at Oregon City in early November. He passed the winter near there and the following summer at Salem, Oregon. During the fall of 1853 he continued his journey to Puget Sound, arriving at Steilacoom, Pierce county, early in November. He took up a donation claim at American Lake, where he lived for several years, and in 1863 located a preemption claim near Sumner, Pierce county, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 29, 1908. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first justice of the peace elected in that county. His first wife died while crossing the plains and in 1853 he married Mrs. Lydia Ann Bonney, to whom were born three sons and two daughters: William Pierce, Clarence, Fred W., Lucy Elizabeth and Etta. His children by his first marriage were: Edward P., David H., Lyman W., Samuel A., Alvin and Ransom K. Bonney. Lydia Ann Bonney, his second wife, was the widow of Timothy Bonney, by whom she had three children: Levi C., Mary Emeline and Sarah A. Bonney.

In 1859, when a youth of sixteen, Lyman W. Bonney left home to learn

LYMAN W. BONNEY

the carpenter's trade and for a period of five years was a resident of The Dalles, Oregon. Following the gold excitement he went to Silver City, Idaho, and there became interested in a sash and door factory and planing mill, conducting a growing and successful business until 1873, when he disposed of his interest to his partner, T. W. Jones. The succeeding five years were spent in San Francisco and there he engaged in the fascinating game of dealing in mining stocks, at the end of which time his "get-rich-quick" idea was entirely eliminated, for losses instead of success had come to him. In 1877 he went to Puget Sound and for one season engaged in farming there, after which he worked at his trade in Tacoma during the spring and summer of 1878. He next made his way to Portland, Oregon, where he followed his trade until 1881. In that year he came to Seattle and acquired a half interest in the undertaking business of his brother-in-law, O. C. Shorey, conducting the business under the name of O. C. Shorey & Company. In 1889 George M. Stewart purchased Mr. Shorey's interest and they organized the firm of Bonney & Stewart. In 1903 the late Harry Watson acquired an interest in the business, which was then incorporated under the name of Bonney-Watson Company, Mr. Bonney being elected president, while Mr. Watson was the secretary and treasurer. The establishment has the distinction of being the finest and best equipped in the United States.

Mr. Bonney spent about eight years near Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico, as the manager of mining properties, but always made the journey home in time to vote at every county and city election. He told his friends that residence in Mexico was a good thing to make American citizens realize the benefits they enjoy and he considered it a privilege to be able to make the long journey home to participate in the elections.

On the 1st of December, 1884, in San Francisco, California, Mr. Bonney was united in marriage to Mrs. Eunice (Heckle) Hughes, daughter of Henry Heckle, a United States army officer, and widow of Samuel Hughes. Mrs. Eunice Bonney died in Seattle in 1903. On the 14th of March, 1921, Mr. Bonney was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Dora Be Van Presley, widow of C. R. Presley, and a resident of Seattle for three decades. By her former marriage Mrs. Bonney had three children, as follows: Be Van, a mining engineer of Latouche, Alaska, who wedded Miss Margaret Thaanum of Seattle and has two children, David and Mary Jean Presley; Carl Rudolph Presley of Seattle, connected with the Dexter Horton National Bank, and Dorothea Presley, also of this city.

Fraternally Mr. Bonney was identified with the following organizations: St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., having had the honor of holding the office of treasurer in that lodge for a period of thirty-two years when death called him; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Lawson Consistory, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He was likewise a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was con-

nected with several other organizations. Mr. Bonney was an ardent supporter of the principles of the republican party but he did not seek nor desire office as a reward for party fealty. He belonged to the Arctic Club and his interest in community affairs was indicated by his membership in the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He cooperated in all the plans and projects of those organizations for the development and upbuilding of the city and it was a well known fact that his assistance could be counted upon to further any plan or movement for Seattle's benefit. The period of his residence here covered four decades and in his passing the municipality sustained the loss of one of its representative and successful business men, as well as highly esteemed citizens.

DONALD A. McDONALD

Donald A. McDonald has firmly established himself in public regard as an able representative of the Seattle bar, and while devoted to his profession, he has always found time to participate in movements for the promotion of the public welfare. He was born in Napa, California, October 13, 1880, and is a son of Frederick A. and Mary Porter (Baldwin) McDonald, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Vermont. About 1878 they came to the Pacific coast, settling in California, where they resided until 1881 and then removed to eastern Oregon. In 1889 they located at The Dalles, in the northern part of that state, and in July, 1890, established their home in Seattle. Frederick A. McDonald has filled many public offices of trust and responsibility. He served as county judge while a resident of Oregon, and during the last administration of President Cleveland was appointed collector of customs at Seattle, while in 1913 he became president of the Seattle School Board. When he first came to the city Mr. McDonald embarked in the real estate business, in which he has continued, covering a period of thirty-two years. He is one of Seattle's pioneer realtors and through his operations has contributed materially to the development and improvement of the city. Mrs. McDonald passed away in Seattle in 1919. They had a family of four children: Robert T., Ralph B. and Donald A., all of whom are living in this city; and Mrs. W. E. Zander of Portland, Oregon.

In the acquirement of an education Donald A. McDonald attended the grammar schools of Oregon and his public school training was completed in this city. He afterward became a student at the University of Washington, from which he won the A. B. degree in 1903, and then entered the law department of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of LL. B. He began his professional

career in Seattle and since 1909 has been associated in practice with Vivian Carkeek. Theirs is one of the old and reliable law firms of the city and their ability has drawn to them a large clientele. Mr. McDonald has served his fellow citizens in various capacities and has always done efficient and conscientious work. From July, 1917, until July, 1918, he acted as assistant United States attorney and was then appointed a member of the state industrial commission, with which he was connected until the latter part of 1919. On December 26, 1919, he was made federal prohibition director of the first district and capably discharged the duties of that position until August 15, 1921.

On September 4, 1907, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth T. McDonnell of this city, and they have two children: Frederick and Elizabeth, the former of whom was born in 1908 and the latter in 1911. They are natives of Seattle and both are attending the public schools of the city. The family attend the Bethany Presbyterian church and Mr. McDonald is a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the Seattle Yacht Club and his professional relations are with the Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations.

TAMIE ISHIZAWA

Tamie Ishizawa, who came to Seattle as Puget Sound manager of the powerful Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has become an integral and important figure in the northwest shipping world. He studied in England in the early days of his transportation career and speaks English fluently. He joined the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in 1906, serving in the Kobe and Yokohama offices. Later he rose to be manager of the passenger department of the Japanese corporation at its headquarters in Tokyo. Still later he became manager of the company's branch in Tientsin, China, where he was stationed for three years, and was holding that office when he was promoted to the managership of the Puget Sound branch in Seattle. His arrival in this city brought the realization of an ambition he had cherished for the previous sixteen years—to come to the United States and Seattle. When he began his career with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, his work brought him into close contact with the passengers and officers of the company's Seattle line. He heard so much of Seattle and the United States that he developed a strong ambition to come to this port and country. As one result he knew much of both Seattle and the United States when he landed here in April, 1922. He was, so to speak, already mentally acclimated. On his arrival, he expressed keen

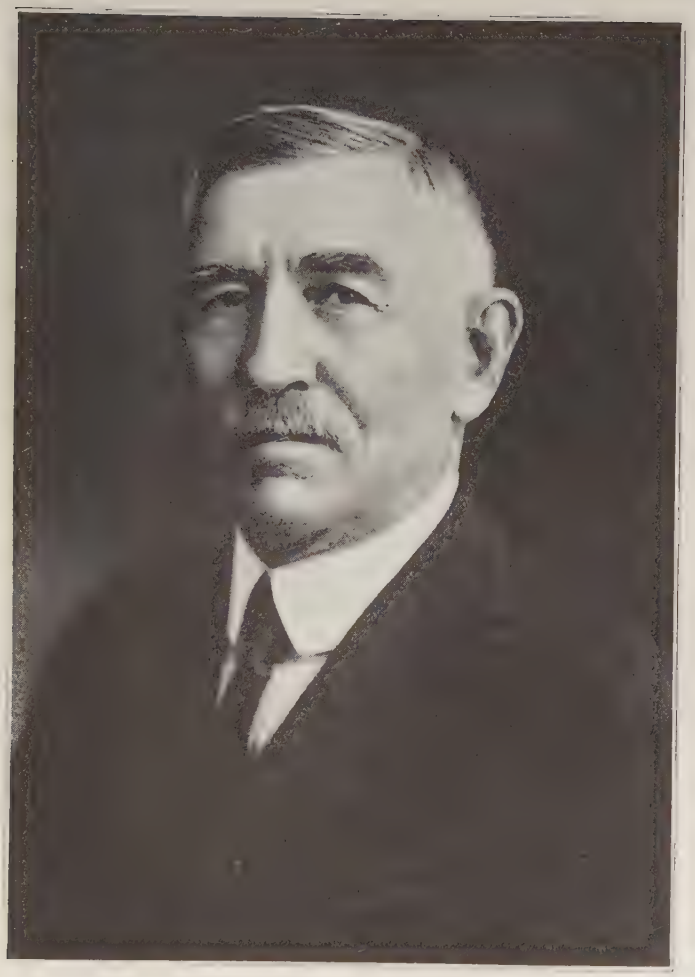
pleasure because of his Seattle assignment. He also said it was his earnest hope to be able to help forward friendship and close trade relations between this country and Japan. He has labored hard to that end from the day he entered upon his duties here.

The Puget Sound managership of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is one of the most important shipping positions in the Pacific Northwest. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is Seattle's pioneer line in the routes to and from the Orient. Its first steamship, the Miike Maru, docked in Seattle, August 26, 1896, or more than twenty-seven years ago. During all that long period the company has maintained a regular and uninterrupted service, developing great passenger and cargo movements. Mr. Ishizawa had to meet a hard test in that he succeeded Mr. Watanabe in Seattle. The esteem in which Mr. Watanabe was held here was shown by the great regret caused by his return to Japan. To step into the shoes of such a man is a difficult undertaking, but Mr. Ishizawa has proved himself a worthy successor.

IRA A. NADEAU

Ira A. Nadeau, one of Seattle's foremost citizens, is agency manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Company and for several years has ably discharged the duties of that responsible position. For nearly four decades he has been a resident of the city, whose welfare and advancement have ever been to him a matter of the deepest concern, and his public spirit has found expression in effective service for the general good. A native of Monroe, Michigan, he was born January 23, 1856, and his parents were Philip and Lucy (Bagnall) Nadeau. His ancestors in the paternal line were French Canadians who settled at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, the present site of the city of Monroe, Michigan, in 1786, and many of their descendants still live in that locality. The mother was born at Canandaigua, New York, in 1824, and afterward went to the Wolverine state, where she engaged in teaching school until her marriage, which occurred on the 14th of November, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Nadeau traveled life's journey together for a period of sixty-two years, their union being terminated by the death of the husband in 1905, while his widow survived until 1912.

Their son, Ira A. Nadeau, attended public and private schools of his native city and afterward took up the study of law. After his admission to the bar he entered upon the practice of law at Monroe, where he followed the profession from 1878 until 1881. In the latter year he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he embarked in the lumber business, becoming a member of the firm of Stevens, Waters & Nadeau, with which he was identified until



IRA A. NADEAU

1883. From 1885 until 1906 he was connected with the railroad business in Seattle and in the latter year he was made director general of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, so continuing until 1910. He afterward became connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York and was appointed agency manager, in which capacity he has since served. He has charge of their interests in this state and in Alaska, which he is ably supervising, being regarded as one of the most successful and enterprising representatives of that company, whose business he has materially promoted.

During the years of his residence in the northwest Mr. Nadeau has played a most important part in its development, long occupying a central place on the stage of activity. He was officially connected with railroad development in Seattle and western Washington for twenty years as general agent, superintendent, manager and president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's branch lines and subsidiary companies in western Washington. He began his railroad career with the Oregon Improvement Company, now the Pacific Coast Company, and after filling the position of right of way agent became general freight and passenger agent. When the Puget Sound Shore Railroad, which gave the Northern Pacific Railroad entrance to Seattle, was separated from the Oregon Improvement Company, he became its general manager, filling that office from 1887 until 1890, when the road was purchased by the Northern Pacific Railway and became a part of that system. He then assumed the duties of general agent at Seattle and assistant superintendent of the Pacific division. He was promoted from time to time, as previously indicated, until he resigned to become director general of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Only a man of broad business ability and of the most pronounced public spirit could have been selected for that place and so successfully did he direct the affairs of the exposition that his work has become an integral part of Seattle's history.

On the 22d of April, 1885, Mr. Nadeau was married in Seattle by the Rev. George Herbert Watson, pastor of Trinity Episcopal church, to Miss Flora Fonda, a daughter of Captain and Mrs. George T. Fonda, who came to this city in 1877. During the Civil war Captain Fonda served on the staff of General John A. Logan and his death occurred in this city in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Nadeau have become the parents of two children: Madeleine, who was graduated from one of the high schools of Seattle and afterward completed a literary course in the University of Michigan; and George Fonda, who graduated from the University of Washington in 1922.

When national issues are at stake Mr. Nadeau supports the candidates of the republican party, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot. The only political office he has ever held was that of court commissioner of Monroe county at the time he was practicing law in Michigan, but he has always taken an active and helpful interest in every public movement for progress, reform and improvement. He was a trustee and executive

vice president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is a charter member of the Rainier Club, of which he served as a trustee for some time and as president in 1902 and 1903, during which period the present clubhouse was built. Mr. Nadeau has evinced that hearty cooperation in progressive movements and that eagerness to promote the permanent interests of his city which are embodied in the truest ideals of public service. He views life from a broad standpoint and has won a deservedly high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. His residence is at No. 4319 Sheridan street.

RALPH H. MILLER

Among the large mercantile enterprises which have been important factors in establishing Seattle's commercial prestige is that of the Mutual Paper Company, of which Ralph H. Miller is the president, and the success of the business is directly attributable to his carefully formulated plans and well directed efforts. He was born at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, November 8, 1873, of the marriage of Ralph Miller and Mary Dahlgren, both of whom were natives of Sweden and came to the United States in early life. They made their way to the middle west, settling in Chicago, Illinois, where the father embarked in contracting and subsequently he removed with his family to Glencoe, a suburb of that city, where he continued his business activities. In 1907 he came to the Pacific coast, establishing his home in Seattle, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1910. The mother is also deceased.

Ralph H. Miller attended the grammar schools of Glencoe and completed his high school training at Evanston, Illinois. He was afterward a student at Northwestern University. His first experience along commercial lines was obtained with the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, leading dry goods merchants of Chicago. He remained with that house for several years and then entered the offices of Herbert Kitson & Company, chartered public accountants, qualifying for that profession on the termination of a five years' apprenticeship. He next became connected with the Chicago branch of the Thomas J. Lipton Company, with which he continued for four years, and in 1898 he went to Alaska as auditor for the North American Transportation & Trading Company. He was with that firm for five years, auditing its accounts at various points in that territory, and after leaving its service he opened a mercantile establishment at Fairbanks, Alaska, which he conducted for five years. He also prospected for gold while in that country and after selling his store came to the Puget Sound country, locating in Seattle. In 1908 he organized the Mutual Paper Company, and through earnest, system-

atic effort and progressive methods he has succeeded in building up one of the largest concerns of the kind in the state. He is likewise president of the Endicott Paper Company of Portland, Oregon, which also caters to the wholesale trade, and his influence is one of broadening activity and strength in the field in which he is operating. He directs the labors of thirty employes and displays marked executive force in the control of his business interests.

In his political views Mr. Miller is a republican with independent tendencies and in matters of citizenship he has always been loyal, progressive and public-spirited. He is a director of the Marine National Bank, and is a member of the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Swedish Club and the Seattle Gun Club. Industry, integrity and ability have constituted the foundation upon which Mr. Miller has reared the superstructure of success. He is a man of high character and substantial worth, who has focused his energies in directions where fruition is certain and has made his name one of influence and power in business circles of Seattle.

CLYDE M. HADLEY

The name of Hadley is a prominent and highly respected one in legal circles of Seattle and Clyde M. Hadley is ably sustaining the traditions of the family in this connection. He was born at Rockville, Indiana, March 28, 1883, and was but six years of age at the time his parents journeyed to the west. They established their home in Whatcom county, Washington, and in that section Clyde M. Hadley acquired his early education. In 1901 he completed a course in the Whatcom high school at Bellingham and in 1906 was graduated from Leland Stanford University of California, winning the A. B. degree. He then went to Nome, Alaska, where he spent several months. During 1906-7, he acted as assistant to Governor Mead's private secretary, and in 1907-8 filled the position of confidential clerk to the collector of customs for the district of Porto Rico, being located at San Juan. On his return to this state he entered the law school of the University of Washington, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1909. He was admitted to the bar in 1909 and has since engaged in the practice of law at Seattle, being now a member of the well known firm of Hadley, Hay & Hadley. They have successfully handled many important cases and a large clientele has been accorded them.

Mr. Hadley supports the men and measures of the republican party

and has taken a prominent part in political affairs, acting as manager of the state supreme court campaigns of 1912 and 1918, resulting in the reelection of incumbent judges against bitter and determined radical opposition. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and is serving on the governing board of its industrial bureau, a position for which he is well qualified because of his familiarity with the basic industries of Washington, for as a boy he worked in logging camps, sawmills, fish canneries, etc. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact and his standing in professional circles of the city is indicated in the fact that in 1918 he was chosen secretary of the Seattle Bar Association. He has a high conception of the dignity and responsibility of his profession and is loyal to the interests of his city and state.

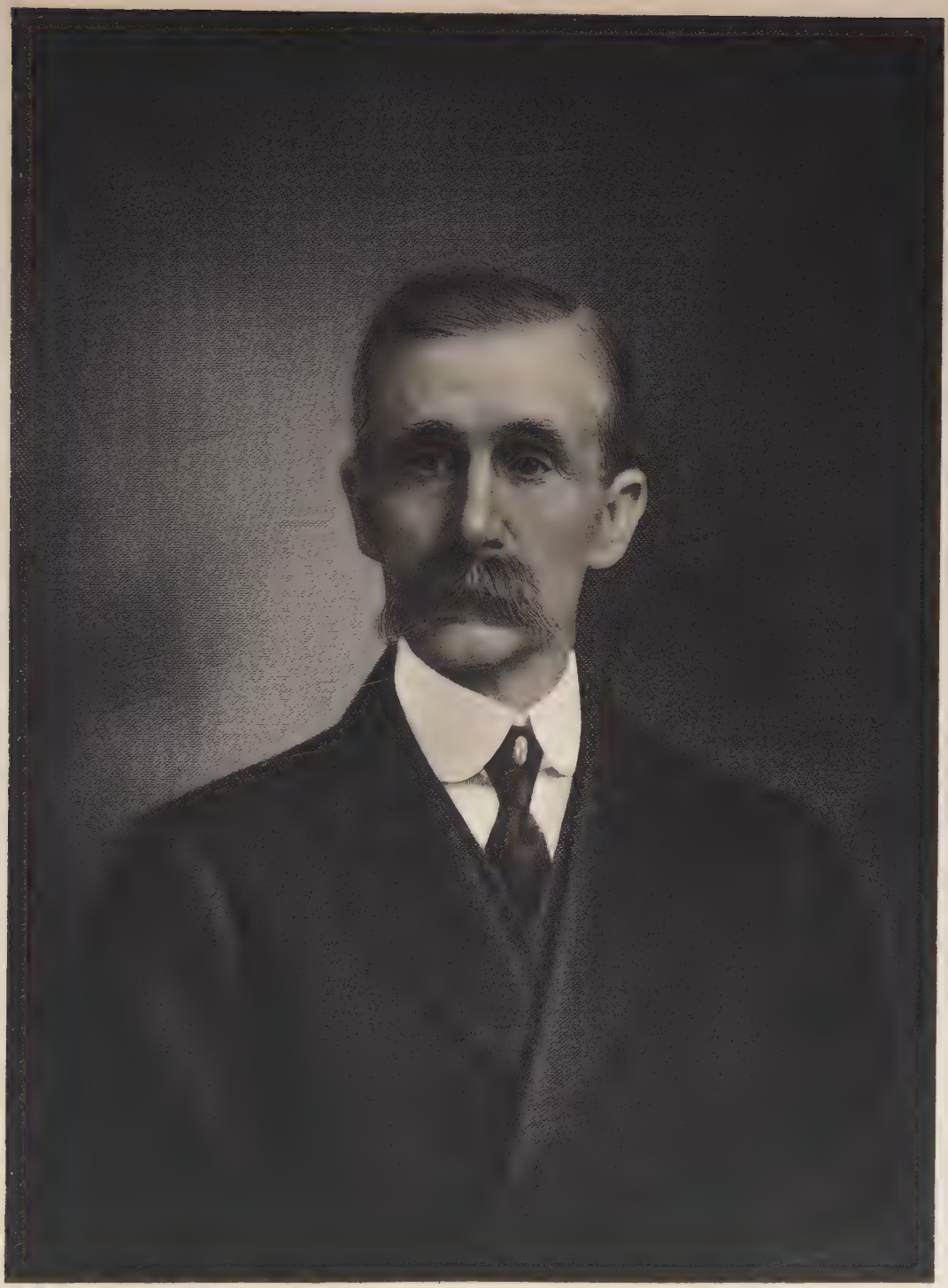
CLARENCE B. BAGLEY

Clarence B. Bagley was born in Troy Grove, near Dixon, Illinois, November 30, 1843. His father was what was called in those days an itinerant minister in the service of the Methodist Protestant church and stationed but a year at a time in a place. Clarence's early memories are of Abingdon, La Fayette, Princeton and Chicago.

On the 20th of April, 1852, the family started from Princeton across the plains. They reached the Missouri river on May 22d, the summit of the Rocky Mountains on July 4th, The Dalles, Oregon, on September 3d, and Salem, Oregon, on September 21st of that year. They lived in and near Salem for eight years. In November, 1852, Clarence began school studies in the Willamette Institute, later called Willamette University, in Salem and continued in school all the time in the winters and part of the summers until 1860. In 1856 the family moved from Salem to a farm and lived there for four years. During that time Clarence became familiar with farming operations, with horses and cattle and the farm life of that pioneer period.

In October, 1860, Rev. Daniel Bagley, his wife and Clarence started in a buggy to make the overland trip from Salem to Seattle, Washington, arriving at the latter place during the last days of October. That winter Rev. Daniel Bagley taught the village school and during his absence of several weeks Clarence officiated in his place.

In 1861 he began work clearing the timber from the site of the university, which had during that winter been located in Seattle by the legislature. During the remainder of the year 1861 and the greater part of 1862 he worked upon and about the university, clearing, painting, carpentering, making fences and doing other odd jobs of work. Late in 1862 he went with



C. B. Bagley

his mother by sailing vessel to San Francisco, returning that fall, also on a sailing vessel. In 1863 he accompanied his father and mother by way of San Francisco and the Isthmus to New York and to Meadville, Pennsylvania, and there he attended Allegheny College that winter. In April, 1864, the family started on their return by way of the Isthmus to Seattle, reaching the latter place about the 1st of July. The rest of that year and during 1865 he was engaged at his trade as a painter in the little village.

On the 24th of December, 1865, he was married to Alice Mercer. In 1866 he received an appointment as clerk in the surveyor general's office under Selucius Garfielde, in Olympia, and he and his young bride removed to that place, where he was employed in that office for nearly three years. Late in 1868 he went into the printing office of Randall H. Hewitt, where he learned the printer's trade, being employed upon the Territorial Republican and the Echo, the latter a temperance paper. This paper he bought the next year and continued to publish until 1869, when he disposed of his interest in it. In 1869 he was employed upon the Commercial Age, a paper recently established in Olympia, and in October was elected clerk of the council of the legislature, serving during that winter. In 1870 the Commercial Age was discontinued and he and his wife then returned to Seattle and lived there during the remainder of that year and until May, 1871.

During the winter of 1870 his time was occupied in aiding in the development of the Newcastle coal mines. Much of the time he had charge of the company's store at Newcastle and of the company's operations above ground. In May, 1871, he received appointment from Samuel Coulter as deputy in the office of the internal revenue collector of Washington at Olympia and held that position until 1873. In November, 1872, he was appointed business manager and city editor of the Puget Sound Courier, which had been established on January 1st of that year in Olympia. In 1873 he and Samuel Coulter and Thomas M. Reed bought that newspaper and the printing office connected with it. Later in that year he bought the interest of his partners.

In the fall of 1873 Henry G. Struve, secretary of the territory, appointed him territorial printer, and he held that position under different secretaries for ten years, during which period he also continued to edit and publish the Courier and to carry on a large job printing business connected with it. In 1884 he disposed of his interest in the newspaper and printing office, and for several months had charge of the office of the collector of internal revenue in Portland, Oregon.

In 1874 he was again appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, by Edward Giddings, with full charge of the office. Mr. Giddings died in April, 1876, and Mr. Bagley remained acting collector until July 1st, when Major James R. Hayden assumed charge as collector and Mr. Bagley retained the chief deputyship. They served together until the Washington district was consolidated with Oregon, and then the latter retained his deputyship under

Collector John C. Cartwright until President Cleveland appointed a democrat early in 1885.

Soon afterward Mr. Bagley disposed of his interests in Olympia and returned to Seattle to live. He began at once to clear the site for his future home from the original forest in the northern part of the city, on the old donation claim of his wife's father, Thomas Mercer, then a long way from the settled part of the town, and in 1886 he and his family established themselves in their new home, where they have continued to reside to the present date. That year he and several other gentlemen bought the Post-Intelligencer daily and weekly newspaper, and during the next year he was its business manager, until it was bought by L. S. J. Hunt. He then purchased a new outfit and started in his old business of job printing.

Soon afterward he was associated with Homer M. Hill in the ownership and publication of the Daily Press. In 1888 he disposed of his interests in the printing office and newspaper and early in 1889 joined with a party of gentlemen in the establishment of a bank in the north part of the city. A year later he sold out his interest in that institution. In 1890 he was elected a member of the house of delegates of the city council and served a two-year term.

During 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 he made several trips to Chicago, having been appointed by Governor E. P. Ferry an alternate commissioner of the Columbian Exposition, then planning to be held in Chicago in 1893. He was one of those who voted for and secured the establishment of the Exposition on the site at Jackson Park. In 1892 he joined in the establishment of another bank in the northern part of the city and had charge of it until the disastrous failures of so many institutions in 1893 carried that one down in the general crash.

In September, 1894, he received an appointment from Will H. Perry as deputy in the office of city comptroller and served in that position until 1900, when he was appointed secretary of the board of public works of the city, which position he continued to occupy for more than twenty years.

Early in his business career he began the preservation of the newspapers of the territory and its laws and journals, and during the lapse of years gathered a large and extremely valuable collection. About 1900 he began writing sketches and articles for the newspapers and the magazines of the northwest pertaining to the early history of western Washington and particularly of Seattle. This revived his interest in the collecting of historical material and he began assembling all the books, pamphlets and publications accessible pertaining to the Pacific Northwest, chiefly of the old Oregon territory. At the present time he has the largest and best selected collection of that character extant, excepting that of the Oregon Historical Association at Portland and the library of British Columbia at Victoria.

During the period of the Civil war he was a strong believer in the justice

of the Union cause and a supporter of the Union party in Seattle and immediately after the close of the war attached himself to the republican party and has been a member of that organization all the later years.

Clarence B. Bagley and Alice Mercer were married by Rev. C. G. Belknap, in Seattle, on December 24, 1865. Their children are: Rena, born in Seattle, on August 3, 1868; Myrta, born in Olympia, on December 22, 1871; Ethel W., born in Olympia, on June 16, 1877; Alice Claire, born in Olympia, on November 4, 1879; and Cecil Clarence, born in Seattle, on July 21, 1888.

Rena Bagley and Frank S. Griffith were married in Seattle, on January 10, 1893. Their daughter, Phyllis, was born on September 2, 1896.

Myrta Bagley and Earle R. Jenner were married in Seattle, on April 21, 1897. Their three sons are: Earle B., born on July 28, 1900; Lawrence M., born on July 2, 1909; Frederick C., born on July 2, 1911.

Ethel W. Bagley and H. Eugene Allen were married in Seattle, on March 2, 1904. They have two sons: Richard B., born on July 19, 1907; Robert M., born on May 23, 1911.

Alice Claire Bagley and Frederick Dent Hammons were married in Seattle, on June 24, 1900.

Cecil Clarence Bagley and Myrtle Park were married on November 26, 1912. Their son is Park Daniel, born on May 20, 1914.

CLARENCE R. SHAW

Clarence R. Shaw is well known in financial circles of Seattle as local manager of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, California, and the fact that he has been chosen to fill this important position is proof of his ability and the esteem in which he is held by those whom he serves. A native of Canada, he was born at Niagara Falls, Ontario, March 6, 1889, and his parents were Dr. J. E. and Katherine (Acton) Shaw. They were also natives of Canada but subsequently came to the States, settling at San Francisco, California, where the father engaged in the practice of medicine until his demise, which occurred in 1922. He was one of the leading physicians of that city and was highly esteemed by his professional colleagues and by those to whom he had ministered. He is survived by Mrs. Shaw, who is still a resident of San Francisco. Four children were born to them: Albert V. and Fred G., both of whom are living in San Francisco; Mrs. W. A. Duncan of Toronto, Canada; and Clarence R.

Clarence R. Shaw acquired his education in San Francisco, completing his high school course at the age of seventeen, and his initial experience along business lines was obtained with a fire insurance company of that

city. He remained with that firm until 1906 and then accepted the position of teller for the San Francisco branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. For five years he continued to act in that capacity and in 1911 was sent by the bank to the province of British Columbia, Canada, as assistant auditor of Pacific coast branches of that bank, with headquarters at Vancouver. He was in that city until 1913 and following his return to San Francisco he embarked in the real estate business, associating with the West Sacramento Company. For two years he was thus occupied and then resumed his connection with financial interests, which have since claimed his attention. When the Federal Reserve Bank was opened in San Francisco he entered the institution in a clerical capacity and in 1917 his ability won him promotion to the cashiership of its branch at Spokane, Washington, where he remained for a year. In 1918 he returned to the parent institution at San Francisco as senior assistant cashier and aided in reorganizing its Liberty Loan department. He occupied that position until October, 1920, when he was appointed manager of its Seattle branch, and has since filled this responsible office. Thoroughly understanding the intricate problems of modern finance, he has labored effectively to broaden the scope of the bank, and in its control he displays mature judgment, marked enterprise, and executive ability.

Mr. Shaw was married at San Francisco, California, on the 30th of April, 1912, to Miss Lillian B. Snyder, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Snyder of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have a daughter Mary. In his political views Mr. Shaw is a republican with independent tendencies and through his connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce he is doing all in his power to promote the welfare and progress of the city along business lines. He is a Royal Arch Mason and also has membership relations with the Seattle Golf & Country Club. His career has been marked by continuous advancement and his success is well merited, for it has been won through hard work, fidelity to duty and proven ability. He is an able financier and a young man of forceful personality, unquestioned integrity and high moral worth.

GEORGE TELFER SCOTT WHITE

George T. S. White, manager of the Seattle branch of the Bank of California, National Association, has had for nearly twenty-five years a prominent connection with the financial circles of this city. Mr. White's entire business life has been devoted to banking and has gained that broad experience which makes him an authority in his chosen line of activity. He was born in

GEORGE T. S. WHITE

Glasgow, Scotland, October 23, 1870, a son of Thomas and Catherine (Scott) White, and was graduated from high school at the age of sixteen. His first knowledge of banking was gained in the British Linen Bank of Glasgow and while with that institution he conscientiously applied himself to the mastery of the tasks assigned him, thus laying the foundation for his future success.

The year 1890 witnessed Mr. White's arrival on the Pacific coast. He entered the employ of the London & San Francisco Bank of San Francisco and remained in the service of that house for fifteen years, acting as clerk and as note teller. In 1905 he came to Seattle as assistant manager of the local branch of the Bank of California, National Association, and on March 1, 1919, his ability and fidelity to the interests of his employers won for him promotion to the office of manager, which he is now filling. During the precarious years of financial and industrial reconstruction following the World war he has ably administered the affairs of this institution, which under his capable direction has become one of the important branches of one of the largest banks west of the Mississippi. He has an expert knowledge of the intricate problems of modern finance and has so directed his efforts as to inspire and win the confidence of the public.

Mr. White is a bachelor and resides at the Arctic Club. He is also a member of the Seattle Yacht Club, the Rainier Club, the China Club and the Caledonian Club. He is extremely fond of flowers and seldom appears without his boutonniere. Much of his leisure is spent out of doors and his favorite forms of recreation are yachting and golfing. He became a United States citizen in 1909 and his political adherence is given to the republican party. He is deeply interested in the welfare and advancement of his adopted city and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce is doing all in his power to promote Seattle's upbuilding and development. Thoroughness, devotion to duty and unswerving honesty are his outstanding qualities and his success represents the wise use of his time and talents, combined with a ready recognition of opportunity. He ranks with Seattle's leading financiers and exemplifies in his life the sterling characteristics of the Scotch race.

MRS. GERTRUDE KELSAY

Seattle numbers among her successful and thoroughly capable young business women Mrs. Gertrude Kelsay, head of the manufacturing concern conducted under the name of the Kelsay Garment Company. She is a native of McKinney, Texas, and a daughter of George and Jennie (Parker) Buckelew. Her maternal grandfather was Colonel Robert A

Parker of Danville, Kentucky. Gertrude Buckelew was a little maiden of seven summers when she lost her mother, who had been a designer, and the prenatal influence of the artist and creative genius was manifest in her from the time she could think. At the age of three she could crochet lace, at five she produced handmade buttonholes and when she had reached the age of twelve she could dress a doll completely, designing all of her own patterns and cutting them out of tissue paper. That she was a true artist is evidenced by the fact that she mastered cutting alone through determination to succeed, concentration of thought and effort on the task in hand and the will to do as well or better than those around her. In the acquirement of an education she attended school at Abilene, Texas, and following her graduation there at the age of fifteen she spent two years as a student in Fort Worth College. She won valedictorian honors in her class and the subject of her essay was Emerson's famous statement: "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbors, though he builds his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." At school she was an expert in mathematics and at her graduation was awarded a gold watch. Already she was developing the characteristics which have become so pronounced and which forced her to give expression to the irrepressible energy which has carried her on from one success to another—success in creation and success in execution.

It was at Fort Worth, Texas, that Gertrude Buckelew made the acquaintance of A. B. Kelsay, to whom she was married in 1913. They began their domestic life in Oklahoma, but as Mr. Kelsay had a brother who was engaged in the lumber business at Salem, Oregon, they subsequently removed to the latter city, where Mr. Kelsay is now manager of the Salem Falls Cypress Lumber Company. As she could not repress the desire to be doing, Mrs. Kelsay opened a needlecraft shop, making blouses, collar and cuff novelties and gifts. After a test which consisted of designing a blouse in six minutes from a design chosen from several different cuts, she was offered a position as designer for the Ball Manufacturing Company of Portland. A designer for commercial manufacturers must be sure that the goods made up from her design will sell, that the garment will fit the average figure, will be as desirable for a stout figure as a slender one and will not be a failure. Mrs. Kelsay's success was instantaneous and has been constant. She later became designer for the firm of Meyer & Frank of Portland, who are now among her biggest customers. Her creative skill is supplemented by executive ability of a superior order. She keeps her mind constantly active and alert and when designing a particular garment is able to see how it will look when finished. Accuracy of detail, artistic designing and maximum production are her principal assets. No piece of work goes out

from her establishment until it is perfect, and each of her creations is expressive of personality. She has avoided the commonplace stock of ready-made goods designing dainty, artistic garments for discriminating people. "Know—don't guess" has been her motto.

Mrs. Kelsay's first work in Seattle was in the service of the Eclipse Neckwear Manufacturing Company. Her employer said to her: "Here is the goods. If you know your business, get busy." She designed six numbers the first day. Each of her numerous maxims is an incentive to indomitable energy, the will to succeed and the desire to do a little better than is expected of her. The story of her experiences with employers is a long one. Some she declares were ungrateful drivers, unappreciative of the talent and ability so ungrudgingly and lavishly poured into her work. Eventually she embarked in business on her own account in the University district, removing in the spring of 1923 to the Collins building, and from the beginning met with pronounced success, designing and manufacturing a distinctive and high class line of juvenile wearing apparel. She demands fidelity from her employes and receives it, for she gives in return the many favors and kindnesses which she knows to be lacking in many similar establishments. Her real desire is to please, for she does "care to win." When giving instructions she always explains the reason for them and she has found that with this method the work turned out is uniformly perfect. For instance, the work of twelve different girls on twelve articles is so uniform that one cannot be distinguished from the other. In an interview which was published in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Mrs. Kelsay expressed her opinion concerning the modern girl, or "flapper," as an employe. "They're ornamental, right enough, but I hire women between forty and fifty, who are settled in life," she said. "Now, as a manufacturer who has to meet competition, I don't care to have any lovesick seams, sheep's eye buttonholes, or heartbroken hems going out of this shop. So I hire the older women, who don't see things through a pink cloud." Mrs. Kelsay makes all her designs. In her booth at the exhibition of the Northwest Products Association in 1923, she showed a garment designed by herself as "every woman's dress," which displayed her talent as a real commercial designer and which won her many compliments.

Mrs. Kelsay is the only woman member of the Washington Manufacturers' Association. She started with an investment of eight hundred dollars and now has a plant worth seven thousand dollars, which is steadily growing. She gratefully acknowledges the kind encouragement which she has received from others. Her moral code never allows her to deceive herself but to face the facts. Gossip is of no interest to her, for she attends strictly to her own business and has no time for other people's affairs. Broad-minded, cultured and generous in thought

and feeling, she has no enemies. Her goods give complete satisfaction, for she provides what is wanted, never attempts to substitute and will not tolerate shiftlessness. She accomplishes as much as any five women and is absolutely honest and reliable in her dealings. She openly acknowledges what she owes to the cooperation and loyalty of her employes, who heartily respond to her enthusiasm. Mrs. Kelsay has supreme confidence in herself, feels she has a right to win and is determined to see her vision materialized. She is pushing on to greater latitudes in her work and will add many new features in the very near future.

RALPH W. GREEN

Seattle people are rightly proud of what they call the "Seattle spirit" —that intangible force which eye hath not seen and ear hath not heard but which has been the potent force in changing Seattle from an isolated trading post of four thousand people to a bustling metropolis of over three hundred thousand in forty-five years. It has been this spirit that has led the citizens of Seattle to accept nature's lavish gifts and use them for the development of a great industrial and commercial city and to create opportunities where none existed. While every man and woman who has built up a successful business in the city or has helped to promote some civic project has been a factor in the growth of his or her community, some men by reason of their experience or peculiar abilities are able to foresee future developments and anticipate them with present-day achievements. It is the ability of such men to blaze the trail and the friendly cooperation of their fellows in following, that makes any community a progressive one. Among the business men of Seattle who have led the way in bringing about new improvements is R. W. Green, president of the Continental Mortgage & Loan Company. Since its very beginning the city has been largely dependent upon the east for money to finance its large building projects, for this type of financing is outside of the scope of the banks. Believing that the city had at her command resources enough to finance her own building development if they were properly organized and managed, in 1921 Mr. Green, with a group of leading business men, organized the Continental Loan & Mortgage Company, with an authorized capital of three and a half million dollars, for the purpose of financing first mortgage underwriting on Seattle and northwest properties. Some four hundred of the leading men of the city are stockholders in the institution. The University and Tramontin and Ambassador apartments are typical of the character of the buildings financed by this company, which made loans totaling over three hundred thousand dollars the first year.

RALPH W. GREEN

Ralph W. Green took the presidency of this great institution after an experience of thirty years in the banking profession. He was born at Milford, Iowa, in 1872, the son of Joseph A. and Lucy M. Green, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native state. When he was twenty years old he began his career as a banker in the First National Bank of Sheldon, Iowa, where he was a bookkeeper. Later he accepted a position in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Sioux Center, Iowa, and from there went, in 1897, to Woodstock, Minnesota, where he organized the Bank of Woodstock and by careful management put it on a firm basis which is the chief reason for its continued prosperity today, although Mr. Green long since severed his connection with the institution.

With Mr. Green (as has been the case with many another traveler from the other side of the Rockies), to see the vast resources of the Pacific Northwest was to be convinced of the enormous possibilities of this region. A pleasure trip to the coast with his family in 1901 convinced him that here was the place in which he wished to do his life work. In the year 1907 he acquired the Lynden State Bank at Lynden, Washington, whose operations he directed with marked success until he became affiliated with the Seattle financial circle by purchasing the controlling interest in the King County State Bank. When he assumed control of this bank it was a small institution with deposits amounting to about twenty-seven thousand dollars; when he retired as active head, they had reached the half million mark. In the fall of 1921 he was instrumental in organizing the Continental Mortgage & Loan Company, whose operations have been described in a previous paragraph, and he has since been its president. He is also president of the University Holding Company and the Portage Company, both financial institutions of Seattle, and a director in the Evergreen Cemetery Company.

Mr. Green's efforts have not all been directed along the line of money-making projects, however, and many a patriotic and civic movement has gained strength because of his support and assistance. He participated in all of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives during the war as divisional captain for the university district, in which his experience as an organizer and financier was invaluable to the heads of these campaigns. He belongs to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Arctic and Inglewood Country Clubs and the University Congregational church, while in the Masonic order he is known as a member of University Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the University Commandery, Knights Templar. Since coming west sixteen years ago Mr. Green has so thoroughly identified himself with all the interests of his adopted city and state that he is regarded as one of Seattle's leading citizens of the present day.

In Ashton, Iowa, in 1895, Mr. Green was married to Miss Myrtelle

I. Cloud, daughter of Allen Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Green have a family of four children: Dorothy Gwendolyn, R. Theodore, Elizabeth, and John Stuyvesant Green.

CLARENCE H. JONES

Clarence H. Jones, secretary and treasurer of the Bowles Company, specializing in plumbing and heating supplies, has been identified with business activity in Seattle for two decades, and with progress as his watchword he has risen to a position of importance in commercial circles of the city. Mr. Jones is a native of the south. He was born at Evergreen, Alabama, September 25, 1880, and his parents were William H. and Georgiana (Stubbs) Jones. They spent their lives in Alabama and the father was one of the well known educators of that state. They had a family of ten children and the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth.

Clarence H. Jones was reared and educated in Alabama. He attended grammar school at Evergreen and when seventeen years of age was graduated from the high school at Troy. On starting out in the business world he became identified with mercantile firms, acting in the capacity of clerk, and afterward obtained employment with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, with which he remained until 1903. He then started for the Pacific Northwest and after reaching Seattle he gained his first knowledge of his present business as an employe of the Seattle Supply Company. Starting in an unimportant capacity, his industry, fidelity and ability have brought him rapid advancement, and he is now serving as secretary and treasurer of the Bowles Company, which is an outgrowth of the Seattle Supply Company, wholesale dealers in plumbing and heating supplies. The concern occupies a five-story building and has one of the largest establishments of the kind in Seattle, utilizing from thirty to fifty employes in the operation of its business. It was incorporated in 1902 under the name of the Seattle Supply Company, and in 1905 the name was changed to the Bowles Company, operating until January, 1919, as a corporation, the sole owners during this period being C. D. and J. R. Bowles. During 1919-1920 and 1921 it was operated under the same name of Bowles Company as a copartnership consisting of C. D. and J. R. Bowles. On January 1, 1922, the business was reincorporated and part of the stock sold to three of the employes and during this period has had the following officers, who are still serving: W. J. Harned, president, J. E. Poitras, vice president, and C. H. Jones, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Jones combines a thorough understanding of the trade

with executive ability and his enterprise and initiative have been important factors in the expansion and development of the business.

On the 14th of January, 1911, Mr. Jones was married in this city to Miss Amie Harned, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Harned of Port Townsend, Washington, and they have a son, Howard, who was born in Seattle in 1914 and is attending the public schools. Fraternally Mr. Jones is identified with the Masonic order, being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and he is also a member of the Seattle Credit Men's Association. He has always endeavored to discharge his duty according to the best of his ability and his career has been marked by those qualities which are indispensable elements in the attainment of success. He is an astute business man and a progressive citizen and measures up to the highest standards of personal honor and present-day commercial ethics.

MONCRIEFFE CAMERON

Moncrieffe Cameron, a well known attorney of Seattle, has engaged in the practice of law in this city for a period of sixteen years and his professional colleagues as well as the general public hold him in high esteem. A native of Canada, he was born in Brantford, on the 9th of January, 1878, and his parents were the Rev. Robert and Mary E. B. (Lorimer) Cameron. The father was a Baptist clergyman and served as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church of Victoria, British Columbia. He edited a religious publication, "Watchword and Truth," for over twenty-five years and founded the Colorado Women's College in Denver, in 1887.

After completing his public school course Moncrieffe Cameron entered Brown University, from which he won the A. B. degree in 1900, and at the time of his graduation received the Caleb G. Hall prize from the American Institute of Civics for a thesis on "American Railway Labor Unions." He obtained his professional training in the Boston University School of Law and during the summers of 1905 and 1906, while a student at that institution of learning, acted as manager of the outing department of the Boston Traveler. In the latter year Mr. Cameron arrived in Seattle and has since followed his profession in this city. Mr. Cameron is the secretary of the Seattle Association of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane.

On the 26th of June, 1908, Mr. Cameron was married to Miss Elsie Reckers, a daughter of John Reckers of this city. He is a member of the Seattle Bar Association and was one of the organizers of the New England Club of Seattle, of which he served for four years as secretary,

and in 1912 was honored with the presidency. He is deeply interested in matters of public moment, upon which he is always found well informed, and has attained high standing in a profession which requires a keen intellect and untiring industry.

GEORGE BOOLE

George Boole, capitalist and former president of A. M. Castle & Co., has had a record which stands in incontrovertible proof of the fact that the Pacific Northwest is the land of opportunity and which proves that industry and enterprise have been the crowning points in his career, bringing him to a most creditable and honorable position in the financial and mercantile circles of the northwest.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 15, 1858, his parents being George and Eleanor D'Arcy. The father was born in Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, in 1832, and located in Boston, where he engaged in the shipbuilding business and won an estimable record by building twelve skipper ships which were put in service between New York city and Liverpool. Later he sold his interests in Boston and left for California, taking a steamer to Panama, crossing there and continuing by the water route to San Francisco, where he arrived in June, 1868.

George Boole received his early education in the grammar schools of San Francisco, attending the Lincoln school. He began his business career early in life as a representative for the Pacific and Congregational Weekly, a paper devoted to the Congregational interests of the Bay section. He then began his mercantile career, working for I. L. Barker, a hardware merchant on Market street. After leaving the hardware business he was engaged as a traveling salesman for the Dunham & Corrigan Wholesale Hardware Co. and was assigned the Pacific Northwest territory, and it was in this position that he first visited Seattle and was impressed by the wonderful opportunities it offered. He immediately felt the lure of the northwest, for he recognized the natural resources and advantages of the country and felt that ultimately a great empire would be builded on the Sound.

By the perseverance which was so marked in his career he covered his territory thoroughly and soon gained a record which earned for him the position of manager of his company. His work was noted by other companies and about a year later he went to Los Angeles, where he held a similar but much more remunerative position with the Union Hardware and Metal Co. Unable to withstand the call of the northwest he resigned in 1899 and came to Seattle to accept an executive position with the Schwabacher Hardware Co. About a year later he organized and became president

George Baker

of the Western Hardware and Metal Co., which, though small in the beginning, was destined to rank among the leading companies of its kind in the west.

In 1918 this company was purchased by A. M. Castle & Co., of Chicago, and continued under the name of A. M. Castle & Co. Mr. Boole was elected president and remained so for one year, when he retired to look after his varied personal interests. He was also vice president and a director in the Western Dry Goods Company and interested in many other local corporations. During the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition he served as a director and won esteem and admiration from his colleagues for his untiring efforts.

For about one year after his retirement he was heavily interested in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. During his early life in San Francisco Mr. Boole was a lieutenant in the Home Guards, where he served with distinction during the Chinese riots.

Politically Mr. Boole was a republican, and though he never would accept nor seek public office, he was one of the party's stanch supporters. He attended St. Mark's Episcopal church, where he served faithfully and well and was honored by being selected as a vestryman.

Mr. Boole was as prominent in club circles as he was in the business life of Seattle, his name at one time being on the membership rolls of the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Yacht Club, and the Arctic Club. He was one of the pioneers of the Yacht Club and at one time was president of the Rainier Club. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. During his latter years he was greatly interested in golf, it being the only sport in which he engaged, as he was a home man, finding his greatest pleasure there.

Mr. Boole was married in Los Angeles, California, January 28, 1918, to Helen King, daughter of Felix A. and Ellen Carey King. Mrs. Boole is a native of Minnesota, but came to Oregon with her parents early in life and received her education there, later attending Bethlehem Academy and St. Mary's Hall.

Seattle has never had a more unselfish or diligent citizen than Mr. Boole. He aided directly and indirectly in numerous enterprises calculated to further the civic and intellectual growth of the city, and Seattle lost a man—a real man—when the hand of death reached out on May 27, 1922, and took him into the great beyond.

One of his business associates, speaking of Mr. Boole, said: "His activities and achievements are to be regarded as of great importance in the creation and development of the industries of Puget Sound, which afforded foundation for all its subsequent progress. Personally he was known and universally esteemed for his high traits of character, integrity and fidelity in all of his relations being especially marked qualities.

Time gives the perspective which places everything in its true relation and time will serve to heighten his labors, achievements and character, for George Boole stood in the front rank of the columns which have advanced the civilization of Washington and led the way to its subsequent development and upbuilding.

GEORGE E. WRIGHT

George E. Wright was one of the distinguished members of the bar, and also a distinguished citizen. He stood upright and pleaded always for the rights of men. He held his learning, his position, as trusts in the interest of his fellowmen. One of his most outstanding traits was his habitual reverence for truth and candor, his abhorrence of every semblance of fraud, his profound reverence for justice. He was a very amiable, generous and kindly man and had, in a very marked degree, supreme simplicity. It was impossible to know George E. Wright and not to respect and admire him.

George E. Wright was a profound student of the institutions of our country. He was learned in its policy and its organic law, and he was never indifferent to his country's welfare, its honor, and the record it was making in history. In these hurrying days when so many rush into everything that is new, he remained steadfast to the old and to the tried. Mr. Wright was unwilling to strike down the landmarks of our legal history. He was unwilling to root up, recklessly, established customs and in their place to set up untried experiments, and yet he viewed with welcoming enthusiasm every forward movement that had in it the promise of better things for all the people.

As has been said before, "He was a learned and high-minded man, an undecorated knight, wearing no insignia, belonging to no order, but moving forward steadily under consecration to ideals not always visible, but always real. He lived always in the gladsome light of those sweet influences of a high patriotic impulse, stimulated by an intelligent conception of duty, both as a lawyer and as a citizen. Before all other men he stood for the orderly movement of events, that even flow of that great current in which history moves to the consummation of the highest ideals to which the race can come."

Public service, free from the touch of politics, cheerfully received much of Mr. Wright's attention. As president of the Public Library Board of Seattle, of the Municipal League, of the Seattle Bar Association, the Harvard Club, and as one of the leading spirits of The Mountaineers, he was constantly setting an example of useful citizenship.

George E. Wright was born at Brookline, New Hampshire, on the

twentieth of January, 1867. He was graduated from Harvard University with the degrees of A. B. and LL. B., and he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He died in Yakima, on the tenth day of October, 1923. At the time of his death he was the senior member of Wright, Kelleher, Allen & Hilen. He was married in 1895, to Mary Estelle Wyckoff, daughter of A. B. Wyckoff, the first commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Mr. Wright is survived by his widow and two daughters.

ARDEN LEIGH SMITH

Arden Leigh Smith needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for he has been a resident of Seattle for thirty-five years and through his operations in timber land has contributed his quota to the progress and development of the city. He is a native of the east, his birth having occurred at Northfield, Maine, on the 19th of February, 1868, and his parents were George Washington and Mary Ann Smith. His education was acquired in that city and after starting out in life independently the furniture business first claimed his attention. He arrived in Seattle on the 18th of July, 1888, and has since made his home here.

Mr. Smith became affiliated with milling interests and occupied a position of prominence in that field. For the past quarter of a century he has been a large owner of timber lands. The mention of his name in lumbering circles in Seattle brings forth only favorable comment. In 1913 he discontinued his milling activities and formed the Harper Barge & Lighterage Company, which he operated until 1921, when he sold out his interest in the concern. He now devotes his energies to his operations in timber lands and to the loan business and in the conduct of his interests he has been very successful. He utilizes his own capital solely in the making of loans and holds numerous security mortgages on both large timber tracts and Seattle real properties. His keen business sagacity has placed him in the front rank of his business contemporaries.

Mr. Smith was married in Seattle, on the 1st of January, 1901, to Miss Caroline Hoyle Collier, a daughter of William Hoyle and Annie (Winston) Collier. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four sons: Harold Arden, Alden Leigh, Austen Julian and Rogers Philip. Mr. Smith is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church and its teachings guide him in his daily life. He is connected with the Arctic Club and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, R. A. M.; Seattle Commandery, K. T.; and Nile Temple,

A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a sagacious, farsighted business man with the ability to perceive and utilize opportunities for advancement, and his success has been built upon unabating industry and strict integrity. He has witnessed Seattle's remarkable growth in the past two decades and rejoices in what has been accomplished, for he is a loyal supporter of the city and is imbued with the spirit of progress which characterizes its residents.

CORWIN SHERIDAN SHANK

Corwin S. Shank has been a resident of Seattle for thirty-two years and is a man of high professional attainments and broad human sympathy, who recognizes the relation of the law to the grave political, economic and sociological problems of the country and has therefore directed his reading and thought along those lines which affect the general interests of society and promote the welfare of the nation at large. A native of Ohio, he was born at Wooster, September 14, 1866, and his parents were George Washington and Catherine (McEwen) Shank, the former of Holland Dutch extraction, while in the maternal line there are strains of French, Welsh and Irish blood. The father was an honored veteran of the Civil war, serving with distinction under General Sherman, and after the restoration of peace left Ohio with his family, journeying toward the west. He lived on the frontier until March, 1882, and then went to Oregon, becoming the owner of a valuable and highly productive farm in the vicinity of Oregon City.

At the time of the removal of the family to the Pacific Northwest, Corwin S. Shank was fifteen years of age and he continued his education in the public schools of Oregon and in McMinnville College of that state. He afterward matriculated in Yale University, from which he won the LL.B. degree in 1891, and in 1907 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by McMinnville College. On the completion of his law studies he at once came to Seattle, qualifying for the bar on the 1st of September, 1891, and he has also been admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts and the supreme court of the United States. He was first connected with the law firm of Shank & Smith and later with that of Shank, Belt & Fairbrook, with offices in the Alaska building. Like all men who have achieved success in the best sense of the term, he has been an indefatigable worker and notwithstanding the breadth and exactness of his legal learning and his facility in applying the same, he has never been known to present a case before court or jury without preparation as thorough as time and means rendered possible. He has a

CORWIN S. SHANK

large clientele, being particularly successful as a corporation lawyer, and has been general counsel for many of Seattle's most important business organizations, including the Port Townsend & Puget Sound Railway Company, of which he is a director; the Seattle, Port Angeles & Western Railway Company; the Commonwealth of Australia, the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.; the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association; and the Puget Sound Savings & Loan Association.

Mr. Shank is identified with the American Prison Association and has been chairman of many of its important committees. He has devoted much time to the study of criminology, sociology, prison reform and kindred subjects, upon which he is well informed, and believes that a knowledge of the psychological processes of the criminal would result in more effective treatment of those who do not hold themselves amenable to the law. He has adopted the policy of charity, benevolence and helpfulness, based upon the true spirit of Christianity, regarding the law not as the instrument for crushing out liberty but as the protector of the individual and of society at large, and makes it his aim justly to view all conditions. He is the father of the Washington State Reformatory and was appointed by Governor Albert E. Mead as president of the board of managers, to which position he was reappointed by Governor M. E. May, continuing to act in that capacity until the spring of 1913. He is a member of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes and is a deep student of the science of government and of international affairs.

At Hartland, Washington, on the 22d of December, 1892, Mr. Shanks was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Mabel Baker, a daughter of the Rev. John C. and Nancy (Blanchard) Baker, the former of whom was the first general superintendent of missions of the Baptist denomination on the Pacific coast. Mr. and Mrs. Shanks have three children, all of whom are natives of Seattle, Corwin Philip being the eldest in the family. He was born in 1896 and during the World war served as a lieutenant in the United States army. He married Miss Esther Arnold of Yakima, Washington, and they have a daughter, Barbara Gene; Katherine, the next of the family, was born in 1899 and is now the wife of Arthur Trumbull Lee of Seattle, and they have a daughter, Virginia Lee; Virginia, the third child, was born in 1907 and is a high school student.

Mr. Shank is a member of the First Baptist church and has worked effectively to promote its influence. He has served on the board of trustees for many years, was president of the Western Washington Baptist convention for ten consecutive years, for two years was vice president of the Northern Baptist convention of the United States, and in 1923 he was unanimously elected president of that organization. Mr. Shank represented America at the World's Baptist Alliance held at Stockholm, Sweden, in

July, 1923, and has been selected by the Baptists of America, numbering more than eight millions, to visit Japan in March, 1924, as fraternal messenger to convey to the stricken people of that country the message of sympathy and goodwill. He gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Rainier Club and the Seattle Golf Club. In Masonry he has attained high rank, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Consistory, and he is also a Noble of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Shank has a high conception of the dignity and responsibility of his profession and along the lines of progress, reform and improvement he has been influential. Mr. Shank's residence is at No. 632 Thirty-sixth avenue North.

CARL A. SUTTER

Carl A. Sutter came to the Pacific Northwest thirty-six years ago and as general manager of the Fidalgo Island Packing Company of Seattle he has contributed in substantial measure to the development of the salmon canning industry, one of the chief sources of the city's prosperity and greatness. A native of Sweden, he was born June 5, 1869, and his parents, G. A. and Christine Sutter, spent their lives in that country, the father's attention being given to the dairy business. They had a family of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth in order of birth.

The public schools of Norway and the local business college afforded Carl A. Sutter his educational opportunities and when seventeen years of age he began his independent business career. Like many of his fellow countrymen, he was irresistibly attracted by the opportunities of the new world and in 1887 started for the United States. He did not remain in the east but continued his journey westward, first locating at Astoria, Oregon, and a few years later came to Seattle, where he has since resided. He has been very successful in his business operations and is now general manager and one of the directors of the Fidalgo Island Packing Company, wholesale canners of salmon. There is no phase of the business with which he is not familiar, for he has made it a life study, and from a small beginning he has built up an undertaking of extensive proportions, which is the outcome of his experience, ability and enterprise.

On the 5th of November, 1897, Mr. Sutter was united in marriage to Miss Addie Faine of Seattle, and they have three children: Carl F., who was born in 1904 and is a student at the University of Washington, where he is taking a prominent part in athletic sports; Vance, who was born in 1905 and is also attending the State University; and Leon, who

was born in 1909 and is a public school pupil. His political support is given to the republican party. In the conduct of his business affairs he has displayed that spirit of enterprise which not only promotes individual success but also constitutes a factor in public prosperity. He is in the best sense of the word a self-made man. Self-reliance, a hopeful disposition, intelligence and ambition were his youthful patrimony and with these he has worked and won. He has never deviated from the course which the world regards as right in the relations between man and his fellowmen and his record is a highly creditable one, commanding for him the respect, confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been brought into contact.

P. E. SANDS

P. E. Sands, an alert, enterprising and wide-awake business man of Seattle, has made good use of the opportunities that have come his way and has established his position among the leading automobile dealers of the city. He is a native of Naples, Maine, and his parents were Charles S. and Ellen M. (Robinson) Sands. After finishing his public school training he became a student at Baltimore City College of Maryland and his initial business experience was obtained in selling horse-drawn vehicles and harness. He came to the Puget Sound country in 1908, settling in Seattle, and has since been a resident of the city. Ambitious to have a business of his own, he organized the Sands Motor Company, of which he is the president. He is exclusive agent for King county for the Studebaker car and also conducts a large used car department, employing fifteen salesmen in various capacities. His initiative spirit and intelligently directed efforts have resulted in the development of a large and growing trade. He is chary of promising and punctual in executing and his word is always to be relied upon.

At Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th of November, 1896, Mr. Sands was married to Miss Cora E. Johnson, a daughter of A. C. and Cora H. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Sands have one child, Margery, who is now the wife of Richard P. Lewis. Mr. Sands exemplifies in his daily life the beneficent teachings of the Masonic order, with which he is affiliated, and he is also a member of the Arctic, Automobile and Seattle Golf Clubs. He is progressive in business affairs, public-spirited in matters of citizen ship and loyal in friendship, and measures up to high standards in every relation of life.

Mr. Sands is now serving for the second term as president of the Motor Club, an organization composed of men engaged in the automotive

industry in Seattle. It was organized as the Motor Dealers' Club by a group of automobile men in the fall of 1919 and a residence was purchased at No. 1321 Seneca street, to which in the following spring a large addition was built. The club is headquarters for the state and city automobile men, as in it are the state, county and city offices of the Washington Automotive Trade Association.

EUGENE GRAHAM ANDERSON

Among Seattle's most prominent wholesale merchants is numbered Eugene Graham Anderson, president and manager of the Western Dry Goods Company. He was born at Council Grove, Kansas, February 10, 1873, a son of George W. and Annie H. (Warwick) Anderson, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. This Anderson family is of Scotch extraction and was one of the pioneer families of Kentucky, descending from Captain John Anderson, who was born in Daniel Boone's camp and was the first male white child born in that state. The Warwicks are of English descent and an old family in this country. Mrs. George W. Anderson's father was J. B. Warwick, and his wife, Mary Fischer, was of German extraction. The paternal grandmother of Eugene G. Anderson was a Graham, who was of English parentage. In the early '70s George W. Anderson migrated to Kansas, where for some years he was engaged in cattle raising and in merchandising. Later the family removed to southern Ohio.

It was in the public schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, that Eugene G. Anderson received his education and at the very outset of his business career he became connected with the dry goods trade. For a time he was associated with his brothers at Portsmouth, Ohio, in that line of business, later going to Huntington, West Virginia. In the latter city he was president and manager of the Anderson and Newcomb department store, and at the time Mr. Anderson left there to come to Seattle he was succeeded by his brother, Charles N. The Anderson interests continue to operate stores in both Huntington, West Virginia, and Portsmouth, Ohio. In January, 1908, Eugene G. Anderson came to Seattle as president and manager of the Western Dry Goods Company and has since remained the executive head of that wholesale house. The business has constantly expanded under his able management and has been an important factor in contributing to Seattle's prestige and prominence as the leading wholesale center of the north Pacific coast.

At Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 2d of February, 1897, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Ruhama Halderman, a daughter of Dr. S. S. Halderman, one of the prominent physicians of southern Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have four children: Mary, a graduate of the University of Washington, now

BROWNE C. ANDERSON

the wife of Walter W. Ainsworth, manager of the bond department of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, Missouri; Charles N., who also obtained his higher education in the University of Washington; Esculine, a university student, and Stephen E., who is a high school student.

Mr. Anderson is a republican in his political views and heartily supports all movements calculated to advance the interests of good government. He takes a prominent part in the work of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a trustee, and is also chairman of the bankers, manufacturers and jobbers committee of that organization. He is the president of the Japan Society of Seattle. His club memberships include the Rainier, the Arctic and Seattle Golf Clubs, while his fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Elks. Mr. Anderson is appreciative of the social amenities of life and his due consideration thereof constitutes the even balance to his intense business activity, whereby he has risen to prominence in connection with the commercial advancement of Seattle. He has always endeavored to follow the Golden Rule and through his well directed efforts has succeeded in building up a business house which is a credit to the city and a distinct factor in promoting its commercial growth and prosperity. Mr. Anderson's residence is at No. 608 West Lee street.

JOHN B. VAN DYKE

For twenty-one years John B. Van Dyke has continuously engaged in the practice of law in Seattle and experience and study have broadened his knowledge and added to his ability, carrying him steadily forward in his profession. A native of Illinois, he was born in 1863 and the public schools of Iowa afforded him his early educational opportunities. Later he began reading law, and having mastered the principles of jurisprudence, he was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1886, when twenty-three years of age. For about six years he followed his profession in the Hawkeye state and in 1902 he came to the Pacific coast region, establishing an office in Seattle. His success in handling cases of a difficult nature soon drew to him favorable attention and his business in the courts has steadily increased in volume and importance. He possesses an analytical, well trained mind and his arguments are forceful and convincing, while his deductions are at all times logical. He is senior member of the firm of Van Dyke & Thomas—and a liberal clientele has been accorded them in recognition of their legal acumen.

In 1887 Mr. Van Dyke married Miss Allie Black and they have become the parents of a son. Along professional lines Mr. Van Dyke is identified with the Seattle and Washington State Bar Associations and

he also belongs to the Arctic Club and the Masonic fraternity. He has always been a zealous supporter of any measure conducive to the welfare of his city and his professional ability has won for him a position of prominence at the Seattle bar.

JUDGE ARCHIBALD W. FRATER

Few men have made a more lasting impression upon the legal history of Washington than has Judge Archibald W. Frater, who for many years has presided with dignity and ability over the superior court of the state of Washington, for King county. He is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and of Scotch descent. Early representatives of the name in America settled in West Virginia, near the Ohio line. Choosing the legal profession for the exercise of his talents, he qualified for practice and on leaving Ohio he made his way to Crow Wing county, Minnesota, where he practiced law for five and a half years. He next went to Kansas, where he also followed his profession, and for about two years was financially interested in the Bank of Webster, that state.

On the 1st of May, 1888, Judge Frater came to Washington, first locating in Tacoma, and a year later he removed to Snohomish. For some time he maintained a law office in the latter place and in 1891 he was elected to the state legislature from that district. He became a resident of Seattle on the 1st of April, 1898, and his professional ability led to his selection for the office of judge of the superior court, which he is now filling, his long retention therein being proof of the high quality of the service which he is rendering the state.

Judge Frater was married near Mount Gilead, Ohio, on the 29th day of June, 1881, to Miss Emma Brooks, a native of Seneca county, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Hannah Brooks, who became early settlers of that state. The father was an honored veteran of the Civil war and a representative of an old New England family of English extraction. To Judge and Mrs. Frater were born three children: Ralph P., whose birth occurred on the 15th of June, 1882, and who is deceased; John A.; and Helen, who was born at Snohomish, January 20, 1890, and became the wife of Charles R. Lewis, who served as superintendent of schools at Kent, Washington, prior to the World war. After his discharge he engaged in the practice of law at Shelton, Washington, and is prosecuting attorney of Mason county.

Judge Frater has been a prominent figure in both local and state political circles of Minnesota and Washington and has become a recognized leader in the republican ranks. He belongs to the University

Congregational church of Seattle, of which he has been a deacon, and his influence is ever on the side of progress and uplift. He is a member of the Arctic Club and is one of the best known Masons in Washington. He belongs to the commandery, has taken the thirty-second degree in the consistory and is a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Washington and a past grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Washington. He occupies a position of distinguished preferment in his professon and is recognized as a man of high intellectual attainments, with whom association means expansion and elevation.

John A. Frater, the only surviving son in the family, was born in Kansas, May 28, 1887, and his early education was acquired in the grammar and high schools of this city. Later he became a student at the University of Washington, from which he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910, and three years later he was graduated from that institution, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1913 he entered the office of Charles H. Winders, general attorney for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, with whom he remained until February, 1915. He then became associated with Edwin H. Flick in the general practice of law and later was appointed assistant United States district attorney. He is also a Congregationalist in religious faith and belongs to Beta Theta Pi, also to Phi Delta Phi, an honorary legal fraternity. He married Ruby E. Cannon, daughter of J. W. Cannon, M. D., of Boise, Idaho.

MOSES A. GOTTSTEIN

Moses A. Gottstein is at the head of one of the old and reliable furniture houses of Seattle and is numbered among the pioneer business men of the city, having resided here for nearly forty years. A native of Russian Poland, he was born December 23, 1864, and his parents were Benjamin and Mollie Gottstein. His entry into the business world was made in the capacity of bookkeeper and later partner in the wholesale liquor and cigar business of M. & K. Gottstein, and he dates his residence in Seattle from December, 1883. He established himself in the house furnishing business in 1909, to which he has since given his attention, and conducts his interests under the style of the M. A. Gottstein Furniture Company, of which he is the president. The business has expanded from year to year, keeping pace with the growth of the city, and has now assumed large proportions. Mr. Gottstein is one of possibly three merchants who have continuously engaged in business in Seattle since 1883.

In this city, on the 30th of March, 1890, Mr. Gottstein was united in

marriage to Miss Rosie M. Morganstern, an orphan, and they have two sons, Morton E. and Burton. Mrs. Gottstein is a woman of broad humanitarian spirit and generous impulses and her activities along musical lines and in connection with orthopedic hospital work place her conspicuously in the front ranks of Seattle's useful citizens. Mr. Gottstein is a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He had no special advantages to aid him at the outset of his career, but realized the fact that energy, determination and honest dealing are indispensable elements of success. Through the employment of these agencies he has steadily advanced, establishing his position with Seattle's leading business men and influential citizens.

FRANK WHITNEY BAKER

In the demise of Frank Whitney Baker, which occurred on the 13th of March, 1919, Seattle lost one of her foremost business men, and most public-spirited citizens. He served for a score of years as treasurer of the Seattle Hardware Company and for several terms as vice president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, of which he was also a trustee. His birth occurred at Youngstown, Niagara county, New York, on the 19th of September, 1852, his parents being David C. and Adelia H. (Cobb) Baker. In the paternal line he was descended from Dutch and English ancestry, while in the maternal line he was of English descent. Both families, however, were established on American soil during colonial days and both were represented by valiant soldiers of the Revolutionary war and by those who have shown equal patriotism in other relations. Through maternal connection Mr. Baker was a grandnephew of Dr. Lyman Cobb, the noted educator and author of textbooks. His parents became residents of Western New York during its pioneer development and Mr. Baker figured prominently in the upbuilding and progress of that part of the state.

After attending the local schools Frank Whitney Baker continued his education in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary of Lima, New York, in Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. In early life he engaged in teaching for a brief period but afterward removed to Greenville, Michigan, where he entered into active connection with the line of trade of which he was thereafter a representative, becoming an employe of the firm of Sprague Brothers, retail hardware merchants. He afterward went to Detroit to accept the position of head bookkeeper with the firm of Black & Owen, and

Frank Whitney Parker

remained with their successor, the Black Hardware Company, in the same capacity. After Seattle was largely laid waste by the great fire of 1889 and new business enterprises were springing up to meet the immediate demand, the Black Hardware Company having merged its interests with the Seattle Hardware Company, removed its business plant to this city, and in March, 1890, Mr. Baker took up his abode in Seattle, and from that time forward through twenty years he was a most active factor in the development of the company's business and the extension of its trade relations. His efforts were largely seen in the result which made this one of the most important and extensive concerns of the kind on the Pacific coast. He became treasurer of the company and acted in that capacity until April, 1910, when he retired to enjoy a well earned rest, although he retained financial interest in various important business concerns of the city. C. A. Black, the president of the Seattle Hardware Company, wrote regarding Mr. Baker: "I could take days and not be able to express my feelings regarding the character of the man I am proud to call my friend. Years have come and gone since he came to us from a small town in northern Michigan. We have gone through days of brightness and gloom together, but there was never a moment in which I questioned his loyalty to me. Always ready with a helpful word, no deed was too difficult for him when called upon. In season and out of season, I could count upon Frank W. Baker doing the friendly deeds. Would that the world might have more men who could reach his height in unselfish honesty and loyalty." C. S. Wills, Mr. Baker's successor to the office of treasurer of the Seattle Hardware Company, said that years of association with him had forced upon him the opinion that Seattle had lost a citizen whose aim, before personal advantage was thought of, was the upbuilding of the city. His cool-headed judgment through the years following the panic of 1893 helped to keep Seattle on its feet until the gold rush of 1898-1900 placed the city on a permanent commercial basis. After relinquishing his connection with the Seattle Hardware Company, Mr. Baker opened an office in the Colman building with F. D. Black, from which place he directed the interests of his other business connections. He was the first president of the Title Trust Company, vice president and director of the National City Bank, treasurer of the Occidental Land Company and held interests in various Alaska enterprises.

His activity, too, extended along various lines of a semi-public character, whereby the welfare of the city was advanced. H. A. Kyer, acting president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, said: "Seattle has lost one of her finest public spirits, one of her best citizens. No man in the history of the city has given more fully and unselfishly of his time, energy, ability and means for the building up of the city and the improvement of the community. Mr. Baker's long and faithful service as vice president and

trustee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and during the two past years (1917 and 1918) as a member of the board of trustees of the Consolidated Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club gave those men fortunate enough to be associated with him in the public work of that organization a keen appreciation of his worth and a deep personal feeling of friendship. He took special pride in the organization and in doing his utmost to make it effective in serving the best interests of the community." The attack to which he succumbed ended a career of one of the score or more of prominent Seattle business men who were identified with the growth and upbuilding of the city in the years following the great fire in 1889 and who organized the old Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Only a few survive of the band of men who actually piloted the city as to its civic affairs and its commercial and industrial growth during the lean years following the panic of 1893 to the days when the discovery of gold in the Klondike and the landing in Seattle of the first gold ship from the north settled for all time Seattle's supremacy among the cities of the northwest. Mr. Baker was always willing to sacrifice his own interests for the sake of the good of the community. He served as president and trustee of the Charity Organization Society of Seattle and did splendid work in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition as one of its trustees, as chairman of its finance committee and as a member of its executive committee. One of the features of his citizenship was his recognition of opportunities and advantages that had to do with the public welfare and full utilization of these to the extent of his power and his time. He was fond of carrying out charitable deeds and in hiding them from his friends. Many young men of the city have been able to trace their success in life to the help and advice given them by Mr. Baker. He was a liberal patron of every effort along the lines of art, music, sports, social or civic betterment. He was a member of the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Arctic Club, the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Fine Arts Society. He was likewise a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; and Lawson Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R., and was past wise master of Rose Croix Chapter No. 1. He was also a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and upon him was conferred the highest honor of the Scottish Rite, as he was elected to the thirty-third degree by the supreme council for the southern jurisdiction of the United States.

On the 26th of December, 1888, Mr. Baker was married in Elmira, New York, to Miss Jennie Sibbelle Godfrey, who survives him. In politics he was an earnest republican, and though he was often urged to become a candidate for political office and honors, he always declined. He was

frequently spoken of in connection with the mayoralty. "Seattle through the death of Frank W. Baker has lost one of her most valued citizens and one of her most loyal supporters," said Judge Thomas Burke, who was intimately connected with Mr. Baker during a large part of the twenty-nine years he was a resident of this city. "While Mr. Baker retired from his business activities four years ago, he never retired from the public service. He was one of the most willing and active workers on the membership rolls of the Chamber of Commerce. He was ready at all times for any kind of work outlined for the public good and was always actively connected with important committee affairs. He gave largely beyond his means to charity and to the Chamber work far beyond his means, and was always one of the first on the subscription lists for charitable or other movements. Five years ago his physicians gave him but a few months to live. He refused to die because he said he had much work yet to be done and he has never lost interest in the big undertakings of the city. * * * There is no way to measure the influence of the life of such a man in the community. It is felt and seen, especially in retrospect, as men from year to year pause for a moment to review the things that have been done. He could always be counted upon to give his full measure of support to every movement for the city's welfare. He did not belong to the class of people overflowing with charitable emotions and good intentions who expended themselves chiefly in newspaper publicity. He shunned that sort of notoriety and followed rather the Scriptural rule not to let his right hand know the good his left hand was doing. He had a good sense of proportion. He was never carried away by vague grandiose schemes for the reform of the world. With all his activities, whether in business or in public service, he had the saving grace of common sense. Many a good cause in this community will sorely miss him, for no worthy appeal ever met with refusal from Frank W. Baker. He had a tear for pity and a hand open as day for melting charity."

In commemoration of the services of the late F. W. Baker, the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club endorsed the following memorial: "In the death of Frank W. Baker the members of this Chamber have lost an associate who for twenty-eight years as member and trustee and for four terms as vice president, gave to this community the best that was in him to give, and his best was always wise, helpful and useful. In the service of the Chamber he was unsparing of himself in season and out of season, always ready for any task to be done and doing it with good judgment and conscientious care. His daily life was a fine illustration of the homely virtues which in every generation have been the mainstay of the republic. He was a good neighbor, a faithful friend and a just man. No worthy man or cause ever appealed to him in vain. He was a true American in act and deed and not merely in words.

He cherished no vain ambition to remake human nature. He left that fruitless field to those who would elevate mankind by high professions of altruism while neglecting the encouraging word and helping hand along the hard places on the road. His home life was as tender and as beautiful as his outside life was useful and patriotic. This community was much the gainer by his life here and is the poorer by his death.".

PERRY POLSON

Character as capital stands supreme in the commercial world of today. This is the secret of the success which crowned the efforts of Perry Polson, who founded his business upon the substantial qualities of honor, integrity and trustworthiness, to which he always closely adhered, and for thirty-seven years he enjoyed an enviable reputation in mercantile circles of Seattle as a dealer in hardware and farm implements. He was in the sixty-ninth year of his age when called to his final rest, on the 14th of February, 1923. His birth occurred at Halmstad, Sweden, on the 8th of July, 1854, and his parents, Olof and Gunilla (Mattison) Polson, were also natives of that country. They were born in the province of Halland, in which they were reared, educated and married, and in 1867, with their family of seven children, they immigrated to the new world, settling in the state of Iowa, where they lived for four years. In 1871 they became residents of Washington territory, bringing with them their family of eight children, and afterward another child was born to them, making in all five sons and four daughters.

Perry Polson was thirteen years old when his parents came to the United States and his education was completed in his adopted country. He was reared on a farm and while attending the schools of his native land he devoted one hour each day to carrying a wooden gun for drill and gymnastic outdoor exercises. When twenty years of age he engaged in gold mining and in lumbering as an employe of the firm of Meacham & Mason, working at Barkerville and in adjacent towns in the Canadian province of British Columbia. In 1878 he returned to the States and turned his attention to farming, operating near La Conner, Washington, until 1885, when he became identified with the line of business which claimed his time and energies throughout the remainder of his life. In 1889 he organized the Polson Hardware Company at La Conner, of which he was president, and under his able guidance an undertaking of extensive proportions was developed. Two years later he extended the scope of his operations by the incorporation of the Polson-Wilton Hardware Company at Seattle, and in 1896

PERRY POLSON

moved to this city to take charge of the rapidly growing business developed by that concern.

Subsequently he acquired the interest of his partner and the corporation name was changed to the Polson Implement Company, of which he became president. In 1906 he further extended his interests by the purchase of the implement business of Wallace, Corcoran & North of Portland and Spokane, and after a few years these branches as well as the one at La Conner were disposed of. Mr. Polson then devoted his entire attention to the Seattle house, and the business has become one of the largest of the kind in the Pacific Northwest. This is one of the pioneer implement and hardware houses of the city and owing to his enterprise, determination and ability it was not difficult for Mr. Polson to gain and retain a position of leadership in this field. In 1906 he organized the Polson Realty Company of Seattle, of which he also was made president, and in addition to his other interests he became a director and vice president of the Scandinavian-American Bank of this city, all of which profited by his executive powers and comprehensive grasp of affairs.

Mr. Polson was married in this city on the 10th of March, 1881, to Miss Kate H. Hinckley, a daughter of Jacob Carr and Margaret (Dunn) Hinckley of Shasta, California, and a niece of T. D. Hinckley of Seattle. Her father was a native of Belleville, Illinois, and her mother's birth occurred in Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Hinckley became editor and owner of a newspaper in the city of Shasta, but was a lawyer by profession and at one time served as judge of the supreme court of Shasta county. To Mr. and Mrs. Polson four children were born: Minnie Elizabeth; Helen Gertrude, who married Royden J. Gibson of Seattle; Olof Hinckley, president and treasurer of the Polson Implement Company and secretary of the Polson Realty Company; and Harold Leonard, secretary of the Polson Implement Company, and president and treasurer of the Polson Realty Company.

Mr. Polson was an adherent of the republican party and voted for William Howard Taft in 1908 and in 1912. He was a protectionist and also a believer in liberal immigration laws. He was called to public office, serving as road supervisor and as school director, and while living at La Conner, Washington, was a member of the city council and was also chosen mayor of the municipality. He was a member of the Rainier and Arctic Clubs and his fraternal relations were with the Masons and the United Workmen. He was also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Seattle Merchants Association and was honored with the presidency of the latter organization. His religious views were in accord with the doctrines and teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Polson fought and won in the great battle of life, outdistancing many who began their business career under more favorable circumstances, and he reached

a field of broad influence and usefulness. He made his efforts count as a forceful factor in advancing the interests of his city along many lines and in Seattle's annals may justly be classed with those who pushed forward the wheels of progress in the Pacific Northwest. His demise brought a deep sense of bereavement to his many friends, as well as to the members of his immediate family and his memory will ever be cherished in their hearts.

C. W. MELVILLE

Business development in Seattle has received a decided impetus from the well directed efforts of C. W. Melville, who for the past nineteen years has conducted a real estate agency in this city, and well deserved success has attended his operations in this field. He was born at Lawrence, Kansas, December 22, 1865, and his parents were William G. and Ellen J. (Warren) Melville, the former a native of Niagara City. The mother was born in County Wexo, Ireland, and came to the United States during her girlhood. Early in 1862 the father removed to the Sunflower state, becoming connected with the construction department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, and he continued to reside in that state until his demise. The mother is also deceased.

C. W. Melville acquired his education in the public schools of Lawrence, Kansas, and on starting out in life for himself he obtained a position in the accounting department of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. He was with that corporation for nineteen years and on the expiration of that period, entered the service of the Northern Pacific, becoming an employe in its auditing department. He was sent by the road to the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and from there came to Washington, reaching Seattle in 1904. He embarked in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified, and during the intervening period he has negotiated many important property transfers. He has an intimate knowledge of the worth of all realty in the city and displays sound judgment in placing his investments.

Mr. Melville was married at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 7th of August, 1887, to Miss Jennie M. Ludovick, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonidas Ludovick, prominent residents of that city, and three children have been born of this union, namely: Gerald, who is serving in the United States navy; Ida, at home; and Howard, who is attending school.

Mr. Melville is independent in his political views, refusing to be bound by the dictates of party leaders, and his fraternal relations are with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

He is a sagacious, farsighted business man whose spirit of initiative and enterprise has constituted an important feature in Seattle's upbuilding and improvement, and he never neglects an opportunity to exploit the advantages of the city as a business center as well as a place of residence.

JOHN P. HARTMAN

John P. Hartman, one of Seattle's successful lawyers, has been a resident of the state for a period of twenty-two years. He was born near Harveysburg, Indiana, a son of John P. Hartman, who was of Anglo-French Huguenot stock, although the family is of Anglo-Saxon origin. The ancestors in the maternal line were of the Quaker faith and another branch of the family came from Holland to America, settling in the state of Pennsylvania.

During the early boyhood of John P. Hartman his parents removed to Nebraska and there he attended the public schools. Later he became a student at the University of Nebraska and after completing a course in law he qualified for the practice of his profession. He arrived at Tacoma, Washington, on the 11th of February, 1891, and three years afterward removed to Puyallup, this state, where he made his home for two years. During that period he was the business associate of Ezra Meeker, the pioneer hop grower of the state and probably the largest buyer in Washington of hops for European markets. They were also interested in financial affairs, controlling the First National Bank of Puyallup. The panic of 1893, combined with a shortage in crops, obliged them to discontinue their financial operations, but all depositors were paid in full and to those who did not come to the bank to withdraw their funds the officials of the institution sent the full amount of their deposits. After his withdrawal from banking activities Mr. Hartman came to Seattle and resumed the practice of law, to which he has since devoted his attention. He has a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and correctly applies his knowledge to the points at issue. At the outset of his career he learned the necessity for thorough preparation and never enters the court room without being ready to present his case in the strong, clear light of reason, based upon the fact and the law. He is a member of the firm of Hartman & Hartman, with offices in the Burke building, and the ability which they have displayed in the prosecution of cases has won for them a liberal clientele, connecting them with much important litigation.

On the 16th of September, 1883, Mr. Hartman was married to Miss Caroline E. Dryden, and three sons have been born to them, namely:

Dwight D., Harold H. and Robert N. Mr. Hartman is a Presbyterian in religious faith and a stanch republican in his political views, active in support of the party. He is deeply interested in the educational advancement of the state and is a regent of the University of Washington. That he is appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated by his connection with the Union Club of Tacoma and the Golf & Country, Athletic, Firloch, Arctic and Rainier Clubs of this city. He supports all worthy public enterprises and contributes his share toward the progress of his community. He views life from a broad standpoint and has won an enviable position in a profession which is intellectually stimulating and develops a love of justice and fair play which is of great value in character building.

HANS PEDERSON

The little kingdom of Denmark—little in size and population, but great in history—has sent to the United States a race of men who have won distinction in every field to which they have turned their attention and the career of Hans Pederson strikingly illustrates the truth of this statement. Prompted by the spirit of adventure, he left his native country when a youth of twenty to seek his fortune in the Pacific Northwest—the land of opportunity—and with no asset save ambition, determination and an unalterable faith in the future, he has won a position of leadership in business circles of Seattle as a building contractor.

Mr. Pederson was born in Denmark on the 2d of September, 1864, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Pederson, spent their lives in that country. He received a common school education and after completing the required term of military service severed the ties of home and country, having decided to come to the new world. The year 1884 marked his arrival in the United States and he at once started for the west, first going to Minnesota. For about two years he was employed at farm work in that state and then continued his journey westward, reaching Seattle in 1886. He aided in constructing the Northern Pacific tunnels through the mountains and the railroad along Lake Union and after the disastrous fire which swept over the city on June 6, 1889, he took part in the task of rebuilding. When this work was accomplished he continued in the building business as a contractor and was thus occupied until about 1898, when he joined the rush of gold seekers to Alaska. He was unsuccessful in his search for the precious metal and after enduring many hardships and dangers returned to Seattle poorer in purse but richer in experience. He resumed his connection with the contracting business, to which he

HANS PEDERSON

has since given his attention, and his skill and ability have placed him beyond the ranks of mediocrity until he now stands with the successful few. He has been awarded many important contracts and his work has become an integral part of the city. He constructed many of Seattle's fine streets and public buildings and his structures are an adornment to the city, for he has the ability to combine utility with beauty of design. Among the most notable examples of his handiwork are the Arctic and Seaboard buildings; the Milwaukee and St. Regis Hotels; the Pantages, Wilkes and Blue Mouse Theatres; the Fifteenth Avenue Northwest bridge and viaduct; Smith's Cove dock and pier; the Henry Ford plant; the Masonic temple; the Victoria apartments, and the Spring apartment hotel. His reputation has spread beyond the confines of the city and his ability has been called into play in connection with the erection of the municipal power plant and National Realty building at Tacoma, Washington; the Temple of Justice at Olympia, the state capital; and the fine public auditorium at Portland, Oregon. He has also constructed many country roads throughout the state of Washington, in addition to his activities in connection with reclamation projects, and his work represents the highest degree of efficiency in his line.

Mr. Pederson was married in Seattle, in 1900, to Miss Marie Madsen and they have a son, Hans, Jr., who is a high school student. Mr. Pederson is a member of the Arctic Club and his fraternal relations are with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Municipal League and the Chamber of Commerce. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. He has ever recognized the fact that each day and hour has its opportunity and that effort, intelligently put forth, must ultimately win its reward, and in the fullness of time he has reaped the reward of sound judgment and indefatigable industry. A man of high principles and more than ordinary ability, Mr. Pederson enjoys the trust of all with whom he has had business relations and is generally conceded to be one of the foremost factors in the promulgation of Seattle's greatness. His residence is at No. 1119 Tenth North.

EDWARD EVERETT CUSHMAN

Edward Everett Cushman was born on a farm in Louisa county, Iowa, in 1865. His father, Henry Cushman, was born near Middlebury, Vermont, son of Zabina Cushman and Hannah Adye Cushman. His mother, Elizabeth Newell Cushman, was a native of Ohio, daughter of Robert Flaherty Newell and Christina Newell, who both came to Iowa from Ohio in the early '40s. Henry Cushman was a physician and surgeon;

during the Civil war he was with the Northern army, in the hospital service, stationed at Louisville, Kentucky; and he later practiced his profession in Iowa and Nebraska. Elizabeth Newell Cushman came to Tacoma, Washington, about 1890, and for several years taught in the schools of that city. Edward E. Cushman attended the common school at Brighton, Iowa, and the high school in Iowa City, during vacation times working on his grandfather's farm; he also worked on the Rock Island Railroad, and clerked in a grocery store. Upon leaving high school he read law in the office of an uncle, Lewis A. Riley, at Wapello. In 1885 he and his brother, the late Francis W. Cushman, congressman for the state of Washington from 1898 to 1909, together with two uncles, John Newell and Robert Newell, in a covered wagon left the state of Iowa, driving across the prairies and sandhills of Nebraska to Albany county, Wyoming. In Wyoming, in the last half of the '80s, he engaged in various kinds of employment—worked on a ranch, in a sawmill, in a smelter, in the lumber woods, and freighted with an ox team to various points in the North Platte valley, including old Fort Fetterman, then lately abandoned as a military post. In the late '80s he taught country schools, one on the Shawnee and another near old Fort Laramie. While teaching the latter he became acquainted with Alice Louise Sommer, to whom he was married in 1888. His wife was born in Colorado, in 1870; her father was Wilhelm Sommer, born in Germany, coming to this country in his boyhood; her mother, Sarah Fleck, was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Samuel Fleck, born in Pennsylvania, and Arabella Burlingame Fleck, born in Berlsville, Rhode Island.

Mr. Cushman was admitted to practice law in Nebraska in 1889, in which state he practiced his profession from his admission until 1893, when with his family he removed to Tacoma, Washington, to which place he had been preceded by his mother and brother, Francis W. Cushman. In 1893 and 1894 he was employed as a law clerk by the firm of Snell & Bedford, the senior member of which firm, W. H. Snell, was then prosecuting attorney of Pierce county. In 1895 he became a member of the law firm of Claypool, Cushman & Cushman. The other members of such firm were his brother, Francis W. Cushman, and Charles E. Claypool.

In 1890 Mr. Cushman was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the district of Washington, of which district Cornelius H. Hanford was then the district judge and Wilson R. Gay was the United States district attorney. He served as assistant United States district attorney not only with Mr. Gay but later with his successor, Jesse A. Frye. During the term of the latter he was appointed special assistant to the attorney-general, assigned to special work in the ninth circuit, a part of which was representing the government before the circuit court of

appeals at San Francisco, in Alaska cases to which the United States was a party. Many cases arising in that district or territory were then being brought to that court from Nome and Fairbanks, and the inconvenience to government officers from those towns when required to attend at San Francisco, particularly in the winter time, was very considerable. In 1906 Mr. Cushman resumed the general practice of law in Tacoma. In 1909 he was appointed district judge for the territory of Alaska, assigned to the Fourth Division, in which position he served until 1912, when he was appointed United States district judge for the western district of Washington, succeeding Judge George Donworth. In this position he still serves.

While in Alaska he served as judge of the first, third and fourth divisions, at one time holding the "floating court" at Unalaska, Bristol Bay and at Kodiak and Unga, for which purpose the revenue cutter Rush was assigned to the court.

Judge Cushman has the distinction of having held court in various places, covering a wider scope of territory than any other judge—from within the Arctic Circle to San Diego and from Puget Sound to New York. Under a federal statute, when from the accumulation or urgency of business in any district court the public interest may require the designation and appointment of a judge from another district, the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States is authorized to designate and appoint a judge from any other district in the United States to hold court in such district. Judge Cushman has frequently been designated under this statute to hold court at various places from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. As will be seen by referring to a map of Alaska, the divisions of the district of Alaska, in three of which Judge Cushman held court while judge of the fourth division, each covers an immense territory, viz.: Division No. 1: All that part of the District of Alaska lying east of the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude. Division No. 2: All that territory lying west of a line commencing on the Arctic coast at the one hundred and forty-eighth meridian, thence extending south along the easterly watershed of the Colville river to a point on the Rocky Mountain divide, between the headwaters of Colville river on the north and west and the waters of the Chandlar on the south, thence southwesterly along the divide between the waters of the Colville river, the Kotzebue Sound and Norton Sound on the north and west, and the waters of the Yukon on the south, to the one hundred and sixty-first meridian of west longitude, thence along said meridian to the Kuskokwim river, thence southwesterly along the center of the channel of said Kuskokwim river to Bering Sea, the said division to include all the islands lying north of the fifty-ninth parallel of north latitude; Division No. 3: All that territory lying south and west of the line starting on the coast

of the Gulf of Alaska at the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude, thence northerly along said meridian to a point due east from Mount Kimball, thence west to the summit of Mount Kimball, thence southwesterly along the southerly watershed of the headwaters of Tanana river, thence westerly along the divide between the waters of the Gulf of Alaska on the south and the waters of the Yukon on the north to the summit of Mount McKinley, thence continuing westerly along the divide between the waters of the Gulf of Alaska and Bristol Bay on the south and the waters of the Yukon and Kuskokwim on the north to the one hundred and fifty-ninth meridian of west longitude; thence northwesterly to the Kuskokwim river on the one hundred and sixty-first meridian of west longitude, thence southwesterly along the center of said river to Bering Sea, said division to include the Alaska peninsula, the Aleutian islands, and all of the islands along the coast of this district south and west of the said district and all lying south of the fifty-ninth parallel of north latitude; Division No. 4: All that part of the District of Alaska lying east of the second division and north of the third division.

As a jurist Judge Cushman ranks among the foremost of the country, and his bearing on the bench is dignified and courteous. As a public speaker he has a rare gift of eloquence, coupled with logic and sound reasoning. His tribute to the American flag, on the occasion of the wall behind his chair in his Seattle courtroom being draped with the stars and stripes—presented by a jury panel then serving in his court—is a splendid example of patriotic eloquence, and worthy of preservation as a classic. To the assemblage of jurors and others in the courtroom he said:

"To these flags, by way of paraphrase, it may be said:
'Saxon and Northmen and Southern and Irish and Dane are we,
But all of us freemen in our union with thee.'

"When first I looked on these flags I could not keep back the thought that you, jurors, had deemed it only an act of Christian charity appropriate to this Christmas season to put up something here behind this desk to please and rest the eyes of future jurors when they grew tired of looking at a drowsy judge, crooning over his 'wise saws and modern instances.' But a moment's thought and all must see that there is no fitter place for these flags than here beside this jury box.

"I have seen this sunny banner rippling in rapture o'er the heads, the bared heads of Pershing, our pride, and the peerless Foch, another Bayard, 'without fear and without reproach.' It smiles in the sun above half a hundred forts throughout our land. From the mastheads of a hundred battleships of the line that dot the seven seas it waves defiance when the right is at stake, to a world in arms. But not o'er one of these does it more proudly shine than here, beside the jury box, the mightiest

citadel of them all, a citadel that through a thousand years has guarded the humblest home in every Anglo-Saxon land; the citadel whose twelve countrymen, tried and true, night and day, through a thousand years, have stood 'twixt the lowliest man and any who would do him wrong.

"The flag symbolizes the Union. The red is the brave golden flood that makes rich a hundred million hearts; the blue the sky, where shine the stars of hope for all humanity, each star a North Star, by which a sovereign commonwealth guides its ship of state; the white the unblemished honor of the worthiest and mightiest republic the world has ever known.

"The citizen, the juror or the judge is no more than a thread that goes to make good the warp and woof of that mighty fabric, the Union. Each one of us is full of faults and blemishes. A thread in the flag may be worn and frayed; the flag alone is perfect.

"When I look on these flags I think of another flag—the flag I took with me to Alaska and hung on the walls of the court—took with me to Juneau, Skagway, Valdez, Seward, Fairbanks, Kodiak, Unalaska and the Bering Sea. No warmer, braver, truer hearts beat beneath this banner than those of that frozen Northland—frozen not by Nature's cold, but by the frosts of fifty years of niggard, nagging neglect, now, let us hope, to be melted by a glorious summer's sun. After a few years I brought my flag back home and hung it on the walls of another court, a court I may say, builded by hands ever tireless in the public weal, the hands of my dead brother. I never thought to see it moved again, but a little while and war broke out 'twixt us and that mighty empire o'er the sea. I took that flag from off that wall to my home, for there my castle was and well I knew, in time of war, that flag should be on the castle's outer wall. In time of war the flag may not be hid in any room. Then I turned to buy for that court another flag, and shame, shame, there was not one in any store that I could find. May the like ne'er again be said.

"As I have cherished that flag, so I promise you to cherish these. It is an older but not a better flag or friend than these.

"A few more days and you will go to your homes and other jurors will take your place; a little longer and the judge is gone and another will be here. But the eyes of countless jurors, jurors yet unborn, will brighten at sight of these flags, and litigants, arrayed for battle here on this mimic battle field, may their eyes and hearts soften at the sight of these, and they may, for a little while, forget their bitter feud and be brothers again.

"A few more days and your term of enlistment here will be at an end and each of you will receive your honorable discharge and return to your fireside. When in days to come you sit musing by your happy hearth perhaps your mind, in fancy, may wander here, and if it does, and

your sight be true, you may see one here sitting beneath these protecting folds dreaming—dreaming of the generous men who gave these flags; dreaming of the past, present and future greatness of our country; dreaming of our great-grandsires who, through stony wastes and southern swamps cherished, defended and bore this flag to final victory; dreaming of a million of our fathers who, marching under this banner, torn asunder by civil war, with their heart's blood mended the wicked rent, and struck the irons from the helpless hands of four million slaves; dreaming of yesterday, when our sons, the eagles on these banners, along the Rhine and on the edge of the Black Forest, mingled their hearts' blood with that of the eagles of France; dreaming of tomorrow, when another brood of eagles, perched on these banners, our grandsons, full of the self-same blood that carried us to this far shore, working in their veins, and armed from head to foot, but armed only for the conquest of peace, I pray, standing beside their boats shall cry the age-old cry of our fathers:

> " 'Push off, and sitting well in order, smite the sounding billow with the oar. My purpose holds to sail beyond the bathes of all the Western Stars until I die.' "

Judge Cushman's three sons patriotically served their country in the World war. Arthur Wilhelm Cushman, the oldest, served in France as private and corporal with the Three Hundred and Forty-seventh Field Artillery, Battery B; his second son, Frank Frederick Cushman, served in France with the Canadians—Forty-ninth Battalion, Maple Leaf Division—and was wounded at the battle of Amiens; his third son, Edward Henry Cushman, was in the United States Naval Reserve, and at the close of the war was a second-class seaman.

Judge Cushman is a member of the Elks and of the Union Club of Tacoma. In politics he is a republican.

HARRY W. CARROLL

Harry W. Carroll, comptroller of Seattle, has devoted much of his life to public service, entitling him to distinct credit for able and conscientious work. He has filled many offices of honor and trust.

Harry W. Carroll is a native of the Pacific coast, born at Sacramento, California, September 4, 1858. His parents, John H. and Hester H. (Winans) Carroll, each attained an honorable status in the annals of the Golden State. His father, a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, journeyed in 1849, by way of Cape Horn, from Boston to San Francisco, being one of a

HARRY W. CARROLL

company of sturdy and intrepid adventurers who owned the ship they sailed. He was one of the founders and the third president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company; was president of California Pioneers; one of the earliest flour manufacturers, farmers and merchants among the virile and energetic men who organized the state of California. His demise occurred in 1887, while his wife passed away in 1883. She was a native of New York city and member of a notable family. Her California career merited state-wide acknowledgment for charitable accomplishment and hospitality. Mr. Carroll has three happily married sisters, one of whom dwells in Seattle, the others in California.

Young Carroll went to the public schools, completing his education at the University of California, from which he graduated in the School of Mines, with the class of 1880, receiving the degree Ph.B. His earlier employments included mining, railroading and manufacturing, bringing him into contact with many men of prominence in his home state.

In politics republican, he represented Sacramento county in the twenty-seventh session of the California legislature in 1887-88; was reading clerk for the house in the Washington legislature during the third, fourth, sixth and seventh sessions thereof, and was unanimously endorsed by concurrent resolution enacted by the Fourth Session, for reader in the U. S. senate, having read for twenty-two large republican conventions in the state of Washington. He was appointed on the state board of accountancy from 1903 to 1911, retiring as chairman. Was elected and served as city comptroller of Seattle from 1906 until 1910, when he was defeated; again elected comptroller in 1912 and has served since, to this date, his present (seventh) term which will expire in 1926. His long period of retention in the department of finance of Seattle is proof of his efficiency, his trustworthiness and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Carroll availed himself of a thorough mathematical and military training while in the University Cadets, in which he was commissioned captain. He joined the National Guard California, and served as major and engineer officer and major and brigadier inspector on the staffs of successive brigadier generals commanding the Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., following which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel on the staffs of George Stoneman and Washington Barlett, governors and commanders-in-chief of state troops. He is a life member of the Associated Retired Officers, N. G. C., of San Francisco.

Mr. Carroll was married in Seattle, to Mrs. Carrie M. Deverell, formerly of Omaha. He has one son, Harry W. Carroll, Jr. Is an Episcopalian in faith and has an extensive fraternal membership, including that in Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. and A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Adoniram Council, No. 17, R. and S. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; and

Nile Temple of Shriners, all of Seattle; also No. 92, B. P. O. E.; the Eagles; Royal Arcanum; and Modern Woodmen of America. He is past master of Concord Lodge, No. 117, F. & A. M., of Sacramento; past regent of Madrona Council, No. 1425, Royal Arcanum of Seattle; and present incumbent commander of Seattle Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. Was president of the California U. Club in Seattle for three consecutive years. He is a member of the Theta Theta Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity in the University of Washington.

He is an active worker in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce; member of the Municipal League; fellow in the American Institute of Accountants; former president of the Washington Society of Certified Public Accountants; and honorary member of Local 202, Typographical Union of Seattle. While Mr. Carroll has been loyal to and respectful of every trust ever reposed in him, his most commendable trait is his charitable disposition toward his fellowman. He tries to do unto others as he would that they do unto him, believing that thereby one cannot lack in integrity, and were all men to act out this, the Golden Rule, the community, the state and humanity would be the better therefor.

ALEXANDER B. GALLOWAY

Alexander B. Galloway, president of the American Paper Company of Seattle, has made his home in the Pacific Coast region for more than thirty years and during the entire period his attention has been devoted to this line of business, of which he has acquired a detailed knowledge. A native of southern Missouri, he was born May 29, 1872, and his father was George W. Galloway. He attended grammar school and was sixteen years of age at the time of his graduation from high school. Going to Riverside, Montana, he assumed the duties of cashier on the stock farm of the Marcus Daly Company and filled that position until 1891. He then went to Portland, Oregon, where he secured his first knowledge of the paper business, becoming a salesman for the Blake & McFall Company, jobbers, whom he represented in that capacity for twenty-two years. In 1913 he came to Seattle, investing his capital in his present business. He first served as vice president of the American Paper Company and is now at the head of the firm, which handles everything made of that commodity, and the extent of the business is indicated in the fact that about 100 employes are utilized in its operation. Under the able management of Mr. Galloway the business has been steadily developed and the trade of the firm now extends beyond the boundaries of the state, reaching into Alaska.

As a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce Mr. Galloway is working earnestly to promote the industrial development of the city and he is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce, the Arctic Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and all of the Masonic bodies. He gives his political support to the democratic party because he believes that its principles will best conserve the interests of good goverment and in all matters of citizenship he is loyal, patriotic and public-spirited. His life has been an upright, honorable and useful one, characterized by a progressive spirit that has prompted him to make the best possible use of the opportunities that have come his way, and his present success is well merited, for it has been won through courage, probity and earnest, systematic effort.

PHILIP PRESCOTT MARION

Philip Prescott Marion, one of Seattle's aggressive young business men, has made substantial progress toward the goal of prosperity and is now serving as one of the chief executives of the Continental Nut Company, one of the leading firms of its kind in the northwest, and manufacturers, importers and jobbers of nuts of all varieties. Mr. Marion was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 10, 1887, a son of Dr. Otis H. and Carrie E. (Johnson) Marion. The father was a prominent physician of Boston until his death. The mother is still living.

Philip P. Marion attended the public schools of Boston, and subsequently received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1908. For a time he was associated with business interests in Boston. In 1912 he came to the Puget Sound country, locating in Seattle. He became associated with the Pacific Coast Telephone & Telegraph Company and was employed in the traffic department of that corporation until 1917, when he enlisted for service in the World war. He was commissioned a captain and assigned to the Washington Coast Artillery, later being transferred to the Sixty-ninth Regular Heavy Artillery, with which outfit he went overseas. He was stationed in France for eight months, winning promotion to the rank of major. Upon returning to this country he became vice president of the Nut House of Seattle, wholesale dealers in nuts of the finest grade, and a director of several subsidiary companies. Mr. Marion was thus identified until January, 1923, when he, in partnership with Mr. George Meath, organized The Continental Nut Company. They are at present operating in the Pacific Northwest but are expanding territory as rapidly as they become able to handle a larger volume of business.

Mr. Marion was married to Miss Dorothy Strains of New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 6, 1916, and they have two children: Dorothy and Prescott Goldsbury.

Mr. Marion is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the College Club. He is an energetic and wide-awake young business man who has won recognition from his contemporaries and clientele.

CAPTAIN JAMES GRIFFITHS

To know when and where to use his talents and just what opportunities to embrace is often the force that carries the individual beyond his fellows and enables him to become a power in his chosen field. This has been the secret of the success of James Griffiths, one of the pioneer promoters of the shipping industry of the Puget Sound country. He came to this section of the state in 1885 and during the intervening period of thirty-eight years has been continuously identified with navigation interests, in connection with which he has always held a position of leadership. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a resident of Seattle and his name is inseparably associated with the maritime history of the city because of the extent and importance of his interests. He is president of the firm of James Griffiths & Sons, ship brokers and commission agents and managing agents for the Coastwise Steamship & Barge Company, with offices in the Burke building in Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia; also president of the Winslow Shipbuilding and Marine Railway Dry Dock at Eagle Harbor; and of the Griffiths & Sprague Stevedoring Company.

James Griffiths is a native of England. He was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, March 19, 1861, a son of William and Mary (Evans) Griffiths, the former of whom was superintendent of the Tredegar wharves from May, 1852, until his death, which occurred in August, 1912. James Griffiths obtained his education in the Newport national schools and in Turner's Nautical Academy at that place, after which he entered upon his business career, becoming an apprentice of the Tredegar Shipping Company of Newport on the 15th of October, 1875. He completed his term of indenture in October, 1879, and was then made assistant to the manager, continuing to fill that position until 1885.

The history of Captain Griffiths' connection with the northwest largely indicates the trend of development in this section of the country. During the year 1884 and the spring of 1885 he had business relations with George V. Sims, the first European agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and it was this association that led to his decision to engage in business on Puget Sound. Mr. Sims opened an office in Liverpool, England, with a view

CAPTAIN JAMES GIFFITHS

to interesting English shipowners in the establishment of an Oriental steamship service, but a change in the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad and unsettled financial conditions resulting from the failure of Henry Villard, led to a postponement of the plans of Messrs. Sims and Griffiths with regard to the above mentioned project. However, they had succeeded in arousing the interest of Sir William Pearce, the head of the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Company of Glasgow, Scotland, who became so deeply impressed with the possibilities of trans-Pacific trade that a few years later he established a service from Vancouver, British Columbia, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the steamers so employed operated for several years, or until the advent of the three Empresses, when they were transferred to the Northern Pacific Railroad and for a period of almost twenty years were regularly in the trade from Tacoma to the Orient.

The decision of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to defer action on the trans-Pacific steamship service did not alter Captain Griffiths' determination to engage in business on the Sound, and having secured the financial backing of Mr. Wright of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at that time a power in the directorate of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the subject of this sketch severed his business connections in England. With his wife and son he left Liverpool on May 16, 1885, making the voyage on the steamer City of Rome, and on the 11th of June of that year they reached Tacoma. On the 1st of August, 1885, Captain Griffiths opened an office in the old Blackwell Hotel building at the Northern Pacific wharf in Tacoma, and embarked in business under the firm style of James Griffiths & Company, Ship Brokers, Commission Merchants and Stevedores. On the 16th of September of that year a branch was established at Port Townsend, Washington. The first vessel controlled by the company was the bark Wemyss Castle, for which the firm acted as agents and stevedores, loading cargo of lumber at the old Tacoma mill for the west coast of South America in October, 1885.

Captain Griffiths also organized the Tacoma Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and its shareholders were: General John W. Sprague, W. H. Blackwell, Frederick Olds, Samuel Wilkeson, Jr., Isaac W. Anderson (representing C. B. Wright of the Tacoma Land Company) and James Griffiths. The officers were: General John W. Sprague, president; Samuel Wilkeson, vice president; Isaac W. Anderson, secretary and treasurer; and James Griffiths, general manager. While acting in that capacity Captain Griffiths designed and built the tug Mogul, the first seagoing tug constructed at Tacoma. The keel was laid at Doncaster's yard, Old Tacoma, on the 27th of September, 1885, and the tug was launched the following March and commenced operations on the 10th of May, 1886, by towing the ship Valley Forge from Tacoma to Cape Flattery. The tug Mogul was commanded by Captain Woody Sprague for the first two years of her service. In 1888 the Tacoma Steam Navigation Company was dissolved, at which time

the firm of Griffiths, Bridges & Stetson purchased the Mogul and operated her until June, 1893, when she was sold to Victoria, British Columbia, but nine days afterward she was sunk by the bark Darra in a collision which occurred off Cape Flattery. The Tacoma Steam Navigation Company also purchased the old stern-wheeler Messenger, for many years operated by Captain Parker of Olympia, it being their purpose to try to divert to Tacoma some of Seattle's down Sound trade. However, Seattle's trade connections were so firmly cemented to the old established firms of Schwabacher, Harrington & Smith, Adair, and others, that the Tacoma merchants soon abandoned the effort and the Messenger was sold to the Tacoma Mill Company for moving logs around their booms at the Tacoma mills and towing from small logging camps in the vicinity of Vashon island.

In June, 1886, Captain Griffiths became a business associate of Captain Joseph H. Stetson, then resident partner of Ross, Skofield & Company, American shipping agents at Liverpool, England, and his son-in-law, Herbert W. Bridges, assistant manager for the old established London shipowners, John Elder & Company. The firm began operations at Tacoma in July, 1886, under the style of Griffiths, Bridges & Stetson, Captain Stetson going to Port Townsend to manage the office at that point, while Mr. Bridges remained in the Tacoma office, and Captain Griffiths was in general charge of the work at various ports on the Sound. To supervise the loading of vessels consigned to one agency it was necessary that one member of the firm travel around all of the time. Members of the company frequently spent an entire week in that manner, leaving Tacoma on Sunday night on the steamer Olympian for Seattle, where they generally had one or more ships loading Black Diamond or Franklin coal for San Francisco. On Monday morning they would leave for Port Blakely on the steamer Success, commanded by Captain Nugent, returning Monday evening, and would then take passage on the Olympian for Port Madison. Leaving that point Tuesday at about 11:00 p. m., they would arrive at Port Gamble about 1:00 a. m. on Wednesday and from there would go by Indian canoe or by the courtesy of the late Cyrus Walker on his small steamer Hyack to Port Ludlow during Wednesday night. On the following morning they would take the steamer Olympian from Ludlow to Port Townsend, where they would be landed at any hour from 4:00 to 6:00 a. m., proceeding on that day to Hadlock and on the following day to Port Discovery. On Saturday they returned to Tacoma and the succeeding week frequently traversed the same route.

A vacancy in the company caused by the death of Mr. Bridges, in January, 1887, was filled by Mr. Meyer, a nephew of Captain Meyer of Meyer, Wilson & Company, San Francisco, who joined the firm in the fall of 1887, at which time the style of Griffiths, Meyer & Stetson was adopted. Following the retirement of Mr. Meyer in March, 1888, the firm became Griffiths & Stetson and this relationship was continued until the death of Captain Stetson in May,

1893. After the demise of Mr. Bridges the Tacoma office was closed and the business was centralized at Port Townsend, where it was maintained until February, 1896, when Captain Griffiths was selected by James J. Hill to represent the Great Northern Railway in negotiations with the celebrated Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Arriving in Tokio, Japan, on March 16, Captain Griffiths continued his conference with the officials of the steamship line until the 8th of May, 1896, when the general terms of the contract were tentatively agreed upon and he returned to the United States. Going to St. Paul, Minnesota, he conferred with Mr. Hill and after securing his approval met Director Iwanaga, Counsel Masujima and Secretary Kafuku of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who left Japan on the 18th of June. Captain Griffiths conducted them from Vancouver to Seattle, where they met Judge Burke and Mr. Finley, the latter at that time a vice president of the Great Northern Railway. After several days spent in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, Captain Griffiths accompanied the Japanese officials to St. Paul, where the details of the contract were worked out. The agreement was signed on the 16th of July, 1896, and the service was inaugurated by the Miike Maru on the 30th of August, a memorable date for Seattle's pioneers. This traffic connection is still in effect. The service from 1896 until 1901 was every thirty days, and since that time has been every fourteen days, by twin screw steamers of the Aki Maru class, having accommodations for forty first-class passengers, twenty-four second-class passengers and two hundred and forty-five steerage, and carrying sixty-five hundred tons of cargo, consisting of flour, lumber, merchandise and cotton. Captain Griffiths was the first local manager and continued to fill that position until February 10, 1898, when he retired in order that he might devote his attention to Alaska transportation and barges and the management of the stevedore business.

In July, 1896, Captain Griffiths removed with his family from Port Townsend to Seattle and they have since resided at No. 752 Olympic place, Kinnear Park. He is president of the Coastwise Steamship & Barge Company, owners of the barges America (3,200 tons), St. David (2,600 tons), Louisiana (2,200 tons), General Fairchild (2,200 tons), and Argus (900 tons). He is also president of the James Griffiths & Sons Shipping Company, managers of the steamship Amur (1,000 tons), and the barges Henry Villard (2,600 tons), Baroda (2,600 tons), Oregon (2,200 tons), John C. Potter (1,600 tons), Amy Turner (1,500 tons) and Bangor (900 tons). He also became president of the Griffiths & Sprague Stevedoring Company, handling all of the freight over the Great Northern docks at Smith's Cove; and executive head of the Griffiths & Weber Stevedore Company, which secured the contract for handling freight for the Hill steamers, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, operating between Flavel and San Francisco.

From its commencement until the present time Captain Griffiths has been a most important factor in the development of the shipping industry on Puget

Sound and as manager of the Tacoma Steam Navigation Company he built the first seagoing tug in that city. By reason of his connection with the proposed trans-Pacific service of the Northern Pacific Railroad, he was its representative in Tacoma in handling the first shipments of tea received at that port from the Orient in the bark Isabel, also from the bark Artizan and the American ship A. G. Ropes. He was not only identified with the first movement of the Oriental cargo by way of Tacoma, but was also connected with the tug Mogul, which, commanded by Captain Woody Sprague, towed in the British ship Everett with the first cargo of tea transported over the Canadian Pacific Railway, which had just been completed. The firm of Griffiths, Bridges & Stetson imported the first cargo of cement, pig iron, salt and general merchandise brought direct from Europe to Puget Sound, chartering for that purpose the ship Carondolet, which arrived at Port Townsend on the 1st of March, 1887. The company was the agents for the American ship Joseph S. Spinney and the British ships, Cape Verde, Rydalmere and Persian, which brought rails for the building of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway and the Seattle & Montana Railroad and discharged the first cargo of rails unloaded at the port of Seattle, namely, the cargo from the ship Cape Verde.

Captain Griffiths operated the first barge or dismantled sailing vessel on the Pacific coast, sending the barge Ludlow with coal from Tacoma to San Francisco in tow of the tug Collis and bringing back a cargo of bituminous rock from Port Harford to Tacoma. He was manager of the Pacific Barge Company, owners of the celebrated whaleback steamer Charles W. Wetmore, which brought the first cargo direct from the Atlantic to Puget Sound in December, 1891, and which was wrecked in 1892 at Coos bay, while under his management. For the Klondike rush, in association with Moritz Thomsen of the Centennial Mills, he bought the Japanese steamer Takasako Maru, which was brought to Seattle in February, 1898, and fitted up for the Alaska business, its name being changed to the Centennial. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the steamer was chartered by the United States government and used as a transport. The Centennial was the first ocean-going steamer to hail from the port of Seattle. During his extended operations on Puget Sound, Captain Griffiths has been identified with the management of the following vessels: the tugs Mogul, Mastick and Collis; the steamers Little Joe, Charles W. Wetmore, Centennial, Amur, Turret Crown, British Columbia, Anyox, Marmion, Tartar, Griffco, Griffdu and Caesar, renamed Mogul; the sailing vessels America, Coronado and Charger; and the barges Ludlow (1889-94), Melanope (1906-11), Quatsino (1907-9), Hayden Brown (1908-12), Carondolet (1886-89 and 1908-10), Big Bonanza (1908-10), James Drummond (1908-10), St. James (1908-10), St. David (1908), Louisiana (1909), Rufus E. Wood (1910-11), Argus (1906), Bangor (1910), Oregon (1912), John C. Potter (1912), Henry Villard (1913), Gerard C. Tobey (1913), Amy Turner (1913), General Fairchild (1915), Baroda

(1915), Coquitlam City (1917—), Granco (1917—), Griff (1918), Griffnip (1918—), Griffson (1920), Pioneer (1918), and Independent No. 4 (1918—); and the motor yachts Tanis, Griffnip and Sueja.

Captain Griffiths has seen the transition from sail to steam in the years from 1885 to 1894. Before the days of California's discovery and adaptation of oil for fuel, the coal trade between the Sound, British Columbia and California was principally transported by sailing vessels. The local coal companies owned or controlled fleets which were entirely employed in carrying coal to San Francisco, and before the advent of steam schooners lumber was shipped from Puget Sound to California in sailing vessels owned and operated by the firms making the consignments. For the season of 1889-90 over fifty-four sailing vessels conveyed full cargoes of wheat from Tacoma or Seattle to Europe but today practically nothing but steamers are used.

In the early part of 1916 Captain Griffiths acquired control of the pioneer Puget Sound shipbuilding plant of the Hall Brothers, called the Winslow Shipbuilding & Marine Railway Company, at Eagle Harbor, opposite Seattle, extensively used in the building and repairing of wooden vessels. At this plant was built the steamer Anyox, specially designed for ore carrying from Alaska, combined with towage of barges. Numerous wooden steamers for the United States shipping board were outfitted at the Windsor yard during the Great war.

On the 13th of March, 1883, Captain Griffiths was married, in his native city of Newport, to Miss Susan Agnes Griffiths, a daughter of James and Amy (Davis) Griffiths of Brighton, England. Captain and Mrs. Griffiths became the parents of two children: Stanley Arthur, who was born at Newport, January 19, 1884, and was married at Seattle on the 1st of June, 1910, to Elsa Churchill, a daughter of Dr. Frederick Churchill of this city; and Albert Vernon, born in Tacoma, April 21, 1886. The latter wedded Martha Miller, daughter of the late Charles Miller, for many years deputy collector of customs. Mrs. Griffiths died in January, 1922. The following year Captain Griffiths married Mrs. Ethel Georgina Ayers of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Captain Griffiths is an enthusiastic yachtsman and actively identified with the Seattle Yacht Club, having served as vice commodore from 1919 to 1920 and as commodore in 1920, 1921 and 1922. He is also admiral of the Pacific International Yachting Association, a combination of the yacht clubs of Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Bellingham, Victoria, British Columbia, Cowichan Bay, British Columbia, and Vancouver, British Columbia, serving as such from 1919 to 1923. His motor cruiser, Sueja, is known from Alaska to California. He is a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle and the Union Club of Victoria, British Columbia. Captain Griffiths belongs to that class of men who have the constructive faculties largely developed—the natural leaders who are so essential in the development of a new country. Gifted

with practical abilities, keen business insight and a broad grasp of affairs, he has had a career of intense activity and usefulness, crowned with notable achievement. His labors have been of far-reaching extent and importance and most beneficial in their effects and in every relation of life he measures up to the full stature of honorable, upright manhood.

ALONZO COSTELLO BOWMAN

No member of the Seattle bar is better known nor more highly respected than Alonzo Costello Bowman, whose identification with the legal fraternity of this city covers four decades, and for twenty-eight years he has filled the office of United States court commissioner. He was born in Cass county, Missouri, March 24, 1859, and his parents were James H. and Amanda E. (Puller) Bowman, the former of English ancestry and the latter of French and English descent. Both came of Revolutionary stock. The father was a farmer of the sturdy New England type and his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was an honored veteran of the Civil war. His death occurred in 1904, while his wife passed away the following year.

Alonzo C. Bowman acquired his education in the schools of Kansas and on starting out in the business world he first learned the printer's trade. Later he engaged in the publication of a newspaper and afterward took up court reporting, serving as official stenographer and court reporter in Kansas. While engaged in this work he became deeply interested in the law and decided to fit himself for the legal profession. He studied law in Kansas and was admitted to the bar in 1881. In the following year he came to Seattle and for about eight years thereafter his attention was given to court reporting. On the expiration of that period he entered upon the active practice of his profession and in 1894 was appointed United States court commissioner, in which capacity he has since acted, his long retention in the office being proof of his efficiency and the high quality of his service. He has specialized to some extent in admiralty law, of which he has made a close study. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive in its trend and his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact.

Mr. Bowman was married at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 18th of August, 1880, to Miss Georgia E. Matthews, of southern and New England ancestry, and they have become the parents of three children: Otho C., Fleta C. and Lloy C. Mr. Bowman has taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites in Masonry and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Red

ALONZO C. BOWMAN

Men and has held office in all of these organizations. He belongs to the Rainier Club and fishing affords him his chief source of recreation. His political support is given to the republican party, for he deems that its policy best conserves national progress and promotes public stability. He is an able exponent of his profession and a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, whose life has been guided by the principles of truth and honor, so that he merits and receives the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

MRS. ETTA CROW MARTIN

Mrs. Etta Crow Martin is a daughter of Joseph W. and Annie Moran Crow, born in Seattle, November 17, 1882. She resides near her uncle, Robert Moran, to whom she is secretary, and she is also postmistress of Rosario. Her father's stepfather, Dr. Josiah Settle, came with his family to Seattle soon after the village had made a successful defense against hostile Indians, in the war of 1855-6. Joseph grew up in Seattle and learned the machinist's trade in the works carried on by Moran Brothers, and was married to their only sister.

Mrs. Martin handles an automobile skillfully and shows competence in whatever she undertakes. Her house is furnished beautifully, has all the modern conveniences derived from electric power, and all the furniture was manufactured at Rosario. She was in the American Red Cross service in France during 1917-18. She is a member of the Women's Overseas Service Club, of the Washington Pioneers Association, and of the Western Washington Automobile Club.

CHARLES P. SARGENT

Charles P. Sargent, manager at Seattle of the International Mercantile Marine, has devoted his life to maritime interests and his experience and ability well qualify him for his present position of trust and responsibility. He was born in Toronto, Canada, December 13, 1879, a son of William P. and Jane (Ross) Sargent, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. They went to Canada in early life and the father entered the service of the Dominion government, being employed at the Toronto post office for many years. He remained a resident of that city until called to his final rest. The mother is also deceased. They had a family of four children: Mrs. D. Flack, Mrs. George Cook, Mrs. J. H. Webster and Charles P.

The grammar and high schools of his native city afforded Charles P. Sargent his educational privileges and his initial experience along business lines was obtained with the White Star Steamship Company, which later became affiliated with the International Mercantile Marine. He remained in the Toronto office until January 1, 1920, when his fidelity and efficiency won him promotion and he was made manager of the district comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia and Alaska, with headquarters in Seattle. He is now serving in that capacity and the confidence reposed in him has been amply justified, for under his supervision the business of the organization has been greatly stimulated in the territory of which he has charge.

Mr. Sargent was married at Niagara Falls, New York, to Miss Louise Tripp, a daughter of Captain Benjamin Tripp of Toronto, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have two children, both natives of the latter city. Charles, the elder, was born in 1904 and is attending the University of Washington; Phyllis was born in 1906 and is now a student at the Broadway high school of this city.

Mr. Sargent is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order. He is an earnest and helpful member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is also connected with the Seattle Press Club, the Jefferson Park Club and the Arctic Club. His entire life has been one of the utmost fidelity to duty. He early recognized the fact that success is attained only through sustained effort and persistency of purpose and as a natural consequence his career has been marked by continuous progress. He has the executive force and sound judgment necessary for the direction of large and important interests and has taken his place with Seattle's leading business men.

ANN BERTHINA RUDY

Miss Ann Berthina Rudy, who conducts the Vogue shop in Seattle, is accorded an enviable clientele as a maker of exclusive dresses and gowns. She is a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a daughter of Lars and Christine Rudy, the former being an agriculturist of Hennepin county, that state. The mother passed away when her daughter Ann was a small child, but the father is still living and now makes his home with his son Theodore, who acts as foreman of the roundhouse on the Milwaukee road and is a resident of Montevideo, Minnesota. A daughter of the family, Bessie, is now the wife of William Gordon and a resident of Los Angeles, California.

Ann B. Rudy obtained her education in her native city and early began

sewing at home, manifesting natural talent in this direction that at no time necessitated any instruction in the art of needlework. She sewed for relatives and friends until she came to a realization of the fact that she might turn her ability into a source of profit to herself. The year 1917 witnessed her arrival in Seattle. She came to this city as a stranger in the hope of winning success in her special field of endeavor, believing that the west offered broader and better opportunities than might be enjoyed elsewhere. She secured living quarters at the Young Women's Christian Association and two months later purchased the Vogue shop at 209 Seaboard building, where she opened a hemstitching establishment. Eventually she began dressmaking and because of the excellence of her work has won and retained a splendid patronage in this line. She is planning to enlarge the scope of her business in the near future and to branch out into a wider field of endeavor.

In her political views Miss Rudy is a republican, while her religious faith is indicated by her membership in the Lutheran church at the corner of Pontius and John streets. A woman of charming social qualities, as well as excellent executive ability and artistic skill, she has gained many friends during the period of her residence in Seattle and is rapidly realizing her hopes in the matter of business success.

GEORGE ARTHUR GRANT

George Arthur Grant, one of Seattle's leading citizens, is directing his efforts to the field of public service and is now filling the office of county clerk of King county. He was born at Chicago, Illinois, May 30, 1880, and his parents were John August and Bertha Amelia Grant. The schools of his native city afforded him his educational privileges. On starting out in the business world he became connected with the Chicago branch of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and on August 3, 1903, when a young man of twenty-three years, he arrived in Seattle. He has since made his home in this city and is now serving as county clerk of King county. He is prompt, systematic and efficient in the discharge of his duties and his work has received high commendation.

In Seattle, on the 19th of August, 1907, Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Laura Belle Dunn, a daughter of Charles E. Dunn. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have two children: Jack Edgar and May Elizabeth. During the World war Mr. Grant was a member of the local draft board for District No. 11, and served as its secretary. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church and is also identified with the Young Men's Republican Club, the Optimist Club of Seattle and the Inglewood

Country Club. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to Ark Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M.; Angora Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R.; Lawson Consistory, A. & A. S. R.; and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also an Elk, having membership in Seattle Lodge, No. 92. He regards a public office as a public trust and is most thorough, conscientious and painstaking in the performance of his official duties. He has many loyal friends in Seattle, where for nineteen years he has maintained his residence, and has always found time to cooperate in every movement seeking the improvement and advancement of the city.

OWEN BULIS WILLIAMS

Diligence and determination have shaped the career of Owen Bulis Williams, who from an early age has provided for his own support, and with progress as his watchword he has advanced steadily toward the goal of success, establishing his position among Seattle's leading manufacturers and business men. His birth occurred in Plymouth, Michigan, on the 19th of July, 1870, and his parents were Hopkins and Imogene (Bulis) Williams. The father was a native of Wales but came to America in early life. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving as a private in the Union army. He passed away at Plymouth, Michigan, in October, 1914.

Reared on the home farm, Owen Bulis Williams attended the public schools of his native town until he reached the age of fourteen, when he ran away from home, entering the employ of a farmer, with whom he spent sixteen months. During that period he had saved enough money to enable him to reach Tacoma and arrived in that city in 1887. He was glad to obtain any honest employment and at first shoveled sawdust under a mill, while later he engaged in piling lumber. He next worked for a glazier, with whom he remained for a year and a half, cutting glass and setting large windows. Subsequently he embarked in business on his own account and made about ten dollars a day in setting large glass windows for the mills. In 1889 he established a store at Fairhaven, having purchased a lot for forty-four hundred dollars, and erected thereon a building in which to conduct his business. The west was then enjoying a boom and eleven years afterward the lot was sold for twelve dollars. In 1894-95 he engaged in placer mining in the Big Bend country north of Revelstoke, British Columbia, and was moderately successful, but traveled extensively in search of other profitable business ventures and lost much that he had. He sold his interest in his mining claim for one hundred and fifty dollars and in 1895 came to Seattle practically empty-handed. Afterward he went to Rossland, British Columbia, and made a fortune in the contracting business, but later again suffered heavy losses.

OWEN B. WILLIAMS

In 1902 he returned to Seattle with a cash capital of one hundred and fifty dollars, which he invested in a stock of sash, doors and glass, and opened a store. He feared that he had made a mistake in this venture, but inserted an advertisement in a newspaper, quoting reasonable prices, and the next day sold out his entire stock. Encouraged by his success, he at once restocked his establishment and has since continued in the business. He moved to his present quarters at No. 1943 First avenue South, in July, 1911, and occupies a three-story cement building which affords more than an acre of floor space. He is the owner of this property and also operates a sash and door factory in South Seattle which covers an acre of ground and is one of the largest in the city. His business has prospered from year to year, owing to progressive methods, judicious management, straightforward dealing and careful study, and he is now at the head of important interests.

Mr. Williams was married in this city to Miss Hannah Totten, a daughter of Benjamin Totten, a farmer of Ventura, California. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a son, Joseph Lloyd. Mr. Williams is a republican in his political views and an active worker in the ranks of the party. He belongs to the Arcana Lodge of Masons, Nile Temple and Lawson Consistory, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rainier Golf & Country Club, the Arctic Club, the Automobile Club, the Press Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Washington Union League Club and the Manufacturers Association of Washington. He has taken cognizance of his opportunities, utilizing them to the best advantage, and well deserves the honor that is accorded the fortunate individual who has fought and won in the great battle of life. Mr. Williams' city residence is at No. 1701 Fourth street North, while during the summer months he spends a considerable portion of his time at his country home, "Camp Catchafish," on Hood's canal.

CHRISTIAN J. SEBASTIAN

Since the comparatively recent development of the great salmon fisheries of Puget Sound and Alaska, the wealth poured into Seattle from the fishing industry exceeds the fishing business done in any other city of America. It has been stated upon reliable authority that the canned salmon marketed in Seattle in a normal year amounts to twenty-four million pound cans. When to this imposing total is added the thousands of tons of fresh, frozen, salted and smoked fish sent out from here to the markets of the world, some idea of the magnitude of this industry in Seattle can be formed. One of the largest and most successful of the newer companies operating in this field is the Sebastian-Stuart Fish Company, of which Christian J. Sebastian is secretary and treasurer.

When in 1917, in partnership with Captain Harry Stuart, Mr. Sebastian organized this firm, he had already had a considerable experience in the fish canning and marketing business of the north Pacific coast and was excellently qualified to undertake the direction of so large a concern as his company has grown to be.

The son of J. H. and Gertrude (Stark) Sebastian, Christian J. Sebastian, was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 9th of January, 1885. His father and mother were each born in Chicago and lived there all of their life until 1919, when they came out to Seattle, where they now make their home. For about thirty years J. H. Sebastian was an officer of Durand & Kasper Company, wholesale grocers of Chicago. His son, Christian, was one of a family of five children, and the third in order of age. The boy was educated in the public schools of his native city, a preparatory school of North Carolina, the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and the Illinois College of Law in Chicago, from which he graduated in the class of 1908. Immediately after completing his education he came out to Seattle, where he accepted a position as assistant to the president of the Chlopeck Fish Company, which was subsequently absorbed by the Booth Fisheries Company. He remained in this position for four years before joining the organization of the Weiding & Independent Fisheries Company as sales manager. Later he held a similar position with the National Independent Fisheries Company, spending in all about four years in this sales work. In May, 1917, with Captain Harry Stuart, he organized the present Sebastian-Stuart Fish Company, which began business in a small way. As time has gone on it has branched out into an ever widening field, until it now handles all kinds of fresh, frozen, smoked and salt fish and conducts extensive canning and packing operations in Alaska, British Columbia and the Columbia river district. It has plants at Juneau, Taku, Ketchikan and Petersburg, Alaska; Prince Rupert, British Columbia; and at various points on the Columbia river, and now has a nation-wide market for its products and enjoys its share of the export trade from Seattle.

Mr. Sebastian is a man of high standing in the business circles of the city and is particularly influential among the group of men engaged in his own line. He is a member of the Puget Sound Fish Dealers Association and was its secretary until March 29, 1923, when he was chosen to fill the president's chair. He is a Roman Catholic in his religious faith, a Knight of Columbus, having attained the third degree in that order, and a brother of the Theta Delta Chi legal fraternity in which his membership dates from college days. He enjoys a good game of golf and may be frequently seen on the links of the Inglewood Country Club where, thanks to Seattle's unrivalled climate, golfers can play twelve months in the year.

Mrs. Sebastian was Miss Evelyn Burton, daughter of Walter L. and Mary A. Burton of Salt Lake City, Utah, before her marriage to Christian J. Sebastian, on July 20, 1918, in Ogden. Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian are the parents of two children: Margaret Alice, born on April 12, 1919; and Robert, born May 25, 1921. Both children were born in Seattle.

THOMAS JOSEPH LOUIS KENNEDY

Thomas J. L. Kennedy has chosen the practice of law as his life work and his professional ability has led to his selection for the office of corporation counsel of Seattle, of which he is the present incumbent. He is a native of the west, his birth having occurred at Fairfield, Minnesota, on the 4th of March, 1879, and his parents were Michael C. and Mary A. Kennedy. He acquired his education in this state, attending grammar school at Auburn and completing his high school course at Puyallup. Later he became a student at Whitworth College and two years later upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in April, 1898, Mr. Kennedy enlisted. Following his return from war service he spent several years in Alaska in prospecting and railroad work. In 1903 he entered the University of Washington, from which he won the A. B. degree in 1905, while two years later the LL. B. degree was bestowed upon him by that university. Mr. Kennedy became a resident of Auburn in 1891, at which time the town was known as Slaughter, and in 1903 he came to Seattle, where he has since made his home. He soon proved his ability to cope with the intricacies of the law and as the years have passed he has broadened his knowledge by reading, experience and study. He has been connected with a number of important law cases and has also devoted much time to public service along the line of his profession. He was first appointed deputy prosecuting attorney and his excellent work in that connection won for him the office of city attorney. Later he was made assistant corporation counsel and was afterward chosen to fill the position of corporation counsel, in which capacity he is now serving. He is carefully safeguarding the legal interests under his charge and his official record is characterized by efficiency, integrity and devotion to duty. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact and he is regarded as an able and astute lawyer and a keen judge of men.

Mr. Kennedy was married in this city on the 3d of May, 1911, to Miss Mary Agnes Smith, a daughter of J. Henry Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy reside at No. 7518 Forty-fourth avenue Southwest. Mr. Kennedy's military record covers service in the war with Spain as a member of

Company K, First Washington Volunteer Infantry, and he is past adjutant general, past judge advocate general and past national chief of staff of the United Spanish War Veterans. His fraternal connections are with the Eagles, the Red Men, the Knights of Columbus and the Royal Arcanum and he is a past regent of the last named organization. He is also a member of the Press Club, the Fir Tree Senior Honor Society, and Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi and Alpha Tau Omega, college fraternities. Nature endowed him with a keen intellect and his professional ability has brought him prominently before the public. He has held to high ideals in his private practice, as in his public life, and has never used his talents unworthily nor supported a dishonorable cause.

ALBERT MARSDON BROOKES

Albert Marsdon Brookes, one of Seattle's honored pioneers, has been closely connected with the development and progress of the city for more than forty years, and as secretary of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company he is an important factor in the management of one of the large manufacturing enterprises of the northwest. He was born at Galena, Illinois, on the 2d of September, 1843, and comes of English ancestry. His grandfather, Samuel Brookes, was one of England's noted botanists and introduced the first chrysanthemums into that country from Japan. Dr. Joshua Brookes, a great-uncle, was a celebrated surgeon of England and also a director of the Zoological Gardens. Samuel Marsdon Brookes, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of England and won fame as an artist. He was a depictor of still life and his canvases are to be found in every part of the art-loving world. He came to the United States, arriving in Chicago in 1834, at which time it was a village with six hundred inhabitants, including the garrison. Thence he made his way to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of the state, and there he continued to reside for a number of years. In 1860 he continued his journey westward, locating at San Francisco, California, where he spent his remaining years, passing away at the age of seventy-six, while his widow's demise occurred five years later. They had a family of fourteen children, nine of whom reached maturity. The paintings of Samuel M. Brookes are numbered among the art treasures of San Francisco, and canvases which he sold for two and three thousand dollars could not be purchased now for many times those prices, if at all.

Albert M. Brookes acquired his education in the public schools and an academy of Milwaukee. He was too young to enlist when the first call came for volunteers for service in the Union army after the outbreak of the Civil war, but the following year, in response to President Lincoln's order for

ALBERT M. BROOKES

three hundred thousand men, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He joined that regiment on the 1st of August, 1862, and went to the front under command of Colonel Larrabee. General Nelson was at first at the head of the division, which was later under General Phil Sheridan, who remained in command until transferred to Virginia. The first engagement in which Mr. Brookes participated was at Perryville and subsequently he took part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, where the Union soldiers won notable victories. Later he was in numerous minor engagements and also fought in the battles of Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas Courthouse, Kenesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, etc., while subsequently, under General Thomas, he participated in the battles of Nashville and Franklin. His regiment of eleven hundred and fifty men returned with only two hundred and fifty. Mr. Brookes miraculously escaped death and was mustered out after the cessation of hostilities with a highly creditable record, having never been absent from the post of duty for even one day. He was only twenty-two when the war ended and his record was equalled by few and excelled by none of his age.

While Mr. Brookes was at the front his parents had removed to San Francisco and there he joined them in September, 1865. Through the efforts of one of his father's friends, General Randall, then postmaster general, he was appointed a clerk in the San Francisco post office, with which he was connected for twelve years, and during that period was thrice promoted. When he resigned, in 1877, to remove to Seattle, he had risen to the position next in importance to that of assistant postmaster. After his arrival in this city Mr. Brookes joined a brother-in-law in the conduct of a wholesale liquor and cigar business and was thus occupied until 1885, when he purchased a general mercantile store at Black Diamond, where he remained for two years. On his return to Seattle he purchased an interest in a cracker factory, of which he was made president, and he has since been identified with this line of business. He is now serving as secretary of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company and the notable degree of success which has attended the activities of the firm is largely attributable to his keen business sagacity and well directed efforts.

In 1889 President Harrison appointed Mr. Brookes postmaster of Seattle, a position for which he was well qualified, owing to his broad experience and natural ability. He had scarcely entered upon his new duties when Seattle suffered her great baptism of fire and through Herculean efforts the post office was saved, it being the only brick building left standing. Mr. Brookes thoroughly systematized the work of the post office, which he placed on a par with the most efficiently managed institutions of this character in the country, giving to Seattle's citizens splendid mail service and making a notable record as a government official. At the end of two years he resigned the office to accept the position of cashier of the Boston National Bank, of which

he was a director and stockholder. He is likewise a director and stockholder in the Diamond Ice Company and owns much valuable real estate in the city.

In 1873 Mr. Brookes was married to Miss Laura Hannath, a native of Toronto, Canada, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Elise, who is now the wife of the Rev. Rodney J. Arney, an Episcopal clergyman, residing in Kent, Washington. Mr. Brookes aided in building the first Episcopal church in Seattle and also assisted in the erection of St. Mark's church of that denomination. He is a prominent and highly honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being one of its first representatives on the Pacific coast, and in 1886 he was elected department commander. His life has been a long, busy and useful one and although eighty years of age he is still an active factor in the world's work. He has watched with the deepest interest Seattle's remarkable development within the past two decades and his memory spans the past in interesting reminiscences. Since 1887 Mr. Brookes has resided at No. 904 First West.

JOHN H. ADAMS

John H. Adams, president of Valuation Engineers, Incorporated, of Seattle, has had broad experience along business and professional lines and this has constituted a valuable asset in the management and control of the organization of which he is the founder and head. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 20, 1873, of the marriage of John Russell Adams and Ella Delia Hackett, the former a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and the latter of Beloit, Wisconsin. The maternal grandfather was born in Vermont and journeyed from that state westward to Wisconsin, securing a large tract of land from the government. On this he founded the city of Beloit, which he named, and much of the property is still in possession of the family. He built the first stone house in Wisconsin, and later became a successful lawyer of Beloit. He also represented the county in the upper house of the Wisconsin legislature and was one of the foremost men of his part of the state. On the paternal side Mr. Adams is a direct descendant of General Samuel Adams of Revolutionary fame. In 1851 John R. Adams crossed the plains to California, lured by the discovery of gold in that state, and after prospecting for a few years on the Pacific coast he made his way to the middle west, settling in Chicago, Illinois. He embarked in the wholesale grocery business in that city, organizing the firm of John R. Adams & Company. He was one of the most successful business men of the western metropolis and remained at the head of the company until his demise, which occurred in 1922. He is survived by the mother, who continues to make her home in that city.

Four children were born to them: John H.; Le Baron, a resident of New York city; and Mrs. Joseph Gunsaulus and Laurence R. Adams of Chicago.

Reared in his native city, John H. Adams there attended school and afterward entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, from which he was graduated in 1898, on the completion of a course in electrical engineering. Two years later he received from Lake Forest University of Illinois the degree of LL. B. and began the practice of law in Chicago. Later he removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, and subsequently to Beaumont, Texas, where he remained until 1907, when he returned to the Badger state. He formed the Beloit Concrete Stone Company, of which he became president, and a few years later disposed of his interests in that concern, joining the American Appraisals Company, with which he was connected until 1911. In 1909 he visited the Seattle Exposition and was so favorably impressed with the city that he decided to make his permanent home here. Seeing an opening as a valuation engineer, he secured the position of sales manager of the General Appraisals Company, with which he was identified for two years. He then embarked in business on his own account and is now president and general manager of Valuation Engineers, Incorporated, which has placed valuations upon more than fifty million dollars worth of property since the organization of the business. His thorough training enables Mr. Adams correctly to solve all difficult professional problems and his administrative powers have resulted in the development of a business of extensive proportions.

Mr. Adams was married at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1902, to Miss Elizabeth Dalton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Dalton. Mr. and Mrs. Adams had two sons: John Hackett, Jr., who was born at Beaumont, Texas, in 1902; and Nathaniel Dalton, whose birth occurred in that city in 1905.

Mr. Adams is an adherent of the democratic party, if any, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

FRED T. MERRITT

Fred T. Merritt is one of Seattle's prominent attorneys and his residence in the city covers a period of seventeen years. He was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, September 9, 1870, a son of William H. and Maria (Noyes) Merritt, the former a native of Michigan and the latter of New Hampshire. The father's demise occurred at Seattle in April, 1919, but the mother is still living in this city. The public schools of his native state afforded Fred T. Merritt his early educational privileges

and he afterward became a student at the University of Wisconsin. He studied law and practiced in Minneapolis until 1900, when he went to Alaska, where he remained for four years. He established his permanent home in Seattle in December, 1907, although he had previously visited the city in the year 1900. He is an able lawyer, with a wide knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and careful analysis enables him correctly to apply his legal learning to the points at issue. He is now practicing as a member of the firm of Bogle, Merritt & Bogle, with offices in the Central building, and their professional standing is of the highest.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 26th of June, 1895, Mr. Merritt was married to Miss Elizabeth Sherrill, a daughter of the Rev. John S. and Julia P. Sherrill. They have three children: Mildred L. and Fred S., both natives of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Ruth M., whose birth occurred in Seattle. All were educated in the public schools of this city. Mr. Merritt is a member of the Inglewood Country Club and the Rainier, College and Arctic Clubs and his fraternal connections are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. His viewpoint of life is broad and he has firmly established himself in public regard as an astute lawyer and valued citizen. Mr. Merritt's residence is at No. 2213 Everett avenue North.

JOHN TIMOTHY HEFFERNAN

Industrial activity in Seattle has received marked stimulus from the enterprising spirit and intelligently directed efforts of John Timothy Heffernan, who at an early age displayed an aptitude for mechanical pursuits, which have always occupied his attention. He is the founder and head of the Heffernan Engine Works, which was established thirty-three years ago and is one of the oldest and most important concerns of the kind in the Puget Sound country. He was born at Dunkirk, New York, February 10, 1866, a son of John and Elizabeth (Mahoney) Heffernan, both of whom were natives of Ireland. He received limited educational advantages, attending a parochial school until he reached the age of fourteen, and then became a wage earner. He secured employment in the Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk, and taking a keen interest in the work, he soon became an expert machinist, augmenting his knowledge by study in the night school connected with the works. He remained with the firm for about five years and afterward was identified with engineering work on railways and the erection and operation of steam and electric power plants in various places, thus gaining valuable experience.

JOHN T. HEFFERNAN

In November, 1889, Mr. Heffernan started for the west, the young man's country, making his way to Portland, Oregon, and after reaching that city he became connected with the Northwest General Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Edison General Electric Company, which had a contract to construct a belt line railway in Port Townsend, Washington. Mr. Heffernan was placed in charge of the engineering work and installed the machinery and equipment for the line. He remained in Port Townsend for about nine years and in 1899 decided to ally his interests with the rapidly developing city of Seattle. He embarked in business on his own account. Organizing the Heffernan Engine Works, of which he is president and treasurer, and from its inception the venture proved a success, owing to his exhaustive knowledge of mechanical construction and operation and his marked executive ability. The business has grown from year to year until it has reached extensive proportions. The firm specializes largely in ship machinery.

The direction of this large industry constitutes but one phase of Mr. Heffernan's activities, for in 1907 he founded the Heffernan Dry Dock Company and is also president and treasurer of this firm. One of the company's dry docks has a capacity of eight thousand tons, while another is large enough to accommodate vessels up to a tonnage of three thousand five hundred. Mr. Heffernan also organized and incorporated the Heffernan Company, which owns valuable water front property in Seattle, and in financial affairs he has likewise taken an active interest, being a director of the Dexter Horton National Bank. The industries which he controls have kept pace with Seattle's growth and development, each being in the vanguard of progress in this city, and their success is largely due to his technical and business ability, his unalterable faith in Seattle's future, and his poise and power of concentration.

On the 15th of January, 1895, Mr. Heffernan was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Gertrude Lyons, a daughter of Cornelius and Catherine Lyons of San Francisco, California, and they have become the parents of four children: Grace Elizabeth, the wife of Lawrence Moss Arnold of Seattle; John; Frank; and Robert. Although averse to holding public office, Mr. Heffernan has served as president of the board of park commissioners and also as a member of the civic plans commission, thus aiding materially in enhancing the beauty and attractiveness of Seattle as a place of residence. Along professional lines he is connected with the American Society of Naval Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers and the American Society of Electrical Engineers. He is a Knight of Columbus and is also a member of the Rainier, Arctic, Yacht and Seattle Golf & Country Clubs. He spends much of his leisure in the open and enters with zest into healthful sport. Imbued at the outset of his career with firm purpose and laudable ambition, he has so directed his efforts as to take advantage of the opportunities that have come to him, and

while attaining individual success he has also contributed to public prosperity, by reason of the nature of his activities. Mr. Heffernan is recognized as one of Seattle's foremost citizens and the strength that he manifests in business affairs has its root in an upright, honorable manhood that commands the respect, admiration and esteem of all with whom he has been associated in the various relations of life. Mr. Heffernan's residence is at No. 408 Blaine boulevard.

OLIVER C. McGILVRA

For more than sixty years the name of McGilvra has been an honored and distinguished one in the state of Washington, and Oliver C. McGilvra, a prominent attorney of Seattle, is the worthy son of an honored father. His life has been spent in this city, where his birth occurred, on the 25th of October, 1867, and his parents were Hon. John J. and Elizabeth M. (Hills) McGilvra, the former an eminent jurist and one of the foremost men of this state. The family came originally from Scotland and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Judge McGilvra. He settled in Washington county, New York, in 1740, and there reared his family. His grandson, John McGilvra, was born in that county, and after his marriage he removed to Livingston county, New York, where he followed agricultural pursuits.

His son, John J. McGilvra, was born on the old homestead farm in Livingston county, New York, July 11, 1827, and was one of a family of seven children. There he attended the public schools and when seventeen years of age accompanied his parents on their journey to Illinois, continuing his studies in an academy at Elgin, that state. When twelve years of age he became a wage earner, securing a position as chore boy at a salary of four dollars per month, and later he worked for his board and the privilege of attending school, for he was ambitious to advance. For a time he engaged in teaching and in 1850 he became a law student in the office of Hon. Edward Gifford, a graduate of Yale College and of the Cambridge Law School. He afterward read law under the direction of Ebenezer Peck, a prominent Chicago attorney, who was later one of the judges of the court of claims.

In 1853 Judge McGilvra was admitted to the bar and while engaged in the practice of law in Chicago he became well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. A door opened between their respective offices and each looked after both offices during the absence of the other. The passage of time served to strengthen their friendship, and when Mr. Lincoln was elected president he appointed Mr. McGilvra to the position of United

States attorney for Washington territory in 1861. While living in Chicago he also became intimately acquainted with Chief Justice Fuller, their offices being not only in the same building but on the same floor.

Following his appointment by President Lincoln, Judge McGilvra removed with his family to the northwest, establishing his home at Olympia, but in the fall of that year they went to Vancouver, Washington, where they lived until 1864. Meanwhile Judge McGilvra had been studying geographic and other conditions bearing upon the development of the west and had become convinced that Seattle would be the metropolis of the territory. In that year, therefore, he came to Seattle and continued to make his home in this city until his demise. For five years he capably discharged the duties of United States attorney, declining reappointment, as he was desirous of resuming the private practice of law. He was not only a student of legal principles, but also of political economy, and being a natural leader of men he did much to mold public opinion.

In 1866 Judge McGilvra became the republican nominee for the office of member of the territorial legislature, and following his election was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a bill providing for an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars for the opening of a wagon road through the Snoqualmie pass, this being the first line of connection between the eastern and western parts of the territory save that afforded by the Columbia river. No other work which he could have performed would have been so beneficial to the territory in the development of Seattle and this portion of the northwest, for it formed the only highway between eastern and western Washington north of the Columbia river prior to the time the Northern Pacific Railroad was built. His vision was prophetic, for the road through this pass and over the mountains has been completed and is known as the Sunset route. It gives an automobile route second to none in America for beautiful scenery and the pass has become the gateway between the east and southern California. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company seemed determined to suppress Seattle and blight its future by making Tacoma its terminus, after the people of this city had offered many inducements for the extension of the line to this point. A public meeting was then held in which Mr. McGilvra ably advocated the building of another road. This resulted in the organization of the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad Company and Mr. McGilvra drew up the articles of incorporation and the by-laws. In connection with Arthur A. Denny, James M. Colman and others, he aided in raising funds for the construction of the new line and for several years after its completion transacted all of the legal business of the company. The people of Seattle were very enthusiastic over the project and some two miles of the road were graded by picnic parties

composed of the city's population, men, women and children participating in the work. Toward this valuable enterprise Mr. McGilvra gave sixty acres of land and his services for three years, and to his mental and physical efforts the success of the road was largely due.

Judge McGilvra served for two years as city attorney of Seattle and afterward went to Washington, D. C., spending the winter of 1876-7 in prosecuting Seattle's claim to three hundred and twenty acres of land within the city limits, under the townsite law. He won the desired victory and at the same time kept in touch with events in the west, gaining knowledge that proved of great value at a later period. His attention was called to the fact that the Northern Pacific was attempting to change its branch line from the Skagit to the Natches pass in the Cascade mountains and in order to do so had filed an amended plan or plat of its branch line with the commissioner of the general land office. Judge McGilvra at once directed the attention of Judge Orange Jacobs, then congressional delegate to Washington, to this fact and each entered a protest against this, asking that the withdrawn lands of the Skagit line be restored to settlement. Later Judge McGilvra's services were retained by the people of King and other counties in assisting Judge Jacobs to secure the restoration of those lands. After a long struggle he was successful and five million acres were thus opened to the people for settlement, although the Northern Pacific was strongly opposed to this. The speaker of the house of representatives, however, allowed Judge McGilvra the privileges of the floor and Senator Mitchell secured for him practically the same privilege in the upper house of congress. History shows that at first the Northern Pacific seemed hostile to Seattle, doing everything in its power to prevent its growth, and crush out its future prospects, but Judge McGilvra's active work and that of his associates brought the railroad company to terms and the corporation was soon glad to ask favors of the growing metropolis on the Sound.

No man in Seattle did more to secure her great waterworks system than Judge McGilvra, who at first strenuously opposed the plan, suggested by City Engineer R. H. Thomsen, of bringing water from Cedar mountain, fearing that it would burden Seattle with a greater indebtedness than the city was prepared to undertake. After devoting three or four days to a careful examination of the plans and specifications and finding them feasible, the Judge gave the project his unqualified support. He possessed exceptional ability as a lawyer and was connected with much of the most important litigation heard in the northwest. The income which he received from his practice was invested in real estate and the rapid rise in land values made him in time one of the wealthy men of Washington. He purchased several hundred acres of land on the city side of Lake Washington and platted several additions to Seattle.

At his own expense, in 1864-5, he opened Madison street its whole length to the lake, completing the project at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and subsidized the Madison street cable railway to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. During the last ten years of his life he lived practically retired, devoting his attention to the supervision of his property holdings. He traveled extensively in this and foreign countries and derived much pleasure in visiting scenes of modern and historic interest.

Judge McGilvra was married February 8, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth M. Hills, a native of Oneida county, New York, and a daughter of H. O. Hills, a member of an old Connecticut family of colonial days. Judge and Mrs. McGilvra became the parents of five children, two of whom survive: Oliver C.; and Carrie E., who married Judge Thomas Burke, a prominent jurist of Seattle.

Judge McGilvra was called to his final rest on December 19, 1903, when he was seventy-six years of age, his death occurring at his home on the shore of Lake Washington. There are few men whose labors have been more directly beneficial in promoting the material development of the state, in upholding its legal and political status and in advancing its social and moral progress. During the period of the Civil war he was a member of the Union League and did everything in his power to uphold the government in its efforts to preserve the Union. While conducting law cases in Washington, D. C., he formed the acquaintance of both Secretary Chase and Secretary Stanton and did valuable service for the nation in connection with the removal of southern sympathizers from public offices in Washington, Oregon and California. He never ceased to feel the deepest interest in the welfare of his state and his name is indelibly inscribed upon the pages of its history. At one time he was president of the Pioneer Society of Washington, to which he presented, on the occasion of the annual reunion in June, 1902, a fine lot on the shore of Lake Washington, at the foot of Madison street. A two-story brick house has been erected thereon and in it has been placed a tablet bearing expressions of gratitude to Judge and Mrs. McGilvra for the donation of the lot. A contemporary biographer wrote of Judge McGilvra: "While in practice he was regarded as the peer of the ablest members of the bar, and his ability won him distinction in legal and political circles at the capital. It is said of an eminent man of old that he had done things worthy to be written, that he had written things worthy to be read, and by his life had contributed to the welfare of the republic and the happiness of mankind. This eulogy is one that can well be pronounced on Judge John J. McGilvra." He was one of Seattle's builders and his memory will ever be revered by its citizens. Success and honors were his, each worthily won, and there is in his history an element of inspiration for others and an example of high purpose nobly achieved.

His son, Oliver C. McGilvra, acquired his education in this city, attending the public schools and Cornell University, and then began his preparations for a legal career. He studied law in his father's office and also under Judge Thomas Burke and was admitted to the bar on the 29th of October, 1892. He has since engaged in practice in this city and for a considerable period was a member of the law firm of Burke, Shepard & McGilvra, but is now conducting his professional interests independently. His offices are situated in the Burke building and the extent and importance of his clientele attest his legal ability. He prepares his cases with thoroughness, precision and skill and is regarded as an able advocate and a safe counsellor.

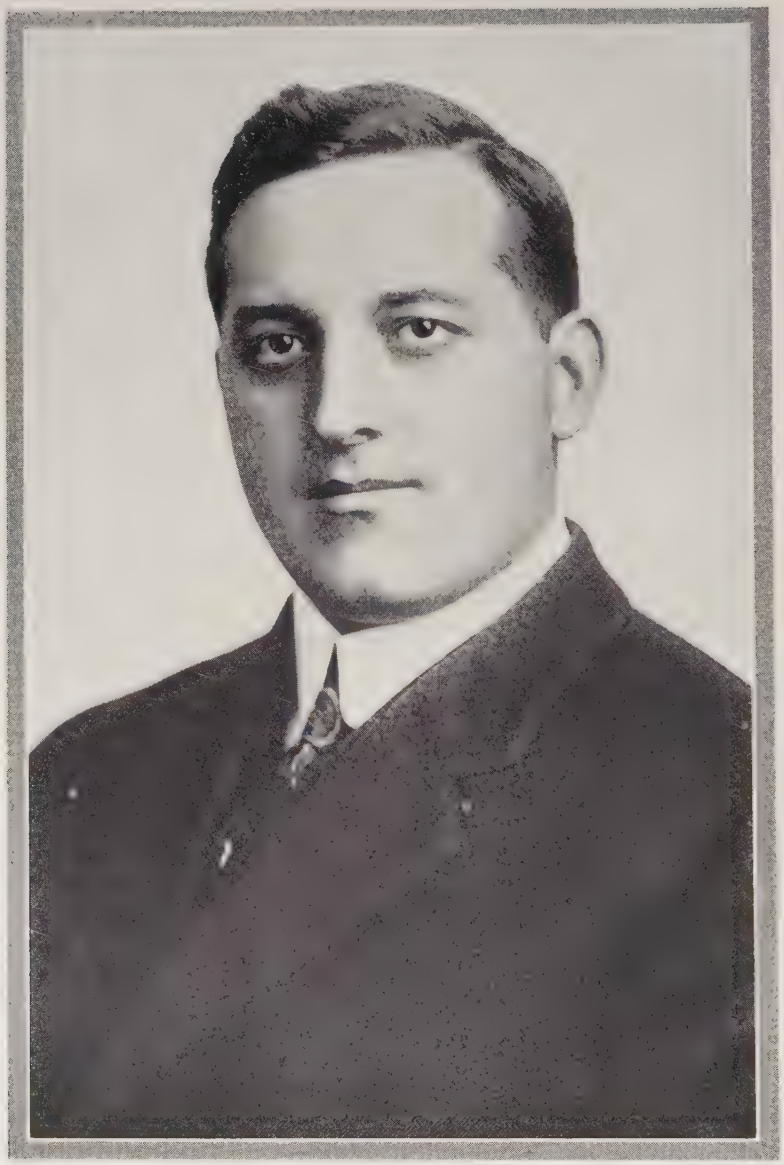
Mr. McGilvra is state director for Washington of the government savings organization. He is a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and his professional relations are with the Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations. He displays the same analytical powers and legal erudition which characterized his distinguished father and worthily sustains the traditions of an honored family name.

DAM BROTHERS

When the remarkable story is fully told of the inception, development and final fruition of the gigantic Priest Rapids project in central Washington, representing ultimate expenditures of upwards of one hundred million dollars, the most interesting chapter, from a human interest point of view, will be the telling of how two young men, just out of school, upon the death of their father shouldered large responsibilities in connection with this great enterprise, and in cooperation with the eminent men with whom they were associated, surmounted tremendous obstacles and finally produced for the Pacific Northwest its greatest irrigation, hydro-electric and industrial development.

These young men are Everett S. and Milton E. Dam, sons of Alton S. Dam, identified with the earlier irrigation development of the state of Washington, and a notable figure in the formative years of the state's life. Full development of the Priest Rapids project gives to the state of Washington the distinction of having the largest water power development in the United States west of Niagara Falls. Giving full credit to all those actively engaged in molding this gigantic enterprise, it is only fair to say of the two Dam brothers that their efforts and their vision had much to do with the forward movements that finally brought the development through in its present immense proportion.

While Everett S. and Milton E. Dam have been primarily engaged in



EVERITT S. DAM

MILTON E. DAM

furthering the Priest Rapids development during the last decade or more, they have also had other active interests such as agricultural, the development of a large ranch for live stock raising, and have been active in mining and various other enterprises, all assisting the development of the Pacific Northwest.

Sketching briefly the history of the Dam family it is interesting to note that in the short space from grandfather to grandson the family steps entirely across the American continent, from the most northeastern state to the most northwestern state.

Stephen S. Dam left the state of Maine in 1860, joining the great movement of settlers to the undeveloped Mississippi valley. For many years he and his family made their home at Zumbrota, Minnesota, in Goodhue county, just south of St. Paul. His son, Alton S. Dam, who was born in Piscataqua county, Maine, November 23, 1857, moved farther west to Frederick, South Dakota, in 1882. Just preceding this westward journey Mr. Dam married Miss Anna Elizabeth Vreeland of Olmsted county, Minnesota.

In 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Dam moved from South Dakota with their three sons, Oscar W. Dam, born in 1883; Everett S., born in 1885, and Milton E., born in 1886, to the Yakima valley and began a new chapter—and a most interesting one—in the history of the family.

Before coming west Mr. Dam had been engaged in the flour milling, general hardware and farm implement business, and had been active in exporting Dakota flour to Glasgow, Scotland. While in Dakota he was in the midst of the Indian troubles of 1887, when the Sioux tribe battled the whites at Wounded Knee. At North Yakima, however, Mr. Dam, together with Richard Olney III (nephew and namesake of the then secretary of state under President Cleveland), whom Mr. Dam induced to come out from Massachusetts, purchased and consolidated the different abstract companies of Yakima, organizing the Yakima Abstract & Title Company.

Mr. Dam took a prominent part in the upbuilding and development of North Yakima and the Yakima valley, serving for many years as a director of the Yakima Commercial Club. Irrigation enterprises on a large scale attracted his interest. It was during 1903, while advising with the federal government, which was selecting the locations for the first United States Reclamation projects in the United States, that Mr. Dam came to a full realization of the remarkable possibilities of Priest Rapids, which was one of the locations considered. His keen brain visioned the great development latent there in the very center of the state of Washington, where the great Columbia river provides one of the most remarkable settings for power development, not only on the American continent but the world over.

It was in 1905 that Everett S. and Milton E. Dam began to take active part with their father, looking toward the Priest Rapids development. At this

time, too, they were closely in touch with the locating of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, then seeking a route for the Puget Sound extension west from South Dakota. The Milwaukee Railway today crosses the Columbia river a short distance above Priest Rapids.

It was in July, 1911, that Mr. Dam's active career came to an abrupt end. His death occurred unexpectedly, while on an eastern trip.

In an article emphasizing Mr. Dam's constructive work for the improvement of the Yakima valley, the Seattle Times of July 23, 1911, said:

"Irrigation loses a great exponent in the passing of Alton S. Dam, whose death occurred recently. Mr. Dam came to the state of Washington in 1893. In those days stock raising and hops were the chief industries in the famous valley. Irrigation was at that time in its infancy and just beginning to be recognized as the only possible manner of converting the wild sage brush desert lands into productive soil.

"Mr. Dam was one of the organizers, and for a number of years afterward, secretary and treasurer of the Yakima Valley Canal Company, which constructed the canal that waters the famous Nob Hill lands. The water was taken out of the Naches river, twelve miles above Yakima, and in order to cross the big Cowiche canyon it was necessary to construct a syphon made of California redwood. Mr. Dam with his sons has the honor of clearing and planting to orchards the first tracts on the renowned Nob Hill irrigated section of Yakima.

"About this time the government was beginning to recognize and investigate the possibilities of irrigation, its attention having been called by the wonderful transformation of deserts into farms and the enormous increase of production under irrigation. Mr. Dam furnished the department of agriculture at Washington with much valuable data from his own practical experience in the Yakima valley, which was used later by the government in reports showing the progress of irrigation.

"When the federal government took up irrigation the interior department sent its engineers to the Yakima valley to investigate the feasibility of the Tieton project. During this time Mr. Dam was on the governing board of the Yakima Commercial Club and his earnest work contributed largely to the selection of this big project, which was taken up by the government and recently completed (year 1911) at a cost of more than three million dollars.

"Lately Mr. Dam's entire time and attention have been devoted to the development of the Priest Rapids district in the Columbia River valley, in Grant county, Washington. It is at Priest Rapids that the large electrical interests recently appealed to the United States congress for the right to build the largest hydro-electric plant in the world. This plant will furnish power to pump water onto the large body of very fertile land adjacent

to Priest Rapids, which is known as the Priest Rapids Highlands Project, and with which Mr. Dam has been so closely allied."

With the death of their father the two Dam brothers immediately took up the reins and drove forward with an energy and resourcefulness that could not help but win.

The year 1913 was filled with important events for the Dam brothers and Priest Rapids. In October, 1913, an eventful trip was made to Priest Rapids which had a great bearing upon creating the greater Priest Rapids development. The Seattle Times of October 22, 1913, contained an account of this trip. On this trip were noted financiers of this country and Europe. Among them were W. B. Close of Close Brothers, bankers, London, owners of the White Pass & Yukon Railway; James Marwick of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., New York and London; Guy W. Talbot, president of the Pacific Power & Light Co.

This trip was arranged by Henry J. Pierce, the active head of the Priest Rapids undertaking, and the Dam brothers, who took this party over the development and outlined in detail the tremendous possibilities. Mr. Pierce, who had an active part in the building up of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, visualized to these men the great potentialities of Priest Rapids. The west was most fortunate that a man of his type had come west to devote his energies to developing this great project.

Just a month later Senator Wesley L. Jones, senior senator from Washington, made a thorough inspection of the Priest Rapids district, under the guidance of Mr. Pierce and the two Dam brothers, providing him with first hand information needed to obtain water power legislation which was to be introduced in the United States congress with the opening of the session immediately following. Since its very beginning Senator Jones has been familiar with the Priest Rapids development, and his broad vision and intimate knowledge helped materially in shaping the final water power measure which was a prominent feature of President Wilson's administration.

A notable stimulus in arousing public consciousness to the need for intelligent development policies for the nation's latent water powers was the gathering in 1913 of the National Conservation Congress at Washington, D. C. It was this session of the congress which broke the chains which had bound Alaska and the Northwest development. Appointed by Governor Ernest Lister of Washington, Milton E. Dam was an active delegate to this congress. He served as a member of the Credentials committee which caused the exposé of the "packed" convention by enemies of true conservation.

So notable was Mr. Milton Dam's work that again in 1916 Governor Lister appointed him as a delegate to the National Conservation Congress of that year, representing both the state of Washington and the territory of Alaska.

During all this period both Everett S. Dam and Milton E. Dam were becoming more active in a national way, in connection with the development of irrigation, the nation's water power and other resources. They were close to President Wilson and his administration in many of these matters, providing much information and data helpful in connection with water power and other conservation legislation.

Speaking in the United States senate Senator Jones said:

"The Columbia is a navigable river and Priest Rapids, four hundred miles from the Pacific ocean, lies in the heart of this naturally favored region and presents a barrier to up-river navigation. The completion within the present year of the Celilo locks, two hundred miles further down the river, will bring to the foot of these rapids a deep navigable channel from the Pacific ocean. With the Priest Rapids surmounted by a dam and locks the navigable channel will penetrate one hundred miles further into the state toward the Canadian border. This surmounting of Priest Rapids would cost the United States treasury an enormous sum, but under the terms of this water power bill the government expense of that accomplishment would be nominal, while the benefits to navigation would be vast.

"We of Washington want to bring to Priest Rapids the electric furnaces for the smelting of ores which are making over the metal industries of the world, but in which industrial improvement we are lagging far behind our world competitors. We want to electrify our railroads and therefore cheapen the cost of their operation and obviate what is now our greatest and most needless waste of our exhaustible coal resources."

Attracting wide attention in January, 1916, the first boat navigating the Columbia river all the way from central Washington to the Pacific ocean, left the Dam brothers' "Diamond D Ranch" at Priest Rapids, where the boat was constructed. This trip emphasized the navigability of the Columbia river as far as Priest Rapids, and made it plain also that Priest Rapids offered the only obstacle to open navigation of the Columbia river north toward the British Columbia border. The Priest Rapids development involves the building of locks which will remove obstructions and permit free navigation practically to the Canadian border.

Forming the Priest Rapids Land Owners Association, the Dam brothers represent the agricultural part of the Priest Rapids development, to irrigate one hundred thousand acres of marvelously productive land adjacent to the power development. To show the adaptability of the soil and climate they produced in 1917 and subsequent years southern and Egyptian long-staple cotton, and this cotton Senator Jones exhibited in the United States senate during discussion of the water power legislation.

Developing the water system for their Saddle Basin live stock ranch and range, in the heights above Priest Rapids, the Dam brothers installed a water pumping system with a one thousand five hundred and thirty-five

foot lift. This represents the highest water pumping achievement in the entire world, as far as is known. During the first year several thousand head of sheep, cattle and horses were watered by this system, which pumped fifteen thousand gallons a day. More than seven thousand acres of land are represented in this ranch and range.

In 1922 final surveys by some of the foremost engineering experts in America were completed at Priest Rapids, and late in 1923 application was filed with the government at Washington for the license to construct the great water power and irrigation development at Priest Rapids. Actual construction of the twenty-eight million dollar dam across the Columbia and other works and industries was the next step following issuance of the formal license by the United States government.

Everett S. Dam is a member of Elks Lodge, No. 92, Seattle. Milton E. Dam is a member of Arcana Masonic Lodge, and a Royal Arch Mason.

While Oscar W. Dam has always been close to his brothers—in many ways his business activities have been of a divergent nature. He took engineering at the University of Washington, graduating in 1906, but after working on railroad and other engineering work, he accepted an appointment in 1910 as United States deputy collector of customs, and is now considered an authority on marine customs laws. He is a member of Arcana Masonic Lodge, Nile Temple, Shrine, of the Bellingham Elks Lodge, and in 1923 was president of the Seattle Alumni chapter of the Kappa Sigma fraternity.

WALTER A. MONSON

To Walter A. Monson and brothers is due the credit for the serve-self plan in connection with the grocery business—a method that has been adopted and successfully followed by firms of nation-wide prominence. Mr. Monson has made Seattle the scene of his business activities and as president of the Groceteria Stores Company, Incorporated, he has become a dynamic force in promoting the mercantile development of the city.

Mr. Monson was born in Osceola, Nebraska, and his parents, Andrew O. and Cecelia (Nelson) Monson, were both natives of Sweden. Soon after their marriage they came to the United States, establishing their home at Osceola, Nebraska, where the father engaged in general merchandising. He was one of the most successful merchants of that locality and later removed to Seattle, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1920, when he was sixty-three years of age. He is survived by the mother, who is still a resident of this city. They

had a family of three sons: Alvin O., secretary and treasurer of the Groceteria Stores Company; G. Martin; and Walter A.

The public schools of Osceola and Luther College, Wahoo, Nebraska, afforded Walter A. Monson his early educational advantages. Later he became a student at the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated. His initial experience in the commercial world was obtained in his father's mercantile establishment and following the removal of the family to Seattle a review of the business situation here convinced him that there was a good opening in the grocery line. In order that the public might have the benefit of the lowest prices possible he instituted self-service and the cash and carry system, thereby reducing operating expenses to a minimum. In association with his brother, Alvin O., Mr. Monson opened a small store at No. 509 Pine street and from this nucleus was evolved the present chain of thirty establishments scattered throughout the city and near-by towns. The novelty of the plan, combined with its economical features, made strong appeal to the public and the business has grown by leaps and bounds, over one hundred employes now being required in its operation. Walter A. Monson is president and manager of the firm, which is conducted under the style of the Groceteria Stores Company, Incorporated, and the name has been copyrighted. In the management of this large undertaking Mr. Monson displays marked initiative and enterprise, allowing no detail to escape his observation and exhibiting at all times notable executive powers.

Mr. Monson is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, while he is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Masonic Club, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity, and the College Club of Seattle. He is a republican in his political views and in all matters of citizenship is loyal, progressive and public-spirited.

FRANK J. MARTIN

To Frank J. Martin, president of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, the people of the entire country, and especially those of the western states, owe a greater debt than they know. For not only has he built up great institutions for the safeguarding of property from fire, not only have his direct beneficiaries saved millions through the great insurance organizations he has created—but literally scores more millions have been saved the property owners of the west and of the nation through reductions

FRANK J. MARTIN

in insurance rates and other benefits which his clear vision and powerful personality forced upon the insurance world.

Nor does this include property of untold value—homes, offices, buildings, structures of all kinds—enough to build a good sized city—that has been saved from untimely destruction by fire through the uniquely effective methods of insurance and conservation that Mr. Martin's genius has brought into being. For thirty years and more Mr. Martin has been a leading exponent of fire insurance and fire prevention. He is president and founder of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, of the Martin General Agency, of the Rockwood Sprinkler Company, and was the founder and first president of the Aero Alarm Company.

Mr. Martin was born on a farm near Bloomington, Indiana, June 25, 1865, a son of Frank J. and Lavina S. (Sanders) Martin. The father, who was a Baptist minister, died in January of the same year, six months before the son was born. The mother was left with five children to provide for, all of whom were under ten years of age—three daughters and two sons. The other son was an invalid and died in his early teens. It became necessary for the young son, Frank J., to assume the support of the family at a very early age. Most of his education was necessarily acquired by the family fireside. The mother lived to a ripe old age and passed away in Seattle in 1923, having remained a widow for fifty-eight years.

In the spring of 1883, when not yet eighteen years of age, the son, with the rest of the family, moved to Oregon and located at McMinnville. Frank J. attended McMinnville College for a short time, taught school for awhile and then was engaged to manage a grocery store. After one year of this, and in the spring of 1886, he engaged in the hardware business on his own account and in this he continued for seven years. While engaged in the hardware business he suffered a fire. Because the local insurance agent had not properly written the policy so as to cover the goods that burned, he was unable to recover any portion of this loss. This experience caused him to investigate fire insurance methods. He became fully convinced that there were many abuses in the business that increased the fire waste and that a very large portion of the premiums of the careful and conservative property owners went to pay the criminally careless. He could find no risk so bad that it was not insured. A man with the worst reputation for both carelessness and dishonesty could obtain as much insurance as he was willing to pay for. The fire insurance business was entirely controlled by the agent who solicited the business and who received a commission on all the premiums he could collect, and it was evidently this system that was responsible for many of the abuses.

Mr. Martin believed that a great injustice was done the careful and conservative man where his premiums were placed in a pool to share the

losses of the most disreputable. In this belief he proceeded to organize the Oregon Fire Relief Association of McMinnville, Oregon, in 1893, a mutual company composed of carefully selected individuals who were willing to accept insurance for not more than three-fourths the value of the property insured. By this method every insured person was financially interested in preventing a loss.

The truth is that Mr. Martin, as a result of this study and investigation, and absolutely independent of previous developments along mutual insurance lines, worked out in his own mind the entire theory of mutual insurance for protecting and safeguarding the interests of careful, conscientious property owners. Later he was surprised to find how nearly his individual solution of this great problem paralleled the plan of operation adopted by some of the earliest insurance companies known in the modern world—those that sprang into being from the ashes of the great fire that swept London in 1666. The earliest of British insurance companies was mutual in form. Stock insurance developed later as business men saw the opportunity for profit in capitalizing the misfortunes of sufferers from fire.

It was slow, hard work for Mr. Martin, building up a structure based on his idea of right as applied to the insurance business. Every possible obstacle was thrown in its way by the representatives of other companies, who said his plan was impractical—impossible of success. That was thirty years ago. For many years now that company has been writing more insurance in the state of Oregon than any other company. Its careful methods have won and many millions of dollars have been saved to the people of Oregon in fire losses and in the lower cost of insurance. The finest building in its home county is the office building of the Oregon Fire Relief Association.

In 1901 Mr. Martin came to Seattle, believing that the experience gained would enable him to accomplish more in a larger field. Upon reaching Seattle he at once proceeded to organize the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association. He has built up one of the largest insurance offices in the west by adhering strictly to the principles which caused him to organize his first company. It is built on the principle of selecting careful policyholders and then helping them to prevent fires. The saving in fires thus prevented is returned to the policyholders in dividends on their insurance premiums. These savings have steadily grown with the business until they now amount to one millon dollars per year. The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association is now doing business in more than forty states, as well as in all the provinces of Canada.

The Martin General Agency has grown to large proportions, paralleling the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, and bringing it into association with twenty-five other great mutual insurance organizations with resources exceeding thirty-four million dollars.

The Rockwood Sprinkler Company has proved a great force in the protection of property throughout the northwest, for its automatic sprinklers stand guard against fire in hundreds of mills, warehouses, industrial plants, stores, office buildings and other structures.

But one of Mr. Martin's greatest achievements was the bringing to America from Europe and the perfecting of the Aero Automatic Fire Alarm, which marks perhaps the greatest advance in the last fifty years for the safeguarding of property from fire. Mr. Martin was quick to realize what the automatic detection of fire would mean—catching the flames right at their beginning, reporting them and pointing exactly to their location. Other interests, too, saw what the Aero Alarm would mean—after Mr. Martin did—and sought in every possible way to deprive Mr. Martin of his leadership in this new and revolutionary field. But he fought them all through to the highest courts and came out a clean, clear winner against some of the strongest and most powerful corporations in America. During the war virtually the entire resources and activities of the Aero Alarm Company were placed at the disposal of the government. Upwards of three thousand buildings, cantonments, hospitals, warehouses, etc., were protected with Aero, and all these were almost entirely free from fire loss. Today great freight and passenger steamships are safeguarded by Aero Automatic protection; piers and warehouses, business blocks, factories, public buildings, institutional groups and huge mercantile establishments in all parts of the United States enjoy the safety that Aero brings.

Many honors have been extended to Mr. Martin in the insurance world. He is president of the Improved Risk Mutuals, an underwriting organization made up of a group including several of the largest and strongest mutual insurance companies in America. In 1923 he was elected vice president of the Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of America.

In 1888 Mr. Martin married Miss Francis Isabell Johnson, a daughter of Dr. H. V. Johnson, a prominent physician of McMinnville. They became the parents of five children. The eldest, Hubert H. Martin, is associated with his father, being manager of the Oregon department of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association; the untimely death of Leonard S. Martin, in service at the close of the World war, gave Mrs. Martin the gold star of heroically bereaved motherhood; Alvord, the youngest son, after a course at the University of Pennsylvania, will likely follow in the footsteps of his father, in the insurance business; the two daughters are married—Esther Lee is now Mrs. F. L. Delkin, and Francis L. is Mrs. T. C. Howay.

Mr. Martin is a member of the First Baptist church of Seattle, of which he is deacon. He has also served on the state Baptist convention board and as a member of the executive committee of the Northern Baptist convention. His social nature finds expression in his connection with the

Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Country Club and the Earlington Country Club. He has a pleasing and attractive personality and possesses the faculty of winning and retaining friends. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers whose sound judgment and unbounded energy have carried him steadily forward. The thoroughness of his knowledge upon any subject in which he takes an interest is one of his outstanding characteristics.

ALFRED GODFREY AYERST

Although fate decreed that he should be born in Des Moines, Iowa, Alfred Godfrey Ayerst, one of the leading automobile dealers of Seattle, is accounted as much of a son of this city as the men whose birthplace it is, for it is here that he obtained most of his education and has lived all of his mature life. Alfred Godfrey Ayerst was a little boy of ten when his parents, Edward Alfred and Eugenie (St. Pere) Ayerst, came to Seattle in 1890, his birth having occurred on the 18th of May, 1880. He completed his education in the Seattle high school, following which he entered the commercial world by securing a position with a Seattle real estate firm. After some years spent in this line of business Mr. Ayerst was attracted by the possibilities for advancement in the growing motor car industry and its allied businesses, becoming sales manager for the Ford Motor Company in Seattle. Eventually he rose to the position of assistant manager in this organization. Mr. Ayerst left the Ford Motor Company to become the head of the sales and distribution agency for Ford cars, covering a period of four years in Seattle, later selling out to Wm. L. Hughson. The Rickenbacker motor car, his present line, was taken on some four months after disposing of the Ford business. The new connection has afforded him opportunities commensurate with his abilities as an executive and sales manager. In addition to some valuable real estate holdings in the growing city of Seattle, Mr. Ayerst is half owner of the firm of Alfred G. Ayerst, Incorporated, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and a partner in the L. M. Cline & Alfred G. Ayerst Company, the Rickenbacker distributing company. He has an interest in the Industrial Savings & Loan Association, of which he is one of the directors.

On the 8th of May, 1907, in this city, Mr. Ayerst was united in marriage to Miss Lucy E. Hyde, daughter of Joseph A. Hyde. Mr. and Mrs. Ayerst have two children: Alfred Godfrey Ayerst, Jr., who is now a student at the Kemper Military School, Boonville, Missouri; and Mary Elizabeth Ayerst.

As one of the progressive business men of Seattle, Mr. Ayerst has taken

ALFRED G. AYERST

an active part in those organizations looking to the economic development of the city, among which should be mentioned the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club, in the last named holding the office of trustee. He is likewise a director in the Arctic Club, a member of the Motor Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club and the Rainier Golf Club. Mr. Ayerst's religious affiliations are with the Unitarian church and he is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the blue lodge and a Noble of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In all the relationships of life Mr. Ayerst has been true to the principles and teachings of his craft and his influence is always to be found on the side of that which is best in the business and social life of the city in which he has lived for over thirty years. Mr. Ayerst's residence is at No. 711 Twelfth, North.

SYDNEY MARSHALL

Sydney Marshall, one of Seattle's successful business men, has directed his efforts into those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number and several large public utilities have profited by his broad experience and keen sagacity. He was born October 12, 1850, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and his parents, J. F. and Betty (Sydney) Marshall, were also natives of the Blue Grass state. The father was a planter and contractor and following the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining General Morgan's command. He remained with the southern troops until the surrender of General Lee and his death was hastened by the hardships and privations of military life. He passed away in 1868 and Mrs. Marshall survived until 1871.

Sydney Marshall was sent to Germany at the time of the conflict between the north and the south and there entered a military academy, which he attended from 1861 until 1867. In the latter year he returned to his native land, being at that time a youth of seventeen, and made his way to the frontier of New Mexico and of Arizona, where he began prospecting for minerals. He was also engaged in engineering and in 1884 he became connected with the Atlas Engineering Works of Indianapolis, Indiana, with which he remained until 1908. In connection with his other duties he acted as manager of agencies and during that period he spent nine years in New Orleans, Louisiana, as a representative of the firm. On severing his relations with that concern Mr. Marshall came to the Pacific Northwest, arriving in Seattle in 1908, and he has since engaged in the investment business in this city, with offices in the Railway Exchange building. His progressive spirit and executive powers

have carried him into important relations and he is now serving as president of the Prince William Sound Water Power, Light & Telephone Company, which operates plants at Valdez, Alaska, and was made president of the Monroe Water Company, all of which derived substantial benefit from his cooperation and support.

In 1886, while residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Jennie H. Adam, a daughter of Francis Adam, who was a cotton merchant of that city; and a granddaughter of General Villere, the last governor of the territory of Louisiana under French rule. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have a daughter, Rachel E., who attended the Sacred Heart Convent in New Orleans and also the Sophie Newcomb School, a branch of Tulane University of that city, after which she spent three years as a student at the University of Washington. She has become well known as a playwright and several of her plays have been produced in both the east and the west. She is now the wife of Maverick Terrell and they reside at Killarney, Washington.

Mr. Marshall is nonpartisan in his political views, standing at all times on the side of good government and for progress, reform and improvement in public affairs. He is a member of the Arctic and Commercial Clubs of Seattle and takes a keen interest in everything relating to the welfare and advancement of the city. He is an astute business man of broad vision, whose constructive efforts have been beneficially resultant, and his success has been won through methods which neither seek nor require disguise.

BURTON ELLSWORTH BENNETT

Burton Ellsworth Bennett, a distinguished representative of the bar of the Pacific Northwest, practicing successfully in Seattle, where he has an extensive clientage of distinctively representative character, here established his home in 1887. At a later period, however, he was in Alaska, where he left the impress of his ability and individuality upon the legal history of the country. With his return to the States he resumed the practice of his profession in Seattle and has long since reached a place in the foremost ranks of the lawyers of this city. A native of the Empire state, he was born at North Brookfield, Madison county, New York, April 17, 1863, and is a son of Samuel Rhoades and Mary (Hill) Bennett. He prepared for college in the Brookfield Union School and Academy, being graduated therefrom in 1881 with the regents diploma of the University of the State of New York. In the same year he entered Cornell University, pursued a four years' course and graduated with

honors for general excellence. He was the orator of the class of 1885 and also one of the Woodford orators and through his last college year he was one of the senior editors of the Cornell Daily Sun. In addition to the usual Bachelor and Master degrees which he has won he has received the degree of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Civil Law.

For two years after the completion of his university course Mr. Bennett remained in the east. In 1887 he was admitted as an attorney and councillor at law in all of the courts of the state of New York. On the 25th of November, 1887, he arrived in Seattle and has since been identified with the west. He has followed his chosen profession in New York and in California, Washington and Alaska. He made steady advancement in law practice in Seattle during the early period of his residence here and in 1892 he was called to public office, being made park commissioner, a position which he filled for three years, or until 1895, when he was sent to Alaska by Grover Cleveland as United States district attorney. In the following year, as the incumbent of that position, he secured the forfeiture of the schooner Sitka, this being the first under the Paris award. In 1897 he won the well known mining case of Meydenbauer versus Stevens, which settled locators' rights in Alaska. He was in that country as United States district attorney before and all through the famous gold discoveries, being at Cook Inlet in 1896, in the Klondike in 1897, at Atlin in 1898, and at Nome in 1900. In the spring term of the United States district court for Alaska in 1898, out of one hundred and one criminal cases, he secured ninety-nine convictions, eight of which were for murder and manslaughter and four for assault with a dangerous weapon. He also secured the first convictions ever obtained in Alaska for murder, adultery and illicit sale of intoxicants. With the completion of his term of office as United States district attorney, in 1898, he returned to Seattle, where he has since made his home. In that year, however, he was representative from Alaska to the International Mining Congress. He also filled the office of Pan-American commissioner in 1901 and has ever displayed marked devotion to every public trust reposed in him.

For more than thirty years Mr. Bennett has been a recognized leader in democratic politics in the Pacific coast country and has served as a member of every city, county and state convention during this period. His opinions carry great weight in party councils and his influence has been far-reaching and effective. Fraternally Mr. Bennett is a Mason, having joined the order in New York in 1884 as a member of Sanger Lodge, No. 129, of which he served as secretary. He became a charter member of the Seattle bodies of Scottish Rite Masonry, United States jurisdiction, in 1892 and on the 31st of August, 1903, the honorary

thirty-third degree was conferred upon him—a degree bestowed only in recognition of valuable service rendered to the order. He is now and has been deputy for the state of Washington of the supreme council for many years. He belongs to Ionic Lodge, No. 90, F. & A. M., of Seattle and following his connection with this basic division of the order he became identified with the Scottish Rite organizations and has long been an honored and exemplary representative of the craft. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he was the first chancellor in the American (Episcopal) church in Alaska. He has been editor of the Masonic Annual and of the "See America First" magazine, and is author of "Historical Facts of Scottish Rite," "Masonry and Masonic Rites" and of "What a Totem Pole Is." Thus his activities and interests have covered a broad scope, reaching out along great lines of usefulness and service, and in many ways he has left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the northwest.

WILLIS B. HERR

Willis B. Herr, an able and successful attorney, has been identified with the Seattle bar for a period of twenty-four years, and also occupies a prominent position in business circles of the city. His birth occurred in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of August, 1863, and his parents were Theodore W. and Annie (Musser) Herr. The father, also a lawyer by profession, removed with his family from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Denver, Colorado, in 1873, where he embarked in the real estate business, remaining in that city for a number of years, after which he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to reside with his son, Edwin M. Herr, who was at that time president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. The great-grandfather of Willis B. Herr was Rev. John Herr, the founder of the Reformed Mennonite church in eastern Pennsylvania.

Willis B. Herr graduated from the East Denver high school, then entered Yale University, from which he won the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1886. He next became a law student at Columbian University, now the George Washington University, and received his LL. B. degree in 1887. Two years later he began the practice of law at Denver, Colorado, where he maintained an office for ten years, and in 1899 he came to Seattle, where he has since resided. He devotes considerable attention to real estate and corporation law and is senior member of the firm of Herr, Bayley & Croson, which numbers among its clients many of the leading business firms of Seattle. Mr. Herr is well versed in all branches of the law and has had a professional career, attended by much more than ordinary success. His

WILLIS B. HERR

business interests aside from his profession are important and extensive, among them being the Grand Trunk Pacific Dock Company, of which he is vice president, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Alaska Steamship Company, of which he is president. He was formerly a trustee and vice president of the Title Trust Company of Seattle.

On the 6th of July, 1904, Mr. Herr married in this city Miss Jean E. Holmes and they reside at No. 603 Boylston avenue North. Mr. Herr is a republican in his political views and through his connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce he is working loyally to promote the welfare and prosperity of his city. He is a life member of the Arctic Club and is also identified with the Rainier Club, the University Club, and the Inglewood Country Club. He is likewise a member of the Seattle Fine Arts Society and his professional relations are with the Washington State and American Bar Associations. Mr. Herr stands high in business and professional circles of Seattle and is recognized as a man of substantial worth, who combines the refinements of life with the sterner qualities of manhood.

HARRY WHITNEY TREAT

Harry Whitney Treat, deceased, financier, mining operator, clubman and gentleman sportsman, was born in Monroe, Wisconsin, December 13, 1865, a son of Joseph Bradford and Priscilla (Gould) Treat, who were natives of Maine and of English descent. In the acquirement of an education he attended the schools of his native city, the Morgan Military Academy at Chicago and Cornell University, in which institution he completed the literary course. He was also a graduate of the Harvard Law School, where he devoted special attention to corporation law. Choosing a business instead of a professional career, he became connected in 1888 with the wholesale department of Marshall Field & Company at Chicago, where he remained until 1892, when he resigned to enter business on his own account and established the real estate firm of Hallowell & Treat. The enterprise was highly prosperous and the name was changed to Treat & Peck in 1895. Three years later Mr. Treat located in New York, where he transacted important business on his own account on Wall street. He also spent some time in London and in Paris.

The year 1904 witnessed Mr. Treat's arrival in Seattle and shortly afterward he became president of the Pacific Exploitation Company and the Loyal Company. Soon after locating here he erected a thirty-room mansion on Queen Anne Hill. Engaging in real estate ventures, he purchased hundreds of acres of land in the northwest section of the city, paving the way for the industrial growth of Ballard. He made these

purchases at a time when more attention was being given by real estate men to tide lands in the southern part of the city. These Ballard purchases were held valuable only in a vague way because of poor transit facilities and lack of other improvements. Mr. Treat named his large addition Loyal Heights in honor of his younger daughter. He built a street railway into the property and inaugurated a three-cent fare. The road was run from the business district of Ballard to Golden Gardens, the beach pleasure resort, located in the heart of the addition, and is now a part of the Municipal Street Railway. The enhancement in value of the real estate property, after its improvement, is said to have exceeded one million dollars in five years. Mr. Treat in later years gave more attention to mine holdings, particularly those of copper properties on Texada Island, and immensely valuable coal property on Vancouver Island. The primary development of the coal properties was begun shortly before his death. His interests also embraced holdings in companies operating other enterprises.

In 1896, at Tarrytown, New York, Mr. Treat was united in marriage to Miss Olive Marion Graef and they became the parents of two daughters: Priscilla Grace and Loyal Graef. The city residence of the family is at No. 1 West Highland drive, Queen Anne Hill, while their country estate is Loyal Heights Farm. Both have been centers of much hospitality and social activity.

Mr. Treat was a member of the Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Golf, Seattle Hunt, Highlands, University and Harvard Clubs, an honorary member of the Seattle Press Club, a life member of the New York Press Club, a member of the Travelers Club of Paris and the Alpha Delta Phi of New York. He was especially prominent as a patron of and generous contributor to arts and sports. He was a great lover of fine horses and was the prime mover in and president of the Seattle Horse Show Association during the days of its great popularity. As a tandem and four-in-hand driver he had no superior in the west. As a public-spirited member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, he was always ready to contribute from his means and with his services to public undertakings. He took a particular interest in the cultivation of friendly commercial and trade relations with the Orient, having made a close personal study of that subject. Mr. Treat died on July 30, 1922, near Chilliwack, British Columbia, as the result of an accident. He had been visiting the camp of a friend at Kultus Lake, British Columbia, and while returning at night drove too near the edge of a cliff, his car falling down the embankment and killing him. His demise was a great shock to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances not only in Seattle, but across the border in Vancouver and Victoria, where he was probably better known than any other American in the Pacific Northwest. He manifested pronounced

ability in business affairs and was a man who in every relation of life commanded the esteem and confidence of those with whom he was associated.

ANTONIO MAGNANO

Coming to Seattle when a young man of twenty-three years, Antonio Magnano has made rapid progress toward the goal of success, and industry, thrift and ability have placed him with the foremost business men of the city. A native of Italy, he was born September 17, 1876, and his parents, Stephen and Magdalena Magnano, spent their lives in that country, the father being a cabinetmaker by trade. They had a family of seven children, and the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth.

Antonio Magnano acquired his education in Italy and after following business pursuits in his native country for a time he decided to avail himself of the broader opportunities offered in the new world and emigrated to the United States. He reached Seattle in 1903 and for several years worked industriously and faithfully for others. He carefully saved his earnings and in 1909 had accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to establish a business of his own. He organized the A. Magnano Company, importers of olive oil and dealers in choice fruits, and from a modest beginning he has built up the largest business of this character in Seattle, utilizing about thirty employes in its operation. He has always carefully planned his business, while he also possesses the executive ability necessary to carry it forward, and his name has become a synonym for enterprise, integrity and reliability in mercantile circles of the city.

On the 9th of June, 1908, Mr. Magnano was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Mary Cooper, and they have three sons: Antonio, whose birth occurred in 1909; Marco, who was born in 1914; and Angelo, born in 1917. Mr. Magnano is nonpartisan in his political views, supporting the candidate whom he deems best qualified for office and cooperating in those measures calculated to promote the interests of good government. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and has taken the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Automobile Club and is a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. While deeply attached to his native land, he is loyal to the country of his adoption and is in thorough sympathy with American standards and ideals. Diligence and determination have constituted

the foundation upon which Mr. Magnano has reared the superstructure of success. He has won the respect which is ever accorded the self-made man and his example is one well worthy of emulation, proving that the field of opportunity is open to all who have the courage to persevere therein.

SAMUEL F. MOSELEY

From an early age Samuel F. Moseley has been a wage earner and in the postgraduate school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons which have broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency. For the past eight years he has been connected with the automobile industry and as president and manager of the Packard Seattle Company he is successfully controlling important business interests. He was born in Tyson, California, June 18, 1880, a son of Joseph Friend and Mary A. (Ray) Moseley, the former a native of Charleston, West Virginia, and the latter of Oregon. They were numbered among the pioneer settlers of California and for many years prior to his death the father operated a cattle ranch in San Joaquin county. The mother came to Seattle in 1904 and still makes her home in this city. In their family were three children: Samuel F.; John L., also of Seattle; and Mabel, who is Mrs. Donald Frazier, a resident of Portland, Oregon.

Samuel F. Moseley attended the grammar schools of Tyson, California, and when twelve years of age he started to work, thus early in his career displaying the admirable quality of industry. He filled various positions and in 1906 came to Seattle, entering the real estate field. For two years he was identified with that business, and in 1908 received the appointment of clerk of school district No. 1, acting in that capacity for about a year. In 1909 he became outside salesman for the Frederick & Nelson Dry Goods Company and remained with them until 1912, when he joined the Grote-Rankin Furniture Company, with which he was identified until 1915. The next year was spent with J. W. Leavitt & Company, Overland dealers, and in 1916 he accepted a position as manager in the used car department of the Northwest Motor Company, and eight months later he became vice president and sales manager. He continued to serve in that connection until September 1, 1920, when he organized the Packard Seattle Company, becoming president, general manager and principal stockholder. He has built up a very efficient sales organization and about six hundred and fifty Packard cars are now in use in this section of the state. He keeps in close touch with all new developments in the trade and under his able supervision the volume of business transacted by the agency is constantly increasing.

SAMUEL E. MOSELEY

On August 11, 1910, Mr. Moseley was married to Miss Elma E. Shaw, a daughter of George E. and Alice E. Shaw, prominent residents of Seattle, and they have one daughter, Jane F., who was born in this city, September 5, 1911, and is now attending the public school and the Cornish School of Music. Mr. Moseley is a republican in his political views and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while in religious faith he is an Episcopalian. He has always discharged his duty to the best of his ability and each step in his career has been a forward one. He now ranks with Seattle's leading business men and his record is a highly creditable one, showing what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do.

CHARLES McGUIRE

Charles McGuire, a prominent business man and influential citizen of Seattle, has devoted the greater part of his life to the lumber industry and has become well known throughout the Pacific Northwest as an expert timber cruiser. He was born in Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, July 23, 1871, and his father, Barton A. McGuire, was a native of Illinois. He was also a lumberman and his business operations were rewarded by a gratifying measure of success. In 1871 he started for the west, driving across the country with teams to the Walla Walla valley of Washington, and for three years he followed agricultural pursuits in that locality. In 1874 he removed to Idaho, settling near Moscow, where he acquired a large farm. He engaged in stock raising and also embarked in the lumber business, building and operating the first sawmill in the state. He resided for a long period in Idaho, but subsequently returned to Walla Walla, where he spent the last ten years of his life, passing away in 1909, at the age of seventy-one years. He was keenly interested in political affairs and served as territorial commissioner and as county commissioner for a number of years. At the time of the Civil war he offered his services to the federal government and went to the front as a member of the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained for three years and three months, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Knoxville. He was with the Army of the Cumberland in all of its operations and was twice wounded. When the Grand Army post was organized at Moscow in 1885 Mr. McGuire was made its commander and continued to fill that office until he returned to Washington. He was as true to his country in days of peace as in times of war and his life was an active, upright and useful one, winning for him the respect

and esteem of all with whom he came into contact. He married Sarah Elizabeth Dillman, a native of Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, and a daughter of John Dillman, one of the pioneer farmers of that state. Mrs. McGuire passed away at Moscow, Idaho, in 1891, when fifty-one years of age. She was the mother of five children, four of whom survive: J. E. McGuire and Mrs. Ida McCain, both of Seattle; Mrs. Etta McBride, who is living in Moscow; and Charles, who was the third in order of birth.

Charles McGuire acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Moscow, Idaho, and spent his early life on the home farm and in his father's lumber mill. His life has been one of unremitting industry and he worked in the fields and in the forest, driving an ox team for the loggers. Prompted by laudable ambition, he embarked in business for himself, taking a logging contract for a job near Moscow, and he afterward devoted two years to the livery business at that place. On disposing of that enterprise he began raising stock near Texas Ferry, in Whitman county, Washington, having two hundred and fifty head of horses and fifty head of cattle, which he pastured upon the range. He remained in that section from 1894 until 1896 and afterward removed to southeastern Washington, becoming a resident of Asotin county in 1898. There he engaged in stock raising and logging in connection with the Blue Mountain Lumber Company, being thus occupied for a number of years. In 1903 he arrived in Spokane and for two years thereafter was identified with lumbering operations in Idaho and eastern Washington. In the fall of 1905 he came to Seattle and associated himself with the Shevlin & Clark Lumber Company, afterward joining the Milwaukee Land Company, with which he remained until 1907. He spent the next year in the service of the United States government, acting as timber inspector in Washington, Oregon and Alaska, and he has since been western representative for the Menasha Woodenware Company of Wisconsin. He serves them in the capacity of general manager and timber cruiser, buying and selling in the northwest. He has spent many years as a timber cruiser, representing the Haybrook, the Merrill-Ring and dozens of other lumber companies in the west and northwest, and his ability along this line has won for him widespread recognition. Mr. McGuire is also president of the Apex Timber Company, a logging concern, and treasurer and a director of the Northwestern Woodenware Company of Tacoma, whose success he has materially promoted.

At Colfax, Washington, on the 15th of March, 1897, Mr. McGuire was married to Miss Nettie Jasper, a native of Tillamook county, Oregon, and a daughter of Thomas and Marie (Boothby) Jasper of Pampa, this state, who crossed the plains with a caravan in 1849. Mr. and Mrs.

McGuire have become the parents of a son, Ralph, who was born at Anatone, Washington, on the 6th of June, 1899, and attended the grammar and high schools of Seattle. He afterward took up the study of electricity and enlisted for service in the World war, joining the navy. He became chief electrician on the U. S. S. Vicksburg, later being assigned to the Philadelphia and the Indianapolis in the same capacity. He made twenty-two trips across the ocean on the last named vessel and received his discharge at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Marjorie Wheaton of Lewiston, Montana, and they have one child, Jack, who is now two years of age. Ralph is employed in a clerical capacity for the Apex Lumber Company, of which his father is the president.

In his political views Charles McGuire is a republican, supporting the candidates of that party, and he cooperates in many well devised plans and projects for the general good. He was reared in the faith of the Christian church and his loyalty to his city is indicated by his connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the National Loggers Association, the Bavilla Gun Club and the Automobile Club of this city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is likewise identified with the Red Men, the Royal Arcanum, the Moose, the Foresters of America, and the Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees. In the parlance of the day, Mr. McGuire has "made good." He is a self-made man, before whom the door of opportunity has swung open because of his persistency and determination and his career is proof of the fact that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

J. RICHARD DILLON

J. Richard Dillon is one of Seattle's well known attorneys, and during the period of his residence in the city his professional activities have been attended by a gratifying degree of success. He was born at Plymouth, Indiana, in 1882, and attended the public schools of Marion, this state, afterward becoming a law student at the University of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1905, with the LL. B. degree. He arrived at Seattle in 1906, and being firmly convinced that a great future awaited the city, he decided to make it his permanent home. He soon proved his ability to cope with the intricacies of the law and important litigated interests were entrusted to his care. For many years he was senior member of the law firm of Dillon & Dunway, with offices in the New York building, and later he was appointed assistant corporation counsel for Seattle. Since 1917 he has conducted his legal interests independ-

ently and has built up one of the largest individual law practices in the city. His mind is naturally analytical, logical and inductive, and he readily sees the relation between cause and effect, bridging the steps from one to the other with ease.

Mr. Dillon has a beautiful home in the Denny-Fuhrman addition of Seattle. He is a past consul of Elliott Bay Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and dictator of Seattle Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose. He takes an active part in city and state politics and is well informed on questions of national importance as well as world events. He reads broadly and thinks deeply and is imbued with the spirit of progress along all lines which lead to advancement in relation to municipal affairs and the improvement of civic conditions. By constant study Mr. Dillon is continually enlarging his field of usefulness and he has won the strong endorsement of his professional colleagues and also of the general public.

WILLIAM BRUCE MONKS

For the past twenty years William Bruce Monks has been engaged in the fuel business in Seattle, whither he came from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1903. His birth occurred in the Keystone state, on the 2d of March, 1871, near the city of Butler and he is the son of John Wesley and Jane (Kirk) Monks. After obtaining an elementary education in the public schools of his native state William Monks entered a business college, where he took a commercial course preparatory to following a business career. His first experience as a breadwinner was in the oil and gas well supply business, his connections being with the Oil Well Supply Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Attracted by the opportunities afforded the enterprising young business man in the far west early in the twentieth century, William B. Monks decided to take the advice given the young men of an earlier generation, to "go west and grow up with the country." Subsequent events have proved that the youth's decision was a wise one. At the beginning of the twentieth century Seattle was a modest little city of eighty thousand inhabitants; ten years later the population had almost trebled and 1920 found the number of residents well over the three hundred thousand mark. With the increase in population has come an increase in industry and an enormous growth in trade, of which Mr. Monks has enjoyed his fair share as a prosperous coal dealer. The fuel business he founded in 1903, when he first came to the Pacific coast, has kept pace with the development of the city and today, as head of the firm of Monks & Miller, Incorporated, wholesale and retail coal dealers, he is directing one of the leading firms of its kind in

WILLIAM B. MONKS

Seattle. A convincing testimony of the high place he holds among the other fuel dealers of the Pacific Northwest is found in the fact that when the Washington State Fuel Merchants' Association was organized in 1919, the honor of being elected first president of the new organization was accorded Mr. Monks.

In Pittsburgh, on the 15th of March, 1894, Mr. Monks was married to Miss Flora May Miller, daughter of Johnathan L. and Mary H. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Monks have a daughter, Helen May Monks.

Mr. Monks' religious affiliations are with the First United Presbyterian church of Seattle, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. His clubs are the Arctic, Masonic, Auto and Lions Clubs of this city. During the recent war Mr. Monks was active in the home service work, doing all that he could to aid the country in the time of the great world crisis. He is one of those dependable business men and substantial citizens to whom, more than any other element in her population, Seattle owes her splendid development and present prosperity.

HENRY J. MIGNEREY

Left an orphan at an early age, Henry J. Mignerey has had a life of hardship and privation and out of the struggle with adverse circumstances he has reached a field of broad influence and usefulness. He has overcome obstacles and difficulties that would have utterly discouraged the average individual and through the force of his character and the strength of his mental endowments has established his position with Seattle's foremost business men, being widely known as the "potato king."

Henry J. Mignerey is a native of France. He was born on the 1st of August, 1859, and his parents, Frederic and Katherine (Mignerey) Mignerey, spent their lives in that country. The father was a veteran of the Crimean war and died soon after his return home. The mother, who was of Huguenot descent, passed away when the subject of this sketch was a small lad and he was placed in the care of an uncle. In 1874, when a boy fourteen years old, he came to the United States, sailing from Havre on the French Line steamer, the City of Paris, and landed in New York city. Mr. Mignerey was bound out to a farmer living near the town of State Line, New York, at a wage of six dollars per month. It was agreed upon that the boy should be allowed the opportunity of attending school, as at that time he could not speak a word of English and was ambitious to learn, but this privilege was never granted and Mr. Mignerey received brutal treatment from the farmer,

being flogged severely when he failed to perform satisfactorily the hard tasks allotted him. He was insufficiently nourished, the food being of the poorest quality, and was allowed to have meat but a few times a month. For eight months he endured this life of hardship, at the end of which period the farmer reduced his salary to five dollars per month, and having reached the limit of his powers of forbearance, Mr. Mignerey left the man. Making his way to Massachusetts, he obtained work on a farm near Great Barrington and remained there during the winter, receiving eight dollars per month for his labor. The following winter he worked for his board and then went into the city, securing a clerical position with a grocer of Great Barrington. For six years he was thus occupied, and having carefully saved his earnings, he opened a small grocery store in partnership with a fellow clerk. This association was maintained for one and a half years, at the end of which time Mr. Mignerey took over the entire business and moved his stock to more commodious quarters. He then expanded the scope of his operations and soon controlled the best trade in the town.

For sixteen years Mr. Mignerey conducted that store, and having disposed of his stock to good advantage, he came to the Pacific coast. This was at the time of the Klondike rush and Mr. Mignerey joined the great number of gold seekers, experiencing all of the hardships and privations that fell to them. He made the journey over Chilkoot Pass on foot and also walked thirteen hundred miles, driving a dog team from Rampart to Skagway, leaving Rampart on December 13, and reaching Skagway on March 13. He returned to Seattle, and purchased a restaurant outfit and took a steamer for Nome, Alaska, where he embarked in business. He was the pioneer restaurant proprietor of Nome and the first post office established in the territory was located in his building. He continued the business until the following fall, when ill health compelled him to return to Seattle for medical treatment, and he was carried to the steamer on a cot. On recovering he again went to Alaska and purchased an interest in the steamer Clifford Sifton, one of the best known river steamers in that country. With this vessel Mr. Mignerey and his partners carried on a large transport and river trade, purchasing all kinds of merchandise, which was sold principally to the miners on the upper Yukon river. Late in the season of 1901 he disposed of his shipping interests in Alaska and returned to Seattle, soon afterward establishing a wholesale produce business, which has since engaged his attention. He is at the head of the firm of H. J. Mignerey & Company, commission merchants, and has developed the largest undertaking of the kind in Seattle.

Mr. Mignerey has also directed his efforts into the real estate field, in which he has been very successful, and has done important work in

connection with the development of the Madrona district, which through his labors has been transformed into one of the finest residential sections of Seattle. Here he has erected many attractive dwellings and his own home is one of the best in the city. At the present time he is building a still finer residence, which when completed will be one of the show places of Seattle. He is resourceful, ready to meet any emergency, and seems quickly to comprehend the possibilities, opportunities and difficulties of a business situation, avoiding the latter, while improving the former to the fullest extent.

At Lenox, Massachusetts, on the 19th of February, 1891, Mr. Mignerey was married to Miss Agnes S. Bartlett. Mrs. Mignerey comes from an old New England family and is a direct descendant of both Elder Brewster and John Alden. Her father, Benjamin Franklin Bartlett, was a prominent farmer. He aided in the task of building the second railroad in the United States. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mignerey: Henry Bartlett, whose birth occurred at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1892, is associated in business with his father; Girard Frederick, the second child, was born February 6, 1896, and died January 1, 1898; and Madeline, who was born in 1907, is now a high school student.

Mr. Mignerey is identified with the Masonic order, being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and he is also a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He reserves the right to vote according to the dictates of his judgment and where matters of progressive citizenship are concerned his support is never found wanting. He is a man of forceful personality and indomitable perseverance who has taken advantage of circumstances and bent them to his will. His efforts have been resultant factors in whatever he has undertaken and his success has been won by honorable, straightforward dealing. He possesses those qualities which make for leadership and is justly entitled to classification with Seattle's builders.

ANDREW JACKSON BALLIET

Andrew Jackson Balliet, a talented member of the Seattle bar, has filled important positions along the line of his profession and also figures prominently in business circles of the city. A native of the east, he was born at Lehighton, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of January, 1863, and his parents were Nathan and Sarah (Meinhard) Balliet. He was graduated from Yale University with the class of 1892, winning the A. B. degree, and was for a time a public school teacher. He arrived in Seattle in

August, 1893, and represented Salvador at Seattle 1894-1897 and served in the same capacity for Guatemala from June, 1903, to September, 1907. He is engaged in a general practice of law. Mr. Balliet has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and displays marked skill in the solution of intricate legal problems. In a discussion he has the gift of seizing the gist of the matter and he possesses the knack of setting it in a correct perspective. While residing at Rampart, Alaska, he was called upon to serve as commissioner, as probate judge, as justice of the peace, also holding other public offices there, and from September, 1907, until July 1, 1909, acted as special assistant United States district attorney for the districts of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and eastern and western Washington. He has also demonstrated his ability successfully to manage large business interests and is vice president of the Novelty Mill Company and secretary of the Orcas Lime Company, important industries of Seattle.

On the 9th of February, 1904, Mr. Balliet was married in this city to Miss Eva L. Folsom, now deceased, whose parents were Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Folsom of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Balliet is a Congregationalist in religious faith and his political views are indicated by his connection with the Young Men's Republican Club. He is also a member of the College Club and the Municipal League of Seattle. He stands for all that is truly American in citizenship, upholding the interests of community and country at all times, and his cooperation can ever be counted upon to further any movement for the general good. He has a high conception of the dignity and responsibility of his profession and merits and receives the unqualified esteem of his fellowmen.

CLAUDE CLINTON RAMSAY

Business man, clubman, legislator, county commissioner, good neighbor and useful citizen—all of these phrases are indicative of the individuality and character of Claude Clinton Ramsay, now in the prime of mature manhood, who has spent the years of an average lifetime as an active member of the community of Seattle. He was born December 31, 1865, in Palermo, Rowan county, North Carolina, son of Dr. James Graham Ramsay, who in the time of the Civil war was a member of the Confederate States Congress. He is a scion of one of the distinguished families of his native state. His paternal great-grandfather, Captain Robert Ramsay, was an American patriot and soldier in the Revolutionary war, participating in the notable engagement at King's Mountain, South Carolina, and in other battles. His grandfather,

CLAUDE C. RAMSAY

Colonel David Ramsay, was also a distinguished officer of the American army in the War of 1812.

Mr. Ramsay is a well educated man. After advancing through the public schools of Rowan county, the Rock Hill Academy at Mount Vernon, North Carolina, and the Finley high school at Lenoir, in the same state, his schooling was completed with a course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. All that has been supplemented by reading and lessons in the school of experience. A practical man is always a student. His business career began as a clerk in the post office at Salisbury, North Carolina, and he was subsequently employed in a mercantile establishment there. When he was twenty-five years of age he came to Seattle and adopted this city as his permanent abiding place.

North Carolina is well represented among the citizens of Seattle who are active in community affairs, and Mr. Ramsay soon made friends here. Before entering into business on his own account he spent several years familiarizing himself with conditions in his new environment, and during that time he was employed as bookkeeper in a retail dry goods store. That business was carried on by the firm of W. S. Leckie & Company, later by E. W. Newhall & Company and finally was absorbed by the McCarthy Dry Goods Company. Mr. Ramsay was the head accountant for W. S. Leckie & Company and financial manager for the successor of that firm, and when the business was taken over by the McCarthy Dry Goods Company, the time was opportune for him to make a start as an independent business man. The start was made in an office in which he conducted an insurance agency. Being fairly successful during the first year, he enlarged the scope of the agency to include real estate, that being a kind of business for which he is well qualified. Knowing the city well, he judged accurately in appraising values and forecasting the city's growth towards different sections, so that the advice he gave to investors was prudent and sagacious. With the enlargement of his business he became associated with Edgar Battle as a partner and the firm of Ramsay & Battle carried on the business of insurance and real estate agents until in the year 1913, when Mr. Battle assumed the office of Seattle's postmaster, to which he was appointed by President Wilson. Mr. Ramsay continues the business, in which he has been prosperous. He owns valuable real estate and has done a fair share in the material building of the city; he built and owns the Carolina Court, one of the large apartment houses of the city, situated in the Lake Union district, on the west side of Eastlake boulevard, the building and grounds covering two hundred and fifty-six by one hundred and sixty feet. Carolina Court contains seventy-five apartments with modern conveniences.

Mr. Ramsay is not an office seeker, but on occasions when the office sought the man he has served the public as a legislator and as county commissioner. In 1906, before the direct primary law supplanted party nominating conventions, a republican convention of King county nominated him to

represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature and he was elected and served in the 1907 session of that body. He was a useful member, supported and helped to pass wise measures and opposed the unwise. At that time Samuel Hill, the apostle of good roads, and his coworkers, deemed a revision of the state road law to be essential to the making and maintenance of any really good public highways in the state. A bill prepared under their supervision met with bitter opposition and would have been defeated if it had not been carried through the process of enactment by the consummate skill of its champion, Claude C. Ramsay. He secured a committee report in its favor as a committee bill, waiving the honor of having his name attached as author. Theretofore, the road laws of the state were a conglomeration of chapters and amendments enacted at different sessions, embodying pet ideas of many different legislators, but in one respect there was a prevailing sentiment that preserved a semblance of uniformity; the people were devoted to the Jeffersonian principle of supremacy of local government in control of local affairs. All public roads were county roads; there was no state officer having state-wide jurisdiction to lay out or extend roads crossing county boundaries, no state road fund, nor any thoroughfare for which a contribution of money from the national treasury could be granted. The only sources of revenue for building and upkeep of roads and bridges were taxes levied annually by boards of county commissioners, payable at the option of the taxpayers in work upon neighborhood roads; and taxes, within road districts which were subdivisions of counties, especially authorized by voters of the districts; and local assessments upon abutting property for particular specified improvements. Lest any taxpayer's money should go for making, extending or repairing a road beyond his county the expenditure of taxes collected in cash was restricted to uses within the county in which it was collected. Those were the legal conditions existing prior to 1905; in that year the legislature in two separate acts created the office of state highway commissioner, outlined twelve state highways to be created and provided for a "public highway fund." Those laws were too vague and indefinite to be operative, or to supplant the older statutes. The three acts constituting the road law of 1907 were comprehensive and gave impetus to the campaign for good roads that has conferred upon the state of Washington lasting benefit in its fine roads. It pleases Samuel Hill to refer to his most active friends in carrying on that campaign as the "Old Guard." Mr. Ramsay is a member of the Old Guard. It was he who by his vigorous fight made it possible to obtain the legislation upon which is based the present Highway system of Washington.

In 1916 Mr. Ramsay was elected as the Seattle member of the board of King county commissioners and was again elected in 1920 and served in that capacity and as chairman of the board during the six years of two terms, giving earnest and patient attention to the business of the county. There

never has been a more intelligent and faithful incumbent of that office. Anticipating the need of the national government of a suitable landing place for aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes, accessible to vessels of the navy, the commissioners with commendable foresight secured a very desirable site, that being Sand Point, a tract of sufficient area with frontage on Lake Washington, near the university campus. In the summer of 1920 Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of the Interior Payne viewed the locality and approved the selection for use as a naval station and other officers of the army and navy were likewise favorably impressed. Then, to secure necessary action by congress, someone able to answer all inquiries likely to be propounded in a congressional investigation had to make a trip to Washington. Mr. Ramsay did go on that mission and was detained there several weeks. He made an intelligent presentation of the matter to a committee of the house of representatives that was a valuable service to the government as well as to King county. Lawful authority for expenditure of public money in payment of his expenses on that trip was denied, and he repaid to the county treasurer all the money he had received. That is one of the ways in which he laid out his own money in connection with service for the public.

The business of the county in operating ferries for public convenience was perplexing and a cause of great personal annoyance to Mr. Ramsay. That was a going and very expensive business for several years before he became a county commissioner. Inasmuch as the county is charged with the duty of providing bridges where necessary in connection with county roads, people residing east of Lake Washington convinced themselves that for the taxes they paid, the county was obligated to provide ferries, in lieu of bridges, crossing the lake. Their insistent demands for ferry service prevailed; not to the extent of free service, but with a low rate of fare and with several boats making frequent trips between several landing places on each side of the lake. After that service had been established, the inhabitants of Vashon Island on the west side of Puget Sound made a demand on similar grounds for ferry service crossing that water, and with the further argument that, without a ferry, Tacoma was in active competition with Seattle for their trade. Responding to that plea, a ferry between the island and a landing place in King county on the east side of Puget Sound was put in service by King county. In operation under official management, the excess of expenses over income from fares amounted to an enormous sum and the deficit had to be made up from the county's general fund. The Lake Washington ferries were in operation, losing money, and the boats were in bad condition at the beginning of Mr. Ramsay's first term as a county commissioner, and then there was necessity for repairing the boats, the cost of which swelled the deficit chargeable to current expenses of the business. The injustice of disregarding the necessity for that additional expense was one of the things which at a later time was an ingredient of popular prejudice. The first effort

to maintain the ferry business with greater efficiency was by putting it in the hands of a manager, and J. C. Ford, a man of wide experience and first-class reputation in the transportation business, was induced to accept that position. Before he could enter upon its duties illness eventuated in his death, and then Captain J. L. Anderson, who had made a success of steamboating on Lake Washington, was constituted manager and, to reduce expenses, service to the landing place at Bellevue on the east side of the lake was discontinued. That raised a storm of protest from the vicinity of Bellevue, and before Captain Anderson had time to make a favorable showing, continuing loss started popular clamor. The commissioners were under a cross-fire. On one hand citizens frightened by increasing burdens of taxation demanded retrenchment to the extent of discontinuance of the ferry service, while beneficiaries insisted upon maintaining it regardless of loss. In that situation it was decided to lease the ferries and bids were called for. Two for the lake system were received; the best one was to take over the business with a bonus from the county of seventy-five thousand dollars per annum, which would have been less than current losses. The other bid required a bonus of one hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum. Against the advice of a citizens committee, of which several of the largest property owners were members, the commissioners rejected both bids. For that they were denounced by newspapers as incompetents and cowards; columns of editorials inveighed against municipal ownership of public utilities and urged sinking the ferryboats in preference to the incubus they were in public use. Thus tried, the patience of the commissioners restrained them from rashness, and they found a way out of a perplexing situation. Captain J. L. Anderson accepted a lease for ten years of the lake boats and business without any bonus except a monthly contribution from the county of a few barrels of fuel oil during the first two years and gave a bond obligating him to continue the service, undiminished, and without raising the rates of fare. Mr. Ramsay proposed and insisted upon having those conditions in the contract and he incorporated further requirements therein for the keeping of an open account of the business and the rendering to the county of monthly itemized statements verified by affidavits and of notice to the county when repairs to any of the boats were to be made, stating where and by whom the work should be done; that was for protection against liens. Any arrangement more advantageous for all concerned could not possibly have been made, as times were then. Captain Anderson has rendered the statements required of him and they show that private enterprise free from the handicap of politics in business shows profit earned instead of loss in operating the lake ferries, and no complaints respecting the service he performs have been heard.

After that arrangement was consummated the Kitsap County Transportation Co., a corporation operating boats plying between Seattle and points on the west side of Puget Sound, including Vashon Island, complained to the

commissioners because the island ferry in competition with its boats was losing money for the county and yet taking enough of the traffic to deprive the company of profits; and stated that rather than keep on doing a hazardous business without profit it would quit. It made a generous offer to take over the island ferry and continue the service without any bonus. That offer was accepted and the county was well rid of its burden. The company thereafter invested more money in good boats and runs them to the very great advantage of Seattle and the people of Kitsap county in local commerce. Bravely and calmly, like a master mariner on the bridge of his ship in a storm, Mr. Ramsay faced and overcame difficulties; still he was an object of abuse until citizens whose confidence in him was steadfast took occasion to give him a public vindication.

His term of office and that of Lou C. Smith, one other member of the board, expired at twelve o'clock on the second Monday of January, 1923. In the forenoon of that day the board was convened to complete unfinished business and there was a large attendance of prominent citizens who came to give expressions of goodwill towards the retiring members, which was a proceeding without any precedent. As soon as the last item of official business had been disposed of Douglas Shelor took charge of the meeting and in an eloquent address lauded the retiring members for their faithful service in office, enumerating important matters in which they had acted wisely and with resulting benefit to their constituents. J. J. Sullivan spoke for the American Legion, referring especially to the patriotism of the King county commissioners shown in valuable assistance rendered to the government during the World war period. Mr. Ferguson, the county auditor, spoke from personal knowledge of the courage and patience of the commissioners in performance of their duties. Frank Terrace, a White River farmer and famous worker in the cause of good roads, said: "It has been my business for the last twenty-three years to meet with all kinds of county commissioners, not only in our state, but I might say in every other state, because it has been my business to try and get some relief to the people who live in the backwoods. * * * I want to say to you that your retiring board has been one of the best I have known in my travels. * * * All the time there are the Taxpayers' League, the Home Builders' Association and the Municipal League all shaking their fists at the county commissioners and telling them they must reduce taxation. On the other hand, the courthouse is filled with others demanding roads and bridges, and your honorable board standing between these two elements." Major Henry C. K. Muhlenberg of the Air Service of the United States army, said: "We have at Sand Point what will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most outstanding monuments of the outgoing administration of King county." Other commendatory speeches were delivered by Captain Fretwell and John P. Hartman; a letter from absentees was read; souvenirs were presented and the ceremonies ended with cheers.

Mr. Ramsay's genial nature won for him a charming bride, Miss Grace Eleanor Anderson, daughter of the late August C. Anderson. Mrs. Ramsay's mother was Mary Louise Whittmore, a descendant of the Olin family of New England. In the early history of the republic Gideon Olin of that family was a United States senator from the state of Vermont and Henry Olin was at one time governor of that state.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson four children, Mrs. Ramsay being the only survivor. During the Great war Mrs. Ramsay was active in the canteen service with headquarters in the Oregon-Washington Railway station and she was one of the willing workers. At or before daybreak many mornings she went around with her car, gathering up those who were to take the first shift in the day's work. Previous to American participation in the war, when the Second Washington Infantry was sent to Calexico, Mrs. Ramsay raised among her friends a substantial mess fund for the soldiers of the regiment. Her services were not merely occasional, as one making a show of doing something without personal inconvenience; she toiled every day as invoice clerk for the Northwest Division Red Cross without compensation other than consciousness of satisfaction in rendering valuable service to her country. Salvation of the nation in times of emergency depends upon patriotism of citizens like Mrs. Ramsay.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay are proud of their two nephews, James Graham and Claudius Clinton, sons of James Hill Ramsay of North Carolina. Both lived with them for a time, one while an interne in the Virginia Mason and King County Hospitals and the other while a student at the Broadway high school and the University of Washington. Their military services evince patriotism inherited from their ancestors.

James Graham Ramsay graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1917, and decided to enter an officers training camp but found he would be debarred on account of being too young to enter. He was so determined to do his bit in the World war that he made a military age, was accepted and sent to the first Oglethorpe Training Camp, where he received a commission as second lieutenant and was sent to Camp Jackson and later promoted to first lieutenant in Company C, Three Hundred Seventy-first Infantry. He left with his regiment in March, 1918, for France, was billeted with the French army and was soon in the front line trenches in the Verdun section and was in some of the fiercest battles of the war. While fighting in the Champaigne Drive, September 28, 1918, against a very strong enemy position under terrific artillery shelling, gassing and machine-gun fire, his gas mask was shot off and he was seriously wounded, but unmindful of his own condition and the heavy casualties of his company he continued to fight and urge his men forward until his vision became impaired from loss of blood. He was then carried from the field of battle but only after some twenty machine-gun nests

had been captured or destroyed and the enemy forced to withdraw. For distinguished service, extraordinary courage and gallantry on that occasion he was awarded the Croix de Guerre. He spent three months in a hospital and after returning to America was honorably discharged from the army. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and received his degree as M. D.

Claudius Clinton Ramsay, the other nephew, served with the Second Washington Infantry on the Mexican border, near Calexico, in 1916. In 1918 he volunteered and entered the Students Army Training Corps at the University of North Carolina, was one of the first selected and ordered to an officers training camp, and was at the station waiting for the train when a telegram came not to send any more men. He received his A. B. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1920.

EVELYN H. HALL

Miss Evelyn H. Hall, superintendent of the Nurses Training School at the Seattle General Hospital for the past twenty-one years, has made a splendid record in this connection. She is a native of Schoharie county, New York, and a daughter of Charles R. and Marie (Myer) Hall, the former born in Vermont and the latter in Holland. Mr. Hall was a contractor engaged in railroad building and tunneling.

Evelyn H. Hall obtained a public school education in her native county and subsequently took up the profession of teaching there, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge which she had acquired. Attracted by the profession of nursing, she later pursued the regular training course in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn. Following her graduation she began private nursing but at the end of a year was called back to supervise private nursing in the institution in which she had been trained. By reason of her capable service in that capacity she was requested to take supervision of the entire school and in that important position she continued for four years.

In 1902 Miss Hall came to Seattle to accept the position of superintendent of the Seattle General Hospital and School for Nurses, which was the only exclusive school for nursing at that time, the Seattle General Hospital being a pioneer in this field. Its alumni now number three hundred. Seventy-five pupils are accommodated at one time and twenty-five are admitted annually. Graduates of the school may be found in China, India, Mexico and many other foreign fields engaged in missionary work. The leaders of the institution are prepared for broad constructive work in cooperation with the University of Washington. Presi-

dent Henry Suzzallo, commenting on the growing cooperation of universities and accredited schools of nursing, said: "Nursing education is going through the same evolution which has characterized medical and legal training. For a long period such professional schools were operated on a basis more or less independent of the general university system, only to be more intimately related to and finally absorbed as one of the branches of the university organization. Nursing education, which until now has been conducted in independent schools associated with hospitals, is beginning to enter a period of closer cooperation with the university system. Already many of the nursing trainees in the hospital schools of Seattle are taking their laboratory sciences at the university. It is only a matter of time when the cooperation will become a closer affiliation. It is not at all beyond the bounds of proper expectancy that within ten years nursing will be a definite professional school of the university." A proposal for enlargement of the school of nursing of the Seattle General Hospital is in the hands of a committee at present. Of the seventy-seven similar institutions of the Methodist Episcopal church in the country, Seattle stood seventh in the number of patients cared for. Miss Hall is a woman of rare devotion to an ideal and has been working consistently toward it since her arrival in this city. Gradually it is being worked out, developing in an orderly, healthy way, and she feels that time will see the full realization of her hopes concerning complete cooperation between the state university and the Nurses' Training School. She has already achieved a marked degree of success in her endeavors.

EDWARD BRADY

The name of Edward Brady is a well known and highly respected one in legal circles of Seattle, with which he has been identified for more than thirty years, and throughout his professional career he has displayed the oratorical powers and intellectual versatility characteristic of those of Celtic origin, while he has also proven himself to be an astute, farsighted business man. He was born in Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, May 10, 1859, and is one of a family of seven children. His parents, John and Rosa (Nugent) Brady, were born near the town of Ballyduff, in County Cavan, Ireland, and the father arrived in America in 1833, while the mother came to this country a few years later. The father, John Brady, was a veteran of the Mexican war and after returning from that conflict removed with his family to Wisconsin, settling on a farm about a mile from the village of Rio in 1848.

EDWARD BRADY

He and his wife were very desirous that their children should be well educated and made many personal sacrifices to that end.

Reared on the home farm, Edward Brady attended the village school at Rio and in the fall of 1875, when sixteen years of age, entered the University of Wisconsin. He was graduated from the classical department of that institution in 1881 and it was owing to the financial assistance rendered by an older brother, John Brady, that he was able to complete his university course. For seven years thereafter his attention was devoted to teaching and to the study of law and in 1888 he came to Seattle, where he has since engaged in general practice. His first law partner was a friend, Henry C. Schaefer, who was also a graduate of the Wisconsin State University, but this relationship was ended by the death of the latter in the summer of 1893, following an attack of typhoid fever. On the 6th of June, 1894, the anniversary of the Seattle fire, Mr. Brady was joined by Wilson R. Gay, who became junior member of the firm, and offices were opened in the Roxwell building on First avenue and Columbia street. Practically the entire front part of the second floor of that edifice was occupied by the firm and upon the completion of the Alaska building, the first of Seattle's new and modern office buildings, removal was made to that location. The partnership of Brady & Gay was continued for about twelve years and in 1908 Mr. Brady became associated with George H. Rummens as a member of the firm of Brady & Rummens, a relationship that was maintained for a considerable period. Mr. Brady's offices are still located in the Alaska building and his practice has now reached extensive proportions. He is well versed in the law, readily quotes precedents and his standing before the court is an enviable one. In trial he is ready and resourceful and his logic and eloquence have won for him many verdicts favorable to the interests of his clients.

Mr. Brady has always had great faith in Seattle's future and immediately upon his arrival in the city purchased a tract of land, then a forest, on the ridge overlooking Lake Washington, being associated in the project with Charles M. Morris, a friend from his native town. They cleared and improved the land, afterward platting it into lots and naming it the Prospect Terrace Addition, which now contains many attractive homes. They afterward bought a tract of land on the ridge north of Lake Union and this property they also cleared, improved and platted, it being located in Edgewater's Second Addition. Upon the revival of the city's growth in 1902, Mr. Brady, in cooperation with Dr. A. P. Mitten, one of Seattle's well known citizens, now deceased, erected the Summit building on the first hill at the corner of Madison street and Minor avenue, and for many years this was one of the best family hotels in the city. They later disposed of the property and at the time of the construction of the building it was considered a great advancement in the way of affording high-class living accom-

modations for the public. In 1900, in association with J. H. Raymond, a contractor and builder of Seattle, Mr. Brady built the Monmouth apartments, a large brick building covering the entire block fronting on Yesler Way from Twentieth to Twenty-first avenue. They also erected the Raymond apartments, a fine four-story brick building at the intersection of First and Warren avenues. These apartment houses are numbered among the best in the city and Mr. Brady still owns his interest in them. He has also acquired other valuable real estate in Seattle and a number of fine tracts lying north of the city.

However, Mr. Brady's business ventures have not been confined entirely to this city. In 1902 he was joined by his brother, James Brady, in forming the Brady Shingle Mill Company, which for ten years operated a mill at Edmonds, Washington, but after the death of his brother, which occurred in 1912, Mr. Brady disposed of the property. In 1902, in association with A. H. Ruelle, a prominent lumberman of this city, he invested in a shingle and timber business and purchased a large tract of timber land north of Lake Washington, bordering Summit Lake, in King county, which they sold a few years later to the Campbell Lumber Company, reserving for themselves the eighty acres of land upon which is situated the beautiful little lake. In these various projects Mr. Brady has always endeavored to associate himself with a faithful, competent man, able to manage all of the details, thus leaving him free to pursue his professional activities, and his enterprises have proven uniformly successful. In 1897 Mr. Brady made a location on some coal lands at Issaquah, King county, and afterward acquired title to the property from the United States government. This land was held for some years by the law firm of Brady & Gay and in 1916 was sold to the Issaquah & Superior Coal Company, constituting one of its most valuable properties. The success of this venture in the location of coal lands led Mr. Brady to invest in other property of this character and he has acquired a large tract of coal land adjoining the Newcastle mine, in King county. He also owns a number of small tracts of timber in western Washington and several large tracts of lands in the eastern part of the state.

In 1903, at Monmouth, Illinois, Mr. Brady was married to Miss Leota Douglas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Douglas, natives of Illinois and representatives of prominent pioneer families of that state. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Douglas, served with distinction in the Civil war as an officer in the Eighty-third Illinois Cavalry Regiment. He also had been a soldier in the Mexican war. Her mother's maiden name was Louisa Reynolds and her father, Samuel Reynolds, was one of the first settlers in Knox county, Illinois, where he and his wife resided for many years, being highly respected in their community. Mr. and Mrs. Brady became the parents of a son and a daughter, Edward Douglas and Anna Louise. The son died at

the age of eleven years. The daughter, Anna Louise, is one of the bright students in the St. Nicholas school in this city. They reside in the beautiful Capitol Hill district and theirs is a hospitable home.

Mr. Brady is very liberal in his political views and votes rather for the man than the party, supporting the candidate whom he deems best qualified for office. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and the Arctic Club, while his fraternal connections are with the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has a high conception of the dignity and responsibility of his calling and is ever ready to support those movements promoted for the benefit of Seattle and its citizens, being a man whom to know is to esteem and admire.

OVID A. BYERS

Ovid A. Byers, a self-educated, self-made man, ranks with the most prominent attorneys of Seattle and for thirty-five years has successfully followed his profession in this city. A native of the east, he was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of June, 1862, his parents being Ambrose and Mary (McCracken) Byers. One of his ancestors, John P. Bissell, served as a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Connecticut and participating in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. The Byers family came originally from the north of England, and it is a family tradition that James Byers, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of five of the name who suffered with Washington at Valley Forge. Samuel Byers, the great-grandfather of Ovid A. Byers, was one of the pioneers of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, Thomas McCracken, emigrated to this country from Scotland.

Following his graduation from high school Ovid A. Byers entered Westminster College of New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the class of 1886, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received his professional training by working his way through college and in 1889 was admitted to the bar of the state of Washington. On the 1st of October of that year he arrived in Seattle and has since engaged in the practice of law in this city, with ever-increasing success. He is a strong and able lawyer, clear and concise in his presentation of a case, logical in his deductions, and sound in his reasoning. He is now associated in practice with his brother, Alpheus Byers, and they have been retained as counsel by many of the large business organizations of the city.

Mr. Byers has witnessed Seattle's rapid development and upbuilding during the past three decades and on Thursday and Friday nights succeeding the great fire of June 6, 1889, he acted as special policeman. Friday morning he rendered assistance when the steamer Quickstep arrived from Tacoma, laden with provisions for "Tacoma Relief Tent," and on Friday night he guarded the property of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer at Fourth and Columbia streets.

On the 27th of September, 1897, in Seattle, Mr. Byers was married to Miss Ellen Reid, a daughter of John Boyd Reid, who was a native of Ireland and previous to coming to this state had made his home in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Byers have three children: John Reid, Marshall Sumner and Dorothy Ovida. Mr. Byers is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and since 1908 has been historian of the Washington Society of that organization. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Westminster Presbyterian church of Seattle. His is an upright character and honorable purpose has actuated him at all points in his career, bringing him to an enviable place in the regard of his fellowmen, as well as in the field of professional service. His residence is at No. 2100 East Galer street.

WILLIAM FORREST RICHARDSON

William Forrest Richardson has for the past two decades been manager of the Seattle branch of John A. Roebling's Sons Company of California, manufacturers of wire, wire rope, cloth netting, lath, nails, fence and barbed wire. His birth occurred at Valetta, Kent county, Ontario, Canada, on the 31st day of March, 1870, his parents being William and Catherine (Oswald) Richardson, who were natives of Scotland but crossed the Atlantic to Canada in early life. The mother's people were Highland Scotch from the district of Stirling, Scotland, while the paternal ancestors came from Earlstone, in Roxburghshire. About the year 1871 William Richardson, father of William F. Richardson of this review, crossed the border into the United States and took up his abode in Detroit, Michigan, where he established himself in the teaming, trucking and transfer business, developing an enterprise of very extensive proportions in that connection during the three decades or more in which he was engaged in this field of activity. Both he and his wife have passed away, the latter's death occurring in Canada when their son William was still very young.

In the acquirement of his early education William F. Richardson attended the grammar schools of Detroit, where he subsequently pursued a course of study in a business college. He started in life as foundry clerk at the

WILLIAM F. RICHARDSON

Peninsular Car Works, now the American Car Company of Detroit, and later occupied a clerical position with the Detroit Gas Company. He then became a salesman for the Roehm & Davidson Carriage Hardware Company of Detroit, and one of his first successes in this connection was the securing of a contract for horseshoes, pads and horseshoe nails from the Detroit Street Railway Company. With the advent of the first electric road he decided to enter another field of endeavor and in 1889 went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became a salesman for the Central Electric Company of Chicago, Illinois. Subsequently he was transferred to the main plant and worked out of the Chicago office for five years, on the expiration of which period, in 1898, he again took up his residence in Detroit, Michigan, where he engaged in the manufacturing business with the Independent Telephone Company for three years. He then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he accepted the position of assistant manager with John A. Roebling's Sons Company, and eighteen months later was transferred to Seattle, establishing a branch of the concern in this city at No. 313 First avenue South, on the 1st of December, 1903. He has remained manager of the house in this city through the intervening period of two decades and is regarded as one of the most trustworthy, capable and valued representatives of the company. Mr. Richardson purchased the lot at No. 900 First avenue South, on which stands the present large and modern building of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company and attended to all the details of construction as well. The Seattle branch distributes the goods of the company through the entire northwest and employment is here furnished to from thirty to fifty people. Mr. Richardson has managed and developed this enterprise with as much care as though it were his own and in his business career has made steady advancement, working along lines that lead to success. Industry and perseverance have enabled him to triumph over difficulties and obstacles and gradually he has progressed until he occupies a position of importance and responsibility in connection with the business life of Seattle.

In January, 1891, in Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Edith Ferris, who passed away in Seattle in 1904, leaving four children: Alice, who is a resident of Detroit; Philo Belknap, who served in the navy during the World war and is now in Seattle; Forrest Ballard, now completing a four-year enlistment in the United States navy as gunner's mate on the U. S. S. Omaha; and Edith Ferris. On the 14th of May, 1908, in Seattle, William F. Richardson was again married, his second union being with Miss Rosalie Fleming.

In his political views Mr. Richardson is an independent republican. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and he is a member of the Rainier, Arctic and Earlington Golf Clubs, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. For two years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Rotary Club. His religious faith is that of the

Presbyterian church and according to its teachings he has guided his life so that his career has been one characterized by uprightness, integrity and allegiance to high principles.

THOMAS E. JONES

Thomas E. Jones is well known to Seattle's residents, for he has made his home in the city for four decades and for thirty-five years has concentrated his attention upon the work of pile driving and wharf building, being a pioneer in this line of activity. His birth occurred at Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, on the 2d of August, 1856, and his father, Thomas A. Jones, was a native of New Jersey. In middle life Mr. Jones, Sr., resided at Fairbury, Illinois, where he was very extensively engaged in the flour milling and elevator business, also in farming, coal mining and in merchandising. He was one of the leading citizens of Fairbury and continued in business there until 1883, when he sold his interests and came west to Seattle. He purchased three tracts of land near the city and at once engaged in farming, also entering the contracting business with his son, Thomas E., with whom he was associated until his death in October, 1895, their interests being conducted under the firm style of T. A. Jones & Son.

In 1846 Mr. Thomas A. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Darnall, a daughter of M. V. Darnall, who was one of the organizers of Livingston county, Illinois, and its townships, and held many important public positions while residing there. Mrs. Jones was born in Boone county, Kentucky, August 31, 1828, and was two years of age at the time her parents removed to Illinois. She possessed unusual force of character and executive ability and was numbered among the highly esteemed pioneer women of this section of the state. Following her marriage she became an able assistant to her husband, her sound judgment and valuable advice proving an important asset in the attainment of his success. After his death she gave personal supervision to the farm north of Green Lake, which she and her husband had hewed out of the forest and brought to a high state of development. She always took great pride in the place and continued active in its management until the last five years of her life. During her later years she lived with her son, T. E. Jones, and her daughter, Mrs. Fuller, and passed away at the latter's home in this city on the 11th of November, 1902, at the age of seventy-four years, two months and nine days. She was survived by four children: Mrs. Rachel Fuller, Mrs. Olive De Wolfe and T. E. Jones, all of Seattle; and Mrs. Iva Kendrick of San Francisco,

California. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were widely and favorably known in Seattle, and during the twelve years of his residence in this city he enjoyed the respect and goodwill of all with whom he came into contact.

Their only son, Thomas E. Jones, was reared in his native county and there attended the public schools, later completing a course in the State Normal School at Bloomington, Illinois. When eighteen years of age he returned to his home at Fairbury and embarked in the flour and feed business, afterward adding a stock of meat and groceries. He was thus occupied for two years and after selling the business began working on his father's farm, which was one of large proportions. He continued to assist in its operation until 1883, when Mr. Jones, Sr., disposed of his interests in Illinois and removed with his family to Seattle, traveling by rail to San Francisco, California, thence by steamer to Portland, Oregon, by train to Tacoma, Washington, and by boat to Seattle. During the first four years of his residence in this city Thomas E. Jones engaged in the ice trade, cutting ice on Lake Union. He afterward turned his attention to the business of pile-driving, in which he has continued, and has gained and maintained a position of leadership in that field. He built the first Yesler wharf and after the disastrous fire of 1889 constructed the second Yesler wharf. He has done much important work for the Centennial Mill Company, was also awarded contracts by the Stetson Post Mill Company and the Seattle Electric Company, and is now controlling a business of extensive proportions. As his financial resources increased he invested his capital in real estate, becoming the owner of valuable property holdings in Seattle, including a large amount of tide lands.

Mr. Jones was married at Fairbury, Illinois, on December 25, 1876, to Miss Clare Vincent, who died April 18, 1914, leaving five children: Mrs. Lilla Hayes and Mrs. Olive Austin, both of this city; L. Dee, who is associated with his father's business operations; Carl H., who is connected with the Buick automobile agency at Chehalis, Washington; and Thomas C., who is also associated with his father. Mr. Jones was again married on July 4, 1918, Miss Pearl Parkhurst of Seattle becoming his wife.

Mr. Jones is a democrat in his political views and his opinions carry weight in the councils of the party. He has been selected by his fellow citizens to fill several important public offices, the duties of which he has discharged with efficiency and conscientiousness. In 1888 he was elected to the city council for a two years' term and served as chairman of the street committee. For four years he was one of the fire commissioners of Seattle and his deep interest in the welfare and advancement of his city has found expression in effective efforts in its behalf. He is a member of the Associated General Contractors. Like all men who

have achieved noteworthy success, Mr. Jones has been a tireless worker, performing to the best of his ability every task undertaken. He is recognized as a citizen of worth and never fails to inspire respect for his business ability, confidence in his integrity and admiration for his firmness of character.

FRED HUDSON BAXTER

Fred Hudson Baxter, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Washington, has always resided within the borders of this state, and with progress as his watchword he has steadily advanced toward the goal of his ambition, establishing his position with Seattle's leading business men. He was born in Bellingham, Washington, on the 19th of December, 1874, a son of Sutcliffe and Harriet (Hannath) Baxter, the former a native of Lancashire, England. The father was one of the pioneers of this state and his history was closely connected with the development of the northwest. He was one of the organizers of the Rainier Club of Seattle and was widely and favorably known in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter were the parents of four children: Sutcliffe Benjamin, who married Pearl Chamberlain; Laura Emma, who died in 1914; Fred Hudson; and Olive Eliza, the wife of Rollin Sanford.

Fred H. Baxter was but three years old at the time his father came to Seattle and in the acquirement of an education he attended the public schools of this city, also pursuing his studies at Victoria, British Columbia, and Belmont, California. He gained his first knowledge of business methods as clerk in a general merchandise store at La Push, Washington, where he was employed from 1892 until 1896, and on his return to Seattle became connected with the Northwestern Cracker Company, which was subsequently merged with the Portland Cracker Company and is now conducted under the name of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company. In October, 1902, Mr. Baxter entered the service of the Kelley-Clarke Company of Seattle, with which he has since been identified, and in 1904 was admitted to a partnership in the concern. In 1909 he was made local manager and has since added the duties of secretary, while he is also a stockholder in the company. They are merchandise brokers and importers and exporters of canned salmon and other food products, of which they are distributors. Under Mr. Baxter's able management the volume of business transacted by the firm in this city has been greatly increased and he neglects no opportunity to promote its interests. He is also a stockholder in the McGraw Investment Company, of which he is a director, and likewise serves on the board of directors of the Puget Sound Realty Associates and the Kelley-Clarke Company.

In Seattle, on the 17th of April, 1900, Mr. Baxter was united in marriage

FRED H. BAXTER

to Miss Kate Edna McGraw, a daughter of ex-Governor John H. McGraw. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have two children: Harriet May and John McGraw Baxter. During the World war Mr. Baxter served as a member of the National Guard of the State of Washington. He belongs to the Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Golf and Seattle Yacht Clubs and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Episcopal church, of which he is a member. His guiding axiom has been hard work and in winning success he has also gained the respect, confidence and goodwill of all with whom he has been associated, for his integrity has ever been above question.

WILLIAM DINSMORE

William Dinsmore is a refrigerating engineer of marked ability and during the period of his residence in Seattle he has been awarded many large contracts, installing a majority of the refrigerating systems now in use in the city. He was born in Braidwood, Illinois, February 3, 1875, a son of William and Martha (Cowan) Dinsmore, both of whom were natives of Scotland. About 1865 they left their native land and came to the United States, first settling in Illinois, where they lived for several years. The father was a mining engineer and in 1881 he removed with his family to Colorado, becoming connected with gold mining activities at Leadville. A year later he went to Carthage, Socorro county, New Mexico, and there successfully followed his profession until his death, which occurred on the 31st of December, 1897. He is survived by the mother, who is now residing at Renton, Washington. In their family were two children: William; and Mrs. William Clay, whose home is at Ronald, Washington.

In the acquirement of an education William Dinsmore attended the public schools of Leadville, Colorado, and Carthage, New Mexico, after which he began studying mining engineering under the able preceptorship of his father. Following the discovery of gold in Alaska he went to Dawson, in the Yukon territory, and located two valuable mining properties, remaining in that country for a year. On leaving there he came to Seattle, arriving in the city in 1899, and he has since followed the profession of a refrigerating engineer, being associated in business with C. A. Moore & Company. They are agents for Brunswick ice-making machinery and have installed about ninety per cent of the refrigerating units in the city, having been awarded the contracts for the public markets, restaurants and private plants. Their work represents the highest degree of skill in their line and their business has become one of extensive proportions, twenty-five people being employed.

Mr. Dinsmore has been married twice. At Los Cerrillos, New Mexico, in 1895, he wedded Miss Molly Stone, who passed away in 1908, leaving four children, all of whom are living except Robert, who died at the age of twelve years. Those who survive are: Ellis, who was born at Los Cerrillos in 1898 and now resides in Seattle; Mrs. Bernice McIntyre, a native of Seattle but now a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the mother of one child; and Andrew, who was also born in this city. For his second wife Mr. Dinsmore married Miss Clara Clarke of Seattle, in 1915. He is a member of the National Ice Men's Association and his political support is given to the men and measures of the republican party. He has a thorough understanding of the scientific and practical phases of his work and is interested in all that tends to raise the standards of his profession or promote the efficiency of its representatives. He is highly esteemed by his professional associates as well as by the general public and his success is the reward of tireless effort, the ambition to excel, and the correct utilization of his innate powers and talents.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON

The life of Charles S. Johnson has been filled with varied experiences, from which he has derived valuable and profitable lessons, and he is now numbered among Seattle's substantial business men, being the proprietor of the United States Laundry, which he has placed on a par with the best in the city. A native of Sweden, he was born June 8, 1858, and his parents, Johan Pearson and Christina Johnson, spent their lives in that country, the father being a farmer by occupation.

Charles S. Johnson acquired his education in the schools of Sweden and for some years was a sailor on one of the steamers out of Sweden. In 1881, when a young man of twenty-three years, he came to the United States and located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, remaining in that city until 1889, when he came to the Pacific coast. He has since been a resident of Seattle and his first position here was with the Street Railway company. He rose to the position of foreman, which he capably filled for three years, and then became associated with C. E. Erickson, a building contractor. They formed a partnership relation, which was maintained for three years. Mr. Johnson then became associated with Gustav Edenholm, in the operation of the Electric Laundry, continuing for nine years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Johnson took over the United States Laundry. He refitted the plant, installing the most modern machinery and converting it into one of the best equipped estab-

lishments of the kind in the city. He is sole owner of the business, which he has placed upon a substantial basis, and the work turned out by the laundry is characterized by a high standard of excellence. He has operated the present business since 1907 and during the intervening period it has enjoyed a continuous growth, several delivery trucks now being utilized, while employment is furnished to about eighty persons.

On the 15th of November, 1888, while residing at Grand Rapids, Michigan, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Gustavson and they have three children: Esther, who died in Seattle in 1919; Philip, who was born in this city in 1894; and Hulda, who was born in 1900 and is a high school graduate. The son completed his education in the University of Washington and is now vice president of the Boeing Airplane Company.

Mr. Johnson is loyal and enthusiastic in his support of the city with which he has allied his interests and is a director of the Swedish Hospital, which he aided in organizing. He is a member of the Swedish Baptist church and is also identified with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, while his political support is given to the republican party. He is not connected with social or fraternal organizations, reserving his leisure hours for his family, in whose companionship he finds his greatest enjoyment. He has found that the field of opportunity is open to all, and notwithstanding the fact that others have been more advantageously equipped at the outset of their careers, he has outdistanced many and today occupies a position of prominence in business circles of Seattle. He is a man of the highest integrity and ability, rich in experience and faithful to every relation of life.

JAMES B. DARRAGH

James B. Darragh dates his residence in Seattle from 1913 and as president of the mortgage firm of White & Bollard, Inc., he is successfully controlling important interests. His birth occurred at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 7th of October, 1876, and his parents, James C. and Emma E. (Burns) Darragh, are also natives of the Wolverine state. They came to Seattle in 1920 from Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the father is now retired. He was for many years a manufacturer of furniture in Grand Rapids.

After completing his high school course James B. Darragh went to Chicago, Illinois, where he became connected with the electrical business, and conducted his interests in that city until 1910. He then sold out and came to the Pacific coast, locating in Seattle. In 1913 he joined

the firm of White & Bollard, Inc., and on the death of the senior partner, in 1920, Mr. Darragh succeeded him in the office of president, in which capacity he is now serving. He displays foresight, initiative and keen sagacity in control of the business and has inaugurated many well devised plans for its further expansion and development. The firm loans money on first class securities and has won the confidence and support of the public because of its straightforward dealing and thorough reliability.

At Toledo, Ohio, on the 1st of June, 1905, Mr. Darragh was married to Miss Jeannette Kenyon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kenyon of that city, and they have become the parents of two sons: James B., Jr., a native of Chicago and now a student at the Broadway high school of this city; and John Cummings, who was also born in the western metropolis and is attending the Garfield school. Mr. Darragh is an Episcopalian in religious faith and his political support is given to the men and measures of the republican party. He has led an active and useful life, employing every opportunity to advance, and his present success has been won through industry and ability. He has never deviated from the course sanctioned by conscience and good judgment and in gaining prosperity he has also won the respect and goodwill of his fellowmen.

HENRY G. SEABORN

Among the leading business men of Seattle the career of Henry G. Seaborn offers an excellent illustration of the general proposition that on the Pacific coast the youth of our nation find their greatest opportunities. Mr. Seaborn, vice president of the Skinner & Eddy Shipbuilding Company, has long been a leading figure in the lumber and shipping industries of the northwest. His achievements are due to a combination of characteristics that we like to consider distinctively American, and his life story is the account of the rising fortunes of a man whose sole assets were unflagging industry and the will to do. Born in San Francisco, on the 23d of February, 1879, he is the son of John Thomas and Katherine A. (Daly) Seaborn. His education was obtained in the public schools of Port Blakely, whither his parents removed when he was a small child. In 1889, at the age of ten, when most future shipping magnates are still at their books, Henry Seaborn began his commercial career as a clerk in the Port Blakely Mill Company, one of the largest corporations of the kind in the world. In 1901, after having made considerable progress up the ladder of this firm, he severed his connections with the mill to come to Seattle to establish the Queen Anne Hill grocery store which he conducted for three years.

HENRY G. SEABORN

This mercantile venture served to bring the young man to the conclusion that the rapidly growing lumber industry of the northwest offered him greater opportunities for advancement, so he became associated with the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Chemainus, British Columbia, as manager of its mercantile department. During the three years that he occupied this position he was also United States consular agent for the port of Chemainus. As manager of the mercantile department Mr. Seaborn returned to the Port Blakely Mill Company, in which he had started out seventeen years before as a boy clerk, continuing in this office until 1916, when he resigned to accept a position as purchasing agent of the Skinner & Eddy Corporation. This firm was then engaged in establishing the steel shipyard that was later to make a world's record as the champion cargo shipbuilding plant in the world. With the entrance of the United States into the World war and the inauguration of a gigantic shipbuilding program the firm of Skinner & Eddy found itself in a leading position among the shipbuilding concerns of the Pacific coast, and Mr. Seaborn as purchasing agent for its vast activities had his executive and organizing powers put to the extreme test. In 1917 he was promoted to the post of second vice president in recognition of his valuable services and a year later was made full vice president. At the conclusion of the shipbuilding period of the war the owners of the Skinner & Eddy Corporation and their associates, including Henry G. Seaborn, formed the Skinner & Eddy Shipbuilding Company, a new corporation, which acquired the shipbuilding site and developed it into a great ocean terminal with two wharves, the Connecticut and Atlantic Street docks. During the few years this terminal has been in operation it has developed a large volume of business, many of the overseas and intercoastal shipping lines selecting it as their Puget Sound base. In this new corporation Mr. Seaborn holds the office of vice president.

Several years before his connection with the Skinner & Eddy shipbuilding interests Mr. Seaborn became interested in the schooner fleet, now known as the Seaborn Sailers. In 1913 he acquired his first ship and since the close of the war has added to his fleet until he now owns six schooners, Meteor, Mindanao, Spokane, Sophie Christenson, Gamble and Camano, all of which are engaged chiefly in the lumber trade. Some of them carry spruce from Buckley Bay, Massett Sound, British Columbia, to the Skinner & Eddy terminal, where it is transferred to intercoastal carriers bound for New York. Others take their cargoes to the Hawaiian islands and through the Panama canal to Atlantic ports, picking up new cargoes at the southern lumber ports. Another of Mr. Seaborn's business interests is the General Furniture Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Seaborn was married in Seattle, on the 11th of December, 1902, to Miss Charlotte A. Smith.

Not only is Mr. Seaborn an enthusiastic sailing shipowner, he is a yachtsman as well. One of the crack vessels of the Seattle Yacht Club's fleet is his high power cruiser, the Charlotte A. He is commodore of the club, and his other club affiliations are with the Rainier, Arctic, Rainier Golf & Country, and Press Clubs of Seattle and the Whitehall Club of New York city. He is a member of Trinity parish, Protestant Episcopal church, and is a Mason, having taken all the degrees in Masonry leading to the Shrine. While Mr. Seaborn's private activities have been of a nature to advance the prosperity of the community in which he has expended his energies, he has also contributed substantially to the development of Seattle by lending his support to worthy progressive movements. He is a member of the Seattle Commercial Club, and of the Commercial Club of San Francisco as well, and during the war was treasurer of the Seattle Community Fund.

If Mr. Seaborn's success in the business world were to be analyzed it would undoubtedly be found to be due to his resolute determination more than to any other one factor. A contemporary has said of him: "He has never rested on his oars. He possesses the 'will to succeed' to a remarkable degree. If the opportunity doesn't exist, he creates it. His capacity for work is enormous."

HON. ELISHA P. FERRY

Twenty-seven years have elapsed since death called Hon. Elisha P. Ferry, the first governor of Washington, but his name will ever remain an honored one in the annals of the state, for he bore a most important part in laying the foundation for this great commonwealth of the Pacific Northwest. He was a native of Monroe, Michigan, and was born on the 9th of August, 1825. There he began reading law, continuing his studies at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1845, when twenty years of age, he was admitted to the bar. In the following year he went to Waukegan, Illinois, where for twenty-three years he successfully followed his profession, and during that period he was called to public office, becoming the first mayor of the town. In 1852 and 1856 he was presidential elector for his district and in 1861 he was a member of the constitutional convention in Illinois, while from 1861 until 1863 he was state bank commissioner. He also served as colonel on Governor Yates' staff and assisted in organizing, equipping and sending into the field a large number of Illinois regiments.

On July 1, 1869, Mr. Ferry removed to the territory of Washington, having been appointed surveyor general of the territory by President

Grant, and in 1872 he was appointed governor of the territory under the same administration. He was reappointed in 1876 and held that office until November, 1880, when he moved to Seattle and resumed the practice of his profession, becoming a member of the law firm of McNaught, Ferry, McNaught & Mitchell. In September, 1887, he retired from the practice of law and entered financial circles of the city, becoming vice president of the Puget Sound National Bank. On the 4th of September, 1889, he was nominated by the republican party for governor of the state and on the 1st day of October of that year he was elected by more than eight thousand majority.

From the time of Mr. Ferry's arrival in the territory he became one of its foremost men, always contributing in some form to the development of the country and assisting many to secure homes and farms. With postgraduate experience in public affairs, he was admirably qualified to fill the place of governor of both territory and state and discharged with ability every duty connected with the office. He did not surround himself with the pomp of office and was one of the most democratic of men, easily approachable and ever manifesting a decided aversion to ostentation and display. He proved himself a statesman of the first rank and never used his talents unworthily nor supported a dishonorable cause. He was a lifelong republican in politics and was a member of the first republican convention ever held in the United States.

On the 4th of February, 1849, Mr. Ferry was married to Miss Sarah B. Kellogg, a daughter of Dr. David Kellogg of Waukegan, Illinois, who survived her husband until January 6, 1912. The only surviving members of their family are: Mrs. Eliza F. Leary and Pierre P. Ferry, both of Seattle. Mr. Ferry died at his home in Seattle, on the 14th day of October, 1895, regretted and mourned by the entire state, for he was a man of high ideals and aspirations. Long a leader of public thought and action, he left the impress of his individuality in notable measure upon Washington's history, and the comprehensive grasp and strength of his understanding, the firmness, frankness and integrity of his character were universally acknowledged.

WILLIAM H. BOGLE

William H. Bogle is a prominent figure in legal circles of Seattle, where he has successfully followed his profession for more than a quarter of a century. A native of the south, he was born in North Carolina in 1855, and attended private schools of that state. He afterward took

up the study of law and won the LL. B. degree at the age of twenty-one. He has since devoted his attention to his profession and remained in the south until 1895, during which period he practiced law in the states of Mississippi and Tennessee. He then started for the Pacific Northwest, choosing Seattle as the scene of his professional activities, and is now numbered among its leading attorneys. He is well versed in all branches of jurisprudence, being particularly well informed on corporation law, and is retained as division counsel by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He is associated in practice with F. T. Merritt and Lawrence Bogle under the firm name of Bogle, Merritt & Bogle, with offices in the Central building, and the importance of their clientele indicates their professional ability and standing.

In 1878 Mr. Bogle was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jarnagin and during the period of their residence in Seattle they have won many friends. Mr. Bogle is a member of the leading clubs of the city and his professional connections are with the King County, Washington State and American Bar Associations. His success in his chosen vocation is the result of hard work and ability and he is recognized as a man of high principles and sound judgment, who never looks at a question in a superficial way, but delves to the root of the matter and has the faculty of separating and eliminating the non-essential from the important elements of a case.

LEO C. BRADNER

Leo C. Bradner, president and general manager of The Bradner Company, one of the leading houses in the wholesale butter and cheese trade of the north Pacific coast, is one of Seattle's well known business men. Mr. Bradner was born in Whitman county, Washington, November 3, 1888, a son of Coe G. and Lucy (Fullerton) Bradner, the father a native of New York state, while the mother was born in Oregon. Coe G. Bradner came to Washington in 1881 and for some time was engaged in the general merchandise business at Pine City and St. John. About 1890 he removed to Seattle and for several years was in the real estate business. In 1896 he purchased an interest in a butter and cheese business, of which he subsequently became sole owner and devoted his efforts to its development during the remainder of his active life. The business in the meantime had become an important one and was incorporated as The Bradner Company. Coe G. Bradner's death occurred in 1916. His widow resides in Seattle. They had two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Chester F., is secretary

LEO C. BRADNER

of The Bradner Company; Leo C. is the second son; and the daughter, Esther, is now Mrs. W. L. Nies of Chicago, Illinois.

Leo C. Bradner obtained his elementary and preparatory education in Seattle, where he attended the public schools and the high school, following which he entered the University of Washington. Subsequently he became a student at the University of California at Berkeley, but before he had qualified for a degree he left school to enter business—when he was about twenty-two years old. He had from boyhood worked at various times in his father's business and acquired a familiarity with it that qualified him for the important part he was called upon to take in its management, following his father's death. The extensive business of The Bradner Company places it in the foremost ranks of Seattle firms in its line.

On June 3, 1911, Mr. Bradner was married to Miss Cleo Shields, a daughter of B. F. Shields of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Bradner have two sons and a daughter: John C., William and Barbara. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he is identified with Eureka Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., the orders of the Scottish Rite and the Shrine. He is a member of the Arctic Club, the Auto Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

At all times interested in any project or movement for Seattle's growth and development, his support is freely given to those matters which make Seattle a better place in which to work, live and rear one's family. Mr. Bradner's residence is at No. 1732 Fortieth avenue.

EDWARD WARD PETTIT

The name of Pettit is a familiar one in business circles of Seattle, and since coming to the city Edward Ward Pettit has made his influence felt in insurance activities. He was born at Rock Island, Illinois, November 1, 1879, and belongs to a family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early colonial period, while prior to the discovery of the western continent it figured conspicuously in the affairs of the European countries in which the several branches had their origin. In the paternal line the subject of this sketch is of French descent and his maternal ancestors were of Scotch and Irish lineage. The first of the Pettits to leave France for a home in the new world settled in Maryland in 1642 and their descendants resided in various parts of Maryland and in other colonies.

William Pettit, the great-grandfather of E. W. Pettit, was a native of Maryland and in young manhood married Anna McEwen, whose

father, James McEwen, was a native of Ulster, Ireland, whence he emigrated to America, becoming one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Among the children of William and Anna Pettit was a son, Henry, who was born at Bellefontaine, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and became a civil engineer, thus following in the professional footsteps of his father. He married Mary Beall, whose father, William Beall, a banker of Frederick, Maryland, was a son of Elisha Beall and a grandson of Nathaniel Beall, all natives of Maryland, where the family originally settled on coming to this country in 1648. The first of the Bealls to emigrate from Scotland to America were two brothers, Ninian and John Beall, who settled in the Maryland colony in the year indicated and became widely known as daring pioneers and fearless Indian fighters. From these two brothers the Bealls in America are descended. Nathaniel Beall, above mentioned, married Anna Murdock, daughter of the Rev. George Murdock, who was appointed rector of the Rock Creek church, in what is now the District of Columbia, by George III, king of England. Their son, Elisha Beall, was captain in the Maryland line at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war and served with distinction in a regiment of which Lloyd Beall, a kinsman, was colonel, the brigade being commanded by Resin Beall, another relative. The records show that in Captain Elisha Beall's company there were seventeen privates bearing the name of Beall and all were more or less closely related. The Bealls were all planters and became well-to-do and influential citizens, a number acquiring considerable wealth and rising to positions of honor and trust in their native state.

As above stated, Henry M. Pettit was a civil engineer and in 1828 he was entrusted with the engineering work on the old Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the first road of the kind ever constructed. Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is said to have thrown the first shovel of earth in this important enterprise, and from the beginning of the work until its completion to the Point of Rocks, Henry M. Pettit was engineer in charge. Later he was employed by the government to superintend the engineering of the old National Road, originally intended to connect the city of Washington with the Mississippi river, but which was completed only from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois, and notes containing a full description of the route traversed are still in possession of the family. Mr. Pettit was graduated from Canonsburg College of Pennsylvania and was the possessor of superior intellectual attainments. He was one of the foremost civil engineers of his day and was likewise prominent in Masonic circles. He took an active part in political and public affairs and his life was one of great activity, characterized by the accomplishment of valuable and notable results.

To Henry M. and Mary (Beall) Pettit were born eight children, the second of whom was William Beall Pettit, the father of Edward W. Pettit. He was born at Cumberland, Maryland, September 10, 1834, and was a brother of Dr. Henry M. Pettit of Carrollton, Missouri. William B. Pettit learned the milling business under the direction of his grandfather and when a young man started for the west, locating at Rock Island, Illinois, where he met Miss Emily Louisa Coldy, whom he married on the 15th of October, 1863. They were the parents of seven children, among whom were two pairs of twins. The twin brothers of Edward Ward Pettit are Henry McEwen Pettit and Benjamin Walsh Pettit. They were born at Rock Island, Illinois, on the 26th of February, 1867, and the former became one of the best known birdseye view artists in America. The latter came to Seattle in November, 1889, and later became identified with financial affairs, being assistant cashier with the Dexter Horton National Bank. He married Miss Anna Cecelia Kahlke, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, and they became the parents of four children: Eloise Marie; Benjamin Walsh, who died in infancy; Helen; and Henry McEwen.

The public schools of his native city afforded Edward W. Pettit his educational opportunities and in 1903, when twenty-four years of age, he started for Alaska, locating at Juneau, where he entered commercial circles. Later he was called to public office, becoming clerk of the United States district court, in which capacity he served for seven years, and for five years he filled the office of magistrate. As a public official he was faithful, efficient and conscientious and he continued to act as magistrate until 1917, when he left Alaska for Seattle, where he has since resided. He established a general insurance agency and is now conducting his interests under the style of the E. W. Pettit Company, with offices in the Lowman building. He represents the oldest and most reliable companies in the field and writes a large amount of insurance annually, displaying sound judgment, enterprise and executive ability in the management of his business.

In August, 1904, while residing in Juneau, Alaska, Mr. Pettit was married to Miss Effie Mae McConaghy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conley McConaghy of New Castle, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit have become the parents of three children: Lester Ward, who was born July 21, 1905, and is a senior at the Franklin high school; Charis Josephine, who was born August 23, 1909, and is now attending the Madrona school; and Edward Ward, Jr., whose birth occurred on the 10th of May, 1917. All of the children are natives of Juneau, Alaska.

Mr. Pettit is an earnest and helpful member of the Madrona Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. His career has been marked

by industry, progress, ability and integrity and his is a well ordered, upright life that commands for him the esteem and goodwill of all with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM D. COMER

A well known figure in financial circles and one of Seattle's highly respected and representative citizens is William D. Comer, president of the Mutual Savings & Loan Association, and also president of W. D. Comer & Co., investment bankers. He was born in Miami county, Indiana, on the 8th of January, 1868, son of the late Silas and Naomi Jane Comer. He is of Quaker ancestry on both sides of the family, and the Comers were among the early Quaker colonists of North Carolina. His grandfather removed to Indiana in one of those emigrations of the '50s which carried into the middle west many peace-loving southern Quakers who foresaw the inevitable conflict. Mr. Comer grew up in the Hoosier state, enjoying the advantages of its excellent school system and rounding out his education by a course in a Quaker academy at Amboy after he had finished high school. He started out on his career as a farm loan inspector, this work soon taking him to Kansas. In 1889, he came to Seattle and engaged in the mortgage loan business.

In 1892 Mr. Comer organized the Seattle Abstract Company, which was converted in 1904 into the Title Trust Company, one of the first organizations to essay title insurance successfully in the state of Washington.

In 1897, while still carrying on the mortgage loan business in Seattle, he was one of those who "went into the North," as the phrase goes. He located properties in the Klondike, which later were mined to advantage. In 1918 he took over the management of the Mutual Savings & Loan Association, then a small company with less than ten thousand dollars deposits. It has since become one of the large savings institutions of the city. The mortgage loan business established by Mr. Comer in 1889 is now conducted under the corporate name of W. D. Comer & Co. Mr. Comer's intimate knowledge of the business situation and land values in this region has been worth a great deal in building up the business of these two institutions, and it is in no small degree due to his skill as a financier and his administrative ability that they have made their excellent records. Both have been so conservatively managed that they have the distinction of having foreclosed but one mortgage in the city of Seattle. At the annual meeting of the State League of Savings Institutions of the state of Washington, held at the New Washington Hotel, Seattle, in October, 1923, Mr. Comer was elected president for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM D. COMER

In 1905 Mr. Comer was married to Cornelia Atwood Pratt, daughter of the late Albert Mansfield Pratt of Bryan, Ohio. Mrs. Comer, who was educated at Vassar, is also a well known writer of short stories.

Mr. Comer is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the charter members of the Pilgrim Congregational church, is a Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, and the Seattle Auto Club. Although he has for years directed his chief efforts along lines to promote the economic development of his adopted city, Mr. Comer has not been unmindful of the other duties of a good citizen, nor neglectful of those things that make the world a pleasanter place in which to live. No worthy cause of a philanthropic nature has appealed to him for aid in vain and he gives his ready support to those movements which have for their purpose the civic, social and moral betterment of Seattle.

HOWARD HOLLAND STARTZMAN

For two decades Howard Holland Startzman has engaged in the general practice of law at Seattle and the passing years have ripened his ability and broadened his knowledge, bringing him to a place of prominence in his profession. A native of the south, he was born at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 19th of October, 1879, of the marriage of Melvin Startzman and Mary E. Holland, both descended from early settlers of Maryland, who came to the new world under the first Lord Baltimore and settled in Washington county in 1793. The ancestral line is traced back to Abraham Startzman and William Holland, the first of the colonists to arrive in Somerset county, Maryland. Descendants of William Holland served with the American army in the Revolutionary war. Other representatives of the family were Elijah Stansbury, one of the defenders of Baltimore in the War of 1812, and Jarret Hollingsworth, an early settler of Delaware. The parents of Howard H. Startzman came west to Seattle in 1906. The father's demise occurred in 1909, and the mother passed away in 1910. For many years Melvin Startzman had engaged in the tannery business in Baltimore as a member of the firm of A. Startzman, which had been founded by his father, and theirs was one of the pioneer enterprises of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Startzman four children were born: Melvin, who is living in Anchorage, Alaska; and Howard Holland, Norman H. and Mary M., all of whom are residents of this city.

The public schools of Baltimore afforded Howard Holland Startzman his early educational advantages and later he became a law student

at the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of LL. B. He began his professional career in Baltimore, where he engaged in practice until 1902, and in December of that year he arrived in Seattle. He has since maintained a law office in this city and his clientele has steadily increased in volume and importance. He has a thorough knowledge of statute and precedent and his clear and cogent reasoning and forceful presentation of his cases indicate his careful and thorough preparation. In addition to his professional activities Mr. Startzman acts as a director and member of the board of trustees of the Cowley Investment Company of Seattle, conducting a general real estate and insurance business.

In religious faith Mr. Startzman is a Methodist and his political support is given to the republican party. He is a member of the Washington Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and is prominent in local fraternal circles. He is a past grand of the Golden Link Lodge of Odd Fellows, was chief patriarch of Paran Encampment in 1912, and is a member of Seattle Canton, No. 3. He was secretary of the general relief committee of the Odd Fellows from 1910 until 1914 and is also identified with the Modern Brotherhood of America. His professional relations are with the Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations. His life has never been a self-centered one and his interests and activities are evenly balanced. He holds to high standards in professional service and is thoroughly alive to the dignity and responsibility of his calling. Mr. Startzman is a broad-minded man and a public-spirited citizen who embodies American principles with American ideals.

WALTER B. ALLEN

Natural predilection and inherited tendency inclined Walter B. Allen toward the law and his legal acumen has won for him recognition as one of Seattle's able attorneys. A native of the south, he was born at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 30th of January, 1875, and his parents, John H. and Sarah (Bell) Allen, were natives of Texas. The birth of the paternal grandfather, Robert Thomas Pritchard Allen, also occurred in the Lone Star state, and he was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point with the class of 1832. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, in which he served with the rank of lieutenant, and was lieutenant colonel in the Civil war, with the Confederate forces. He was the founder of the Kentucky Military Institute and continued at its head for a period of forty years. He was related by marriage to Andrew Jackson. John H. Allen took up the study of law

and followed his profession in Kentucky, having removed to that state in 1871. Later he came to the Pacific Northwest, arriving in Seattle in August, 1889, and for some years he continued to practice law in this city. He was highly esteemed by his professional colleagues and gained a position of prominence at the Seattle bar. He enlisted in the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war and served as major in a Texas regiment. His wife was a daughter of John D. Bell of Bastrop, Texas, one of the pioneer settlers and well known planters and slave owners of that state. Her demise occurred in Florida in 1885, when she was thirty-four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Allen became the parents of six children, five sons and a daughter.

Walter B. Allen was a boy of fourteen when his parents came to Seattle and his education was continued in the public schools of this city. Soon after his arrival here he secured work as a messenger boy with the Western Union, at a salary of twenty dollars per month, and at the end of three months he was promoted to the position of night clerk. He was afterward appointed clerk in the office of Judge William H. Moore, at that time presiding over the superior court of King county, and thus gained his first knowledge of the law. He continued his studies under the able direction of his father and in 1907 was admitted to the bar, although he did not enter upon active practice until 1909. From 1898 until 1907 he was connected with mining interests in Alaska, winning a fair measure of success, and he still holds considerable mining property in that country. For the past thirteen years he has been an active practitioner, has a large clientele, and his business in the courts is constantly increasing in volume and in importance. He is an officer of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templar.

On the 12th of July, 1909, Mr. Allen was married at Vancouver, British Columbia, to Miss Mary Belle McDonald, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McDonald, of Scotch descent. Mr. Allen fully meets the requirements of the profession and careful analysis, close study and broad experience have brought him to the front in his chosen calling.

GEORGE E. PLUMMER

George E. Plummer, a native son of Washington, is well known in maritime circles of Seattle as manager of the Puget Sound Tug Boat Company and his ability well qualifies him for this important office. He was born at Port Townsend, Washington, on the 8th of January, 1874, a son of Alfred A. and Anna (Hill) Plummer, the former a native of the

state of Maine and the latter of Ireland. They were among the first white settlers of Washington, establishing their home at Port Townsend in 1851, and the father engaged in a general mercantile business. He died at Port Townsend in 1888, while still in that branch of the service, and the mother also passed away in that city.

In the acquirement of an education George E. Plummer attended the public schools of his native city and after completing his high school course he became a student at the Port Townsend Normal School. On leaving that institution he began reading law under the direction of Judge A. R. Coleman and after mastering the principles of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar. For a year he practiced law at Port Townsend and then opened an office at Spokane, Washington, where he followed his profession for five years. On the expiration of that period he came to Seattle and has since been manager of the Puget Sound Tug Boat Company. He is also manager of the Credit Department of the Puget Mill Company, one of Washington's oldest and largest lumber manufacturing concerns, a corporation closely associated with the Puget Sound Tug Boat Company.

Mr. Plummer is a member of the Arctic Club and through his connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce he cooperates in many well devised plans and projects for the benefit of the city. He is a man of high principles and substantial qualities, progressive and reliable in business, loyal and public-spirited in citizenship and at all times displaying devotion to the duties that devolve upon him.

ROBERT SNYDER WALKER

Robert Snyder Walker, one of Seattle's well known bankers, has devoted his life to financial pursuits and his success is the result of careful training, broad practical experience and unabating industry. He was born in Stanley, Ontario county, New York, March 2, 1880, and his parents are Alexander D. and Flora B. Walker. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa, and afterward entered the Iowa State College at Ames, which he attended for two years. He gained his first knowledge of financial affairs as an employe of the Valley National Bank of Des Moines and remained with that institution until 1899, when he came to Seattle, being at that time nineteen years of age. As his experience and ability increased he was placed in positions of greater responsibility and the years have chronicled his progress along lines leading to success. He is now vice president and a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, one of the foremost financial institutions of the city, and the

ROBERT S. WALKER

policy which he follows in this connection is such as carefully safeguards the interests of depositors and stockholders and at the same time promotes the growth and expansion of the bank. He is also actively identified with other lines of business, acting as assistant treasurer of the Pacific Coast Company and as treasurer of the Washelli Cemetery Association, of which he is likewise a director.

Mr. Walker is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is deeply interested in its projects to further the material development and promote the interests of the city. He is also identified with the Commercial Club, the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club and the College Club, while he is likewise connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a director. Imbued at the outset of his career with firm purpose and laudable ambition, he has availed himself of each opportunity for advancement, and while attaining individual success he has contributed to public prosperity by reason of the nature of his activities.

CHARLES VERD, Jr.

Charles Verd, Jr., long prominent in lumber trade circles of the northwest as vice president of the Bryant Lumber & Shingle Mill Company of Seattle, passed away in this city on the 3d of October, 1917, when in the forty-sixth year of his age. His birth occurred on a farm in Huron county, Michigan, December 19, 1871, his parents being Charles and Phoebe Verd, both of whom were natives of Canada and are now deceased. The father, who came to Seattle in the year 1888, lived for a time in Woodinville, King county, and purchased a small mill at Fremont in this county. The Bryant Lumber & Shingle Mill Company was established in April, 1892, with D. J. Richert as president and E. C. H. Engelbach as secretary and treasurer, while other stockholders were Thomas Sanders and Charles Verd, the latter being the father of Charles Verd, Jr., of this review. The business was capitalized at ten thousand dollars, while the company's interests are now estimated at from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. In 1893 Messrs. Richert and Engelbach sold their interests to Charles Verd, Edward T. Verd and Thomas Sanders, and since that time the members of the Verd family have been actively identified with the management and conduct of the business, Edward T. Verd assuming the presidency upon the death of Mr. Sanders in 1914. Charles Verd, Sr., died in Seattle at the age of seventy-four years, the city thus sustaining the loss of one of its representative business men and respected citizens.

Charles Verd, Jr., whose name introduces this article, was identified

with the Bryant Lumber & Shingle Mill Company from its inception, in the capacity of millwright, installing all the machinery. The mill was three times destroyed by fire and at each rebuilding he was given full charge of the millwright's work. His official connection with the concern was that of vice president, in which capacity he continued to the time of his demise. His brother, Edward T. Verd, is still at the head of the Bryant Lumber & Shingle Mill Company, which has enjoyed a continuous and profitable existence for more than three decades and features as one of the important enterprises of the lumber industry of the northwest. The plant is situated at the entrance of the canal to Lake Union.

In Seattle, in November, 1901, Mr. Verd was united in marriage to Maud L. Richards, daughter of William A. and Katie Marie (Tuttle) Richards, who came to this city from Minneapolis in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Verd became the parents of two children, Katherine Marie and Laura Maud. Mr. Verd was a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Hoo-Hoo, in which organization he was affectionately known as "Mickey Maroo." He was characterized as a "man of clean, fine personality, good habits and one who endeared himself in countless little ways to all who knew him. He was generosity personified, was worshipped by his men, respected by his townspeople and adored by his family." The period of his residence in Seattle covered about three decades and his death was deeply regretted in both business and social circles of the city.

JESSE T. SHEFFIELD

Among Seattle's notably successful young business men is numbered Jesse T. Sheffield, who became identified with the motion picture industry less than a decade ago and is now conducting his operations on an extensive scale, being a partner in one of the largest distributing companies on the Pacific coast. He was born at Waynesville, North Carolina, March 11, 1884, and his parents, Leonard C. and Amanda C. (Edwards) Sheffield, were natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. The father was a very capable business man and became the owner of a large plantation in North Carolina, which was given over to the growing of tobacco. He also engaged in merchandising and success attended his efforts in both lines of activity. He passed away in 1919, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The mother's demise occurred in 1900, when she was fifty years of age.

Jesse T. Sheffield was the second child born to them and his education

was acquired in his native state. He was engaged in various lines of business until 1913, when he entered the moving picture field at Everett, Washington. In 1914 he came to Seattle and secured employment with the General Films Company, with which he remained for three years, and in 1918 he joined the Fox Film Company. Soon afterward he became one of the organizers of the present company, Greater Features, Inc., of which John M. Lannon is the president, while Mr. Sheffield acts as secretary, treasurer and manager. The Lannon-Sheffield film exchanges (Greater Features, Inc.) buy high class pictures, which they control independently, and have established exchanges in Portland, Butte, Salt Lake City and Denver, in addition to the original exchange established in Seattle, where headquarters are maintained. It has ever been their purpose to secure for their patrons the highest quality of screen entertainment and since its inception the business has enjoyed a remarkably rapid growth, being one of the largest of the kind in the Pacific Northwest, occupying a position of leadership in this field of activity.

Mr. Sheffield was married in New York city, on August 26, 1913, to Miss Margaret E. Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson of Rexville, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield have two children: Margaret Amanda, whose birth occurred on the 22d of December, 1914; and Mary Edna, born August 6, 1916.

Mr. Sheffield is independent in his political views and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, which he joined in Virginia. He is an active and helpful member of the Seattle Board of Trade and his standing as a business man is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Northwest Film Board of Trade. He has made good use of his opportunities and his sound judgment and even-paced energy have carried him steadily forward. He has the administrative powers necessary for the successful conduct of large affairs and is recognized as a man of integrity and honor, thoroughly dependable in every relation of life.

CRAIG MILLAR

The salmon-packing industry has played a most important part in Seattle's upbuilding and in this field of activity Craig Millar is directing his efforts with notable success. A native of Canada, he was born in Peterboro, Ontario, on the 20th of October, 1876, and his parents were James and Margaret (McDonald) Millar. They were natives of Scotland and in 1852 emigrated to Canada, but subsequently crossed the border into the United States, arriving in Washington Territory in 1876.

The father was one of the pioneer salmon packers of Alaska, conducting his operations in that country from 1884 until 1898, when he established his home in Seattle and afterward lived retired in this city until his death. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Millar: Andrew, Alexander, Burt, Mrs. W. A. Bryant, Mrs. R. B. Bell and Craig.

The last named attended the public schools of Victoria, British Columbia, until 1886, when he became a wage earner, and it was not until he reached his eighteenth year that he was able to complete his education. Following the example set by his father, he also turned his attention to the salmon-packing business and since 1915 has been identified with the Swift, Arthur, Crosby Company, of which he is now president and manager. They have a large plant on Hecata Island, Alaska, while their general offices are located in Seattle, and their operations are conducted on an extensive scale. Mr. Millar combines a detailed knowledge of the business with marked executive ability and the pronounced success of the undertaking is largely attributable to his earnest, systematic efforts and carefully formulated plans.

In Victoria, British Columbia, on March 27, 1920, Mr. Millar was united in marriage to Miss Blanch Harris, a member of a well known family of that city. Mr. Millar is a member of the Arctic and Automobile Clubs and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a republican in his political views and loyally supports those measures which are projected for the good of his community. Like most successful business men of today, he has risen to the top through hard work and conscientious application to each duty given him to perform, coupled with strength of will and tenacity of purpose, and his course has been characterized by integrity and honor in every relation.

JOHN WHITTEMORE EDDY

Possessing those qualities which make for leadership, John Whittemore Eddy has become an outstanding figure in business circles of Seattle and many large industries profit by his experience, advice and cooperation. He is a native of Bay City, Michigan, and was born August 12, 1872, a son of J. Frank and Charlotte (Whittemore) Eddy, prominent and highly respected residents of that place. His higher education was received in Harvard University, from which he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895, and his initial business venture was in connection with the lumber industry. He arrived in Seattle on the 1st of February, 1903, and since coming to the city he has occupied a central place on the stage of action. As vice president of the Skinner & Eddy Corporation he is controlling

JOHN W. EDDY

extensive and important business interests and he has also become a stockholder in the Port Blakeley Mill Company, the Ferry-Baker Lumber Company and the Michigan Timber Company. He has the fine perspective and unerring judgment of the man of large affairs and the power of concentration which enables him to give his entire thought to the matter in hand, thus bringing to bear all of his force in the accomplishment of his purpose.

Mr. Eddy was married in Seattle in 1907 to Miss Ethel Garrett and they have become the parents of three children: Franklin, Jasmine and Garrett. Appreciative of the social amenities of life Mr. Eddy has membership in the Rainier, University, College, Yacht and Golf Clubs of Seattle. Like all men who have achieved a notable degree of success, he has been an indefatigable worker, never undertaking a task unless he considers it worthy of his best efforts, for thoroughness is one of his marked characteristics. He has passed over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led, focusing his energies in directions where fruition is certain, and Seattle numbers him among its foremost citizens.

LYLE S. VINCENT

The name of Vincent has long been a prominent one in business circles of Seattle in connection with the lumber industry and Lyle S. Vincent manifests the same enterprising spirit which characterized his father in his operations in this field. He was born at Sterling, Nebraska, on the 28th of March, 1895, a son of Wilson F. and Florence D. (Staver) Vincent, the former a native of Steubenville, Ohio. They journeyed westward to Nebraska, settling at Sterling, where the father engaged in merchandising, and he was thus occupied until 1908. He then started for the Pacific coast, with Seattle as his destination, and attracted by the great possibilities of the lumber industry in this state, he concentrated his attention upon that line of activity, building up a business of substantial proportions. He continued to make his home in Seattle until called to his final rest. The mother is still a resident of the city.

Lyle S. Vincent attended the grammar schools of Sterling, Nebraska, until he reached the age of thirteen, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Seattle, and his high school training was received in this city. Later he became a student at the University of New Mexico, but left that institution at the close of his sophomore year and returned to Seattle. He was naturally attracted toward the lumber industry and since 1917 has devoted his efforts thereto, establishing his position

among the most prominent lumber dealers of the city. He is head of the firm of Lyle S. Vincent & Company, which handles lumber and shingles, catering only to the wholesale trade, and the rapid growth of the business proves that he is the possessor of marked executive ability and mature judgment.

On the 7th of April, 1920, Mr. Vincent was united in marriage to Miss Dorothea P. Meyer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Meyer of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent have two sons: Lyle S., Jr., who was born on Christmas day of 1921; and Robert Frederick, born June 20, 1923. Mr. Vincent is independent in his political views, placing the qualifications of a candidate above party affiliations, and in religious faith he is a Congregationalist. The nature of his recreation is indicated by his membership in the Seattle Tennis Club and he is also connected with the Arctic Club, the College Club and Sigma Chi, a college fraternity. Although but twenty-eight years of age, Mr. Vincent is controlling a business of extensive proportions, which is the legitimate outcome of his initiative and enterprise. He is a young man of fine character and exceptional business ability, and judging from his past accomplishments, he will go far in the future.

GEORGE H. RUMMENS

George H. Rummens has made the practice of law his life work and his professional ability has won him rank with the leading attorneys of Seattle. He is one of Washington's native sons, his birth having occurred at Goldendale, Klickitat county, March 16, 1878, and his parents were William J. and Barbara E. (Smith) Rummens. In 1875 they started across the plains with an emigrant train and at length reached the Willamette valley, whence they made their way to Klickitat county, Washington. They lived in that locality from 1876 until 1885 and then removed to Pomeroy, Washington, where the father engaged in butchering, farming and the live stock business.

Their son, George H. Rummens, acquired the greater part of his common school education at Pomeroy and was graduated from the high school there with the class of 1896. He began the study of law on the 16th of March, 1897, under the supervision of the Hon. M. F. Gose, who later became a member of the supreme court of Washington, and was admitted to the bar on the 13th of May, 1899. He began his professional career at Pomeroy, where he practiced from May of that year until April, 1903, when he removed to Asotin, Washington. He was prosecuting attorney of Asotin county from 1904 until August, 1907, when he tendered

his resignation and has since been identified with the Seattle bar. His offices are located in the American Bank building and he is now associated in practice with Tracy E. Griffin, who is junior member of the firm, which has been accorded a large and representative clientele. In 1911 Mr. Rummens was made special deputy under Prosecuting Attorney John F. Murphy and aided in the prosecution of the Wapenstrue case. He is a strong and able lawyer, clear and concise in his presentation of a case, logical in his deductions and sound in his reasoning.

On the 5th of October, 1904, while a resident of Asotin, Washington, Mr. Rummens was united in marriage to Miss Luella Mae Steen, a native of Dayton, this state, and a daughter of Richard Perry and Elizabeth (Teel) Steen. The father removed from Indiana to Oregon in 1853 and the mother had made the journey to that state from Illinois in the preceding year. They were married at Walla Walla, Washington, by the Rev. Cushing Eells, on the 8th of June, 1863. Mr. Steen took an active and prominent part in public affairs, serving as sheriff of Columbia county from 1875 until 1879, and in 1881 he became a member of the Washington territorial legislature. He passed away in January, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Rummens have four children: William Steen, Helen Elizabeth, Elaine Barbara and Beatrice Mae, all natives of this city.

Mr. Rummens gives his political support to the republican party, because he believes that its principles are best calculated to promote the interests of good government, and has always faithfully discharged the duties and obligations of citizenship. He is identified with the Arctic Club and is a life member of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E. He is also a Mason, belonging to Arcana Lodge, F. & A. M.; Lawson Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; and Nile Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also connected with the organization known as the Native Sons of Washington, having membership in Alki Camp. Industry and ability have constituted the foundation upon which Mr. Rummens has based his professional success and he has always been faithful to every interest entrusted to his charge.

KEITH LOGAN BULLITT

Keith Logan Bullitt was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 18th of February, 1881, and his parents were Thomas W. and Anna (Logan) Bullitt. His academic training was received in the University of Virginia. He later completed a course in mechanical engineering at Cornell University of Ithaca, New York, and after leaving that institution of learning entered the University of Louisville, which conferred upon

him the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar in 1903 and then became associated in practice with his brother, William Marshall Bullitt, who served as solicitor general of the United States, under appointment of President Taft. For sixteen years Keith L. Bullitt engaged in the practice of law in his native city and in 1918 he was chosen president of the Louisville Bar Association. He resigned that office in 1919, having decided to locate in the Puget Sound country, and he has since been a resident of Seattle. He is now a member of the law firm of Bausman, Oldham, Bullitt & Eggerman.

On the 12th of September, 1917, Mr. Bullitt was married, in this city, to Miss Dorothy Terry, a daughter of Edward L. and Jane (Furth) Terry. Mr. and Mrs. Bullitt have two sons, Logan and Furth Bullitt. He is a member of the Rainier and University Clubs and his professional relations are with the Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations.

LUTHER WEEDIN

The man charged with the enforcement of the United States immigration laws at the port of Seattle is Luther Weedin, commissioner of immigration since 1921. He was born in Otterville, Missouri, on the 22d of November, 1872, but came to Washington with his parents when he was less than a year old and in this state was educated and has lived all of his life. His father and mother, W. L. and Susan M. (Brownviele) Weedin, were themselves natives of Otterville but have now been residents of the northwest for fifty years. When they first came to Seattle, where Mr. Weedin was one of the first policemen in the city, the family lived at the corner of Sixth and Pike streets, in what is now the heart of the city. After selling this home they moved to the present site of Ravenna Park, where they lived for a number of years while the father was engaged in the business of a contracting carpenter. W. L. Weedin is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted for service at the age of seventeen and being assigned to duty with the Seventh Missouri Regiment, in which he served throughout the war period. He is now living, hale and hearty, with his wife in Island county, Washington. They have four children, of whom Luther Weedin is the second in order of birth, the others being: Jasper W., Mrs. Rhoda Bell (Weedin) Cram, and Herbert Weedin, all of Widby Island.

After completing the work of the grade and high schools of Seattle, Luther Weedin spent two terms at the University of Washington before he left his studies for business pursuits. For a few years until 1898, he was engaged in the lumber business, at that time ceasing his business activities

LUTHER WEEDIN

to discharge the duties of sheriff of Island county, to which office he was elected for a four-year term. At the expiration of his term he again became identified with the lumber business. Somewhat later he was elected assessor of Island county, a position that he filled efficiently for four years, following which he was elected county treasurer, serving in this office for two years. For a time the lumber trade again was his business interest, but at the end of two years he sold out and formed the Island County Abstract Company of Island county, of which he is still the owner. On the 23d of November, 1921, came his appointment to the post of immigration commissioner for the port of Seattle, which he is now filling efficiently and with great satisfaction to the government authorities, in spite of the fact that the stringency of the laws now in force make his task no easy one to perform.

At Coupeville, Washington, on the 21st of September, 1907, Mr. Weedin and Miss Athaleen Harrington were united in marriage. Mrs. Weedin comes from a Michigan family, her parents being John and Fannie Harrington. By her marriage she has become the mother of one child, Harrington Luther Weedin, who was born in Coupeville, December 16, 1908.

Mr. Weedin belongs to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and is also affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose. He is widely known in the city, where he has lifelong associations, and that his life has been well spent is evidenced by the fact that many of his best friends and most loyal political supporters are men who have known him since boyhood.

SAMUEL LE ROY CRAWFORD

Samuel Le Roy Crawford was born near Oregon City, Oregon, on the 22d of June, 1855, of pioneer stock, his parents being Ronald C. and Elizabeth Jane (Moore) Crawford, the former a native of Havana, Schuyler county, New York, and the latter of Peoria, Illinois. His first known ancestor was James Crawford, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, who emigrated to Ireland, where in June, 1718, he married Mary Wilkyn, the wedding ceremony being performed at Golen, near Enniskillen. They crossed the Atlantic to America in the fall of 1718, settling near Peekskill, New York. Ronald C. Crawford, father of Samuel Le Roy Crawford, was born January 31, 1827. He crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847 and it was in the same year that Elizabeth Jane Moore accompanied her parents across the plains, being at that time a maiden of ten summers. Their marriage was celebrated at Oregon City, on the 1st of April, 1852. Robert Moore, the paternal grandfather of Elizabeth Jane (Moore) Crawford, was a member of the Peoria expedition of 1840. He and

Medorum Crawford, uncle of Samuel Le Roy Crawford, were both members of the Champoeg meeting, where the provisional government of Oregon was formed, the latter having removed to that state in 1842. Robert Moore was chairman of the committee on resolutions and drafted the organic law which, when adopted by the convention, became the law of the provisional government of the territory of Oregon or, more particularly, of what was called the Oregon country. Medorum Crawford was for many years president of the Oregon Pioneers Association. The Moores were equally prominent in the early history of the northwest.

Samuel Le Roy Crawford was the second in order of birth in a family of seven children. After a few years' residence at Oregon City his parents established their home in Salem, where they continued until their removal to Walla Walla. In these cities Samuel L. Crawford received his earlier educational training. In 1869 the family took up its abode at Olympia, Washington, where on the 6th of September, 1871, Samuel L. Crawford entered the printing office of the Washington Standard, published by John Miller Murphy, to learn the printer's trade. He was there employed until the fall of 1875, when he was elected clerk in the lower house of the legislative assembly, of which his father was a member, from Lewis county. After the legislature closed he assisted Clarence B. Bagley on the public work in the dual capacity of compositor and pressman. When this task was finished in the spring he entered the employ of Francis H. Gook, publisher of the Morning Echo, rustling the news, writing up the paper, helping set the type and in the evenings distributing the papers. In the fall of 1875, while he was clerk in the legislature, the entire body came on an excursion to Seattle to look after the needs of the university. During this visit Mr. Crawford was so impressed by the natural advantages of Seattle and its business activity, although the population was then only fifteen hundred, that he decided to avail himself of the first opportunity to locate here permanently. This came in the following June.

After the Daily Intelligencer of Seattle was established in 1876, Mr. Crawford had charge of the mechanical department for four years, on the expiration of which period he was placed at the head of the local department, where his energy and natural talent for newspaper work at once became manifest. In 1880 he purchased the paper in association with Thomas W. Prosch. Under their management, with Mr. Crawford at the head of the local department, this sheet assumed the first place in Washington Territory journalism. In 1888, when the two dailies, the Post and Intelligencer, were consolidated, Mr. Crawford sold his interest but remained in charge of the news department until November of that year. On the 30th of October, 1888, Mr. Crawford and Charles T. Conover, who was also associated with the Post-Intelligencer, severed

their connection with the paper and embarked in the real estate business. They opened offices in the Yesler block, on Yesler avenue, on the 31st of October, 1888. The firm of Crawford & Conover had just made a good start in business when the Seattle fire occurred on the 6th of June, 1889. The morning after the conflagration the Post-Intelligencer was published in a condensed form and contained but two advertisements, one announcing the change of location of the Puget Sound National Bank and the other notifying the public that Crawford & Conover had a temporary office in the Crawford home at No. 619 Union street. Through the thoughtful kindness of Mr. Newlin they soon secured an office in his building on Columbia street, between Second and Third avenues. After that Crawford & Conover had offices at various times in the Haller, Bailey and New York buildings, until they moved into their own building near the corner of Third avenue and Pine street. To show their faith in the best business section of Seattle, on March 13, 1913, Crawford & Conover commenced the erection of what is eventually to be a ten-story office building on the east side of Third avenue, between Pike and Pine streets—a Class A building in every particular. The first three stories were finished at once, at a cost of sixty-seven thousand dollars, and the firm moved its offices into the building. Its first residential section was the clearing and platting of Renton addition—from Fifteenth to Nineteenth avenues on both sides of Madison street. This property, owned by Captain William Renton of the Port Blakely Mill Company, was at the time (1895) a forest. It was called the second hill and was soon cleared and sold and for a number of years was the most popular residential district in the city. From that time on the firm sold many of the most beautiful subdivisions in Seattle.

In 1890 Crawford & Conover had published a most artistic and comprehensive booklet, in which they gave to Washington the appropriate soubriquet, "The Evergreen State." These were sent all over the United States and did wonders toward advertising Seattle and the state of Washington.

From 1890, for a number of years, Mr. Crawford served as one of the police commissioners of the city. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, from its organization, he worked in any committee to promote the best interests of the city. There never was a more loyal citizen than Mr. Crawford. He served as trustee of the Lake Washington Canal Association from its organization until his death. On the 3d of June, 1914, he was elected president of the Pioneer Association to succeed Morgan J. Carkeek. It was Mr. Crawford who first suggested the coast defense for Puget Sound. The Post-Intelligencer, under date of February 9, 1892, said: "Forts we must have. At the regular weekly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning an important communication from

S. L. Crawford, setting forth the necessity of calling a convention to consider and agitate the matter of coast defenses, was read and referred to the committee on legislation." The Chamber of Commerce approved Mr. Crawford's plan and a meeting of the committee on Puget Sound Coast Defense was called February 17, 1892. Mr. Crawford was a stanch republican and an indefatigable worker for the cause and was for many years one of the political leaders in the city and state. He was a man intensely interested in all of the different charities of the city. He was one of the trustees of the Children's Orthopedic Hospital from the time it was founded until his death; also president of the Girls Home and Training School, which splendid work he persuaded the Seattle Board of Education to take over. No girl nor boy was ever turned away who came to him in need of assistance for educational training. The widows and orphans found in him a true and helpful friend. Mr. Crawford was a life member of the Seattle Athletic Club and was also identified with the Arctic Club, the Washington State Art Association, the Loyal Legion, the Rainier Club, the Elks Club and the Seattle Golf Club, spending many happy days on the golf links. He was a lover of all kinds of sports. When he came to Seattle in 1876 he brought with him his baseball and bat and soon afterward organized the first baseball team in Seattle—the Alkies, who for three years never lost a game. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he served as a trustee during the pastorate of Rev. William Arnold Shanklin. The latter said one day: "Sam, this would be a better world to live in if more of the so-called Christians had your generous practical ideas of the duties of a Christian."

On the 30th of April, 1890, at Sacramento, California, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage to Mrs. Clara M. Byrne, the ceremony being performed at the residence of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Marion Francis Clayton. Mrs. Byrne, then a widow with one child, was the youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Clayton. Soon after their marriage Mr. Crawford adopted the young son, Clayton. Mrs. Crawford was closely identified with her husband in the social life and charity work of Seattle. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Elizabeth Davis, was a daughter of the Rev. John and Harriet (Straughan) Davis of Bucyrus, Ohio. In young womanhood she gave her hand in marriage to Dr. Marion Francis Clayton, a graduate of the College of Medicine in Columbus, Ohio. From the time the latter moved to California he was considered one of the best physicians of the state, as well as the most generous and charitable.

Clayton Crawford, elder son of Samuel Le Roy Crawford, has taken the management of the family's interest in the firm of Crawford & Conover since his father's death. He is following in his father's footsteps

in his effort to do all the good he can for humanity. He and his mother live in the family home at No. 906 Shelby street. His younger brother, Wallace William, attended the public schools of Seattle until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, New York. He later received an appointment to West Point through Senator Samuel Piles of Seattle and is now a captain in the army. During the period of the World war he served overseas. To him and his wife, who was formerly Miss Betty Bernheim of New York city, have been born two daughters, Elizabeth Davis and Frances Ellanor Crawford. In the death of Samuel L. Crawford, which occurred in October, 1916, when he had reached the age of sixty-one years, Seattle sustained the loss of one of her best beloved and most useful citizens.

O. P. M. GOSS

O. P. M. Goss of Seattle is well known throughout the northwest as an expert timber engineer and is also an influential factor in the development of the fruit industry of this state. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, October 10, 1878, and is a son of Joseph H. and Amanda (Walton) Goss, also natives of the Hoosier state. The father is a successful farmer and banker and stands high in the regard of his fellowmen. He is an honored veteran of the Civil war and fought throughout the period of hostilities as a member of an Indiana regiment. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goss: Frank, whose home is in Wenatchee, Washington; O. P. M., of this review; and Harry, a resident of Indiana.

O. P. M. Goss obtained his education in his native state and after completing his high school course he became a student at Purdue University, from which he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Civil Engineer. For two years he followed his profession in Indiana and then entered the Yale School of Forestry, which he attended during 1906 and 1907. In the latter year he came to Seattle to take charge of the United States timber laboratory at Science Hall of the University of Washington and was thus occupied until 1914, when he resigned to become consulting timber engineer for the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. He filled that office for four years and then enlisted for service in the World war, joining the United States Signal Corps. He was commissioned a captain and assigned to the spruce production division. He was stationed at Portland, Oregon, and at Vancouver, Washington, where he was discharged on the 13th of January, 1919. He at once returned to

Seattle and two days later formed the present firm of Goss & Rawson. They have established an enviable reputation as timber engineers and have done much important work for the large lumber corporations of the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Goss is also prominently connected with fruit raising interests and acts as manager, secretary and treasurer of the Sunny Crest Orchard Company.

At La Fayette, Indiana, on the 7th of June, 1906, Mr. Goss was married to Miss Ethel Emeline Cowing, a daughter of Harry Cowing, Sr., and they have three children: O. P. M., Jr., who was born in 1907; Rosemerry, whose birth occurred in 1912; and Ruth, born in 1915.

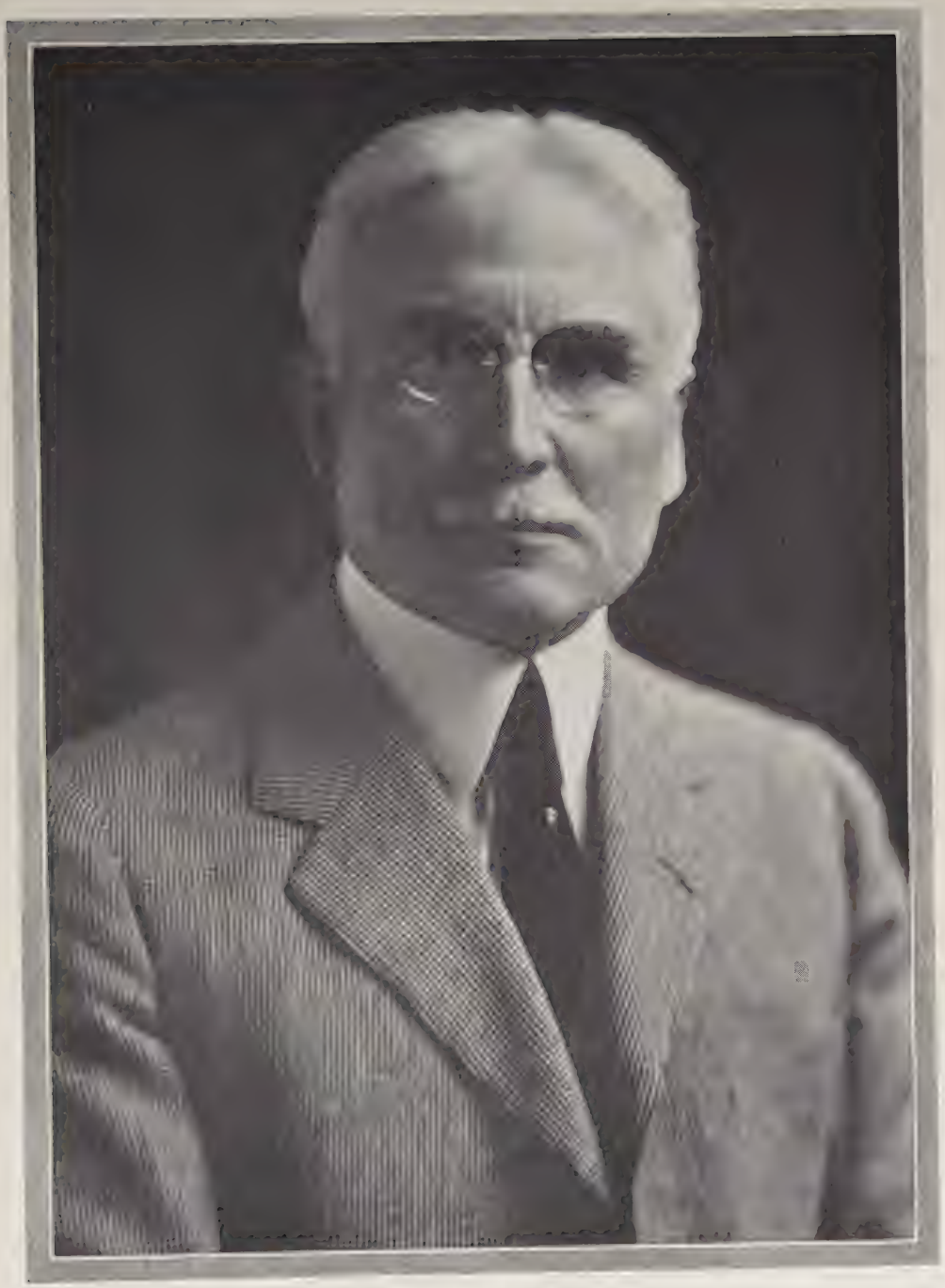
At national elections Mr. Goss votes the republican ticket, but when local issues are concerned he supports the candidate whom he considers best qualified for office, regardless of party ties. He is a member of the Christian church and through his connection with the Chamber of Commerce is working for the development and prosperity of his city. He belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Northwest Society of Engineers, the American Society for Testing Materials and the American Wood Preservers Association. He is also a member of the Washington Engineers Club and Rainier Noble Post of the American Legion. His technical training, constant study and broad experience enable him to speak with authority upon questions pertaining to timber engineering and he is deeply interested in all that tends to raise the standards of his profession and promote the efficiency of its representatives.

A. G. DUNN

A. G. Dunn, president of the Ainsworth & Dunn Co., was born at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York, on November 28, 1861, the son of Bernard and Mary (Malloy) Dunn, long since deceased. Both parents were of Irish birth, coming to America as young people and settling in New York state, where they always afterward made their home.

As a boy A. G. Dunn attended the public schools of his native town and later entered the employ of a concern engaged in the wholesaling of fresh and frozen fish, the product of the fisheries of the Great Lakes.

Following the line of the west, in the spring of 1889 he came to Seattle, arriving in May, shortly before the great fire. In July of that year he established, with Mr. E. E. Ainsworth, the firm of Ainsworth and Dunn, which continued until the death of Mr. Dunn's business partner in 1914. The firm, beginning in a small way, was the first to market successfully in the eastern and central states the halibut of the Pacific coast, establishing



V. G. DUNN

a business that has developed to wonderful proportions and has made Seattle the largest distributor of fresh and frozen halibut in the United States, if not in the world. In 1901 the firm sold out its fresh and frozen fish business and never entered that department of the fisheries again, but since 1905 has operated a salmon canning establishment on Puget Sound. In 1917 the fishing and canning interests of the concern were incorporated, Mr. Dunn becoming president, a position he has since held.

In January, 1902, Mr. Dunn was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette Gainor Williams, the ceremony being performed in Portland, Oregon, the home of Mrs. Dunn's parents, Griffith and Anna Marshall Williams, who were prominent pioneers of Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are the parents of five children, all at present acquiring an education: Arthur George and Edward Bernard in the University of Washington; Gertrude at Menlo Park, California; Dorothy at Forest Ridge; and Maurice Spencer in the grammar school of this city. Except Arthur, who was born in Portland, Oregon, the children were all born in this city.

Mr. Dunn's religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He is affiliated with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, whose program for the advancement of the city has always had his hearty endorsement. He belongs to the Rainier Club and the Seattle Golf Club. Mr. Dunn's present residence is at No. 1121 Union street, this city.

JAMES COLUMBUS LAFAYETTE McKNIGHT

The bar of Seattle finds a leading representative in James C. L. McKnight, who worked his way through college and whose present success is the merited reward of honesty, industry, perseverance and ability. He was born on a farm in Harlan county, Kentucky, July 26, 1870. His parents, John Blair McKnight and Elizabeth (Creech) McKnight, were also natives of the Blue Grass state and representatives of pioneer families of Virginia and Kentucky. The father was born March 8, 1845, and after completing his education and teaching school for a time, he turned his attention to farming and still lives in the old home state on a farm near London. He is an honored veteran of the Civil war, being numbered among those who aided in keeping Kentucky loyal to the Union by faithful service in her Home Guard. The mother passed away on March 15, 1893, which, strange to say, was her forty-first birthday and twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The father has never married again.

James C. L. McKnight was the eldest of their thirteen children and

his early education was acquired in the district schools near the home farm. He next attended Berea College in Madison county and when eighteen years of age took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for two years in his native state and for several years in Taney county, Missouri, to which he removed in 1890. In 1893 he was called home by the fatal illness of his mother and during his absence was elected school commissioner of Taney county, which office he successfully filled for two terms. In September, 1896, he entered the law department of the Missouri State University at Columbia, Missouri, from which he graduated with honors and as president of his class, in June, 1898, but he was not present in person when his LL. B. degree was conferred. On the day that President William McKinley called for volunteers to fight Spain he joined a company of volunteers, organized from the M. S. U. Cadet Corps, of which he was then a staff sergeant, and on May 18, 1898, at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, he was mustered into the military service of his country as a sergeant of Company I, Fifth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Soon afterward he accompanied his regiment to Camp George H. Thomas at Chickamauga National Park, Georgia, where he first learned that his diploma had been awarded him and that the Stars and Stripes had bedecked his vacant chair at the commencement exercises of his class. He was stationed at that camp until the cessation of hostilities between the two countries, when he went with his command to Lexington, Kentucky, and thence to Kansas City, Missouri, where, on November 9, 1898, he was mustered out of service. Returning to the University, he entered the academic and military departments for special work. He was immediately commissioned a first lieutenant on the University Cadet Corps Staff and was elected by the entire student body to fill its only elective office, that of Intercollegiate committeeman. However, unsanitary conditions at Chickamauga had undermined his health and in December, 1898, he left his Alma Mater forever, and returned to Taney county, where he was soon afterward appointed a member of its Board of Education and again engaged in teaching. On the first day of January, 1901, at Forsyth, Missouri, he was married to Dora Alta Johnson, a native of that state and a daughter of Pleasant W. Johnson and Mary (Lee) Johnson. During that year he began the practice of law at that place.

In 1902 Mr. McKnight was elected on the republican ticket as prosecuting attorney of Taney county and was twice reelected. As a result of his marriage four boys were born to him and his wife at Forsyth, Missouri: Edwin Forest Thor, born on January 18, 1902; Murl Odin John, born on March 3, 1903; Don Theodore Mars, born on September 22, 1904; and Glaucus Leon Roscoe, born on March 6, 1906. Mrs. McKnight passed away at Forsyth, Missouri, on November 2, 1906.

After practicing law at that place with marked success until September, 1909, Mr. McKnight came west, and on January 1, 1910, settled at Seattle, where he has since resided. On January 14, 1910, he was married to Miss Daisy Dean Witcher, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth Witcher. To this marriage there have also been four children born, all at Seattle. They are: Helen Elizabeth, born July 27, 1911; Paula Louise, born August 16, 1913; Barbara Jean, born November 29, 1917; and James C. L., Jr., born May 13, 1919. Edwin Forest Thor McKnight graduated from the University of Washington in June, 1922, and is now taking postgraduate work in that institution, preparatory to entering Yale in 1924. Murl Odin John McKnight is a junior in the University of Washington and Don Theodore Mars McKnight and Glaucus Leon Roscoe McKnight are both seniors in the Lincoln high school in Seattle. Edwin Forest Thor was valedictorian of his Ballard high school class in 1918 and Murl Odin John is also a graduate of the same high school. Helen Elizabeth McKnight and Paula Louise McKnight are both students of the Daniel Bagley school.

Three of Mr. McKnight's sisters died in infancy, only one of them, Malinda, having been named. His sister Sallie died in Kentucky a few years ago; his sister Susie and his sister Rebecca still live in Kentucky, as does also his brother Stephen; his sister Cassie and his brother Joe live in Oregon; his two youngest brothers, Elijah Creech McKnight and William H. McKnight, were both soldiers in the World war, Elijah C. serving in France and dying in Seattle on November 10, 1920, as a result of said services. William H. now resides in Elma, Washington.

Mr. McKnight is a Presbyterian in religious faith and has always taken an active part in fraternal and patriotic organizations, being past master of his Masonic lodge; past patriarch of his Odd Fellow Encampment; past sachem of Chief Seattle Tribe, No. 25, Improved Order of Red Men; past president of Seattle Aerie No. 1, Fraternal Order of Eagles—the "Mother" Aerie; and past commander of Fortson-Thygesen Camp No. 2, Department of Washington and Alaska, United Spanish-American War Veterans; a member of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and a member of the Phi Delta Phi, a Greek letter fraternity. His professional connections are with the American Bar Association, the Washington State Bar Association, the Seattle Bar Association and the Commercial Law League of America. In politics he has always been a republican and while residing in Missouri he served his party as secretary and as chairman of his county central committee and also as a member of his judicial, senatorial and congressional committees.

Since coming to Seattle he has built up a very lucrative law prac-

tice, being very successful as a corporation lawyer and retained as counsel by a number of large business organizations, including the Washington Retail Grocers & Merchants Association and the King County Medical Society; and it was largely through his efforts that the present law of this state permitting the garnishment of municipal corporations was enacted.

Mr. McKnight's activities and interests are evenly balanced and his is a well rounded development. He is an exponent of all that is highest and best in his profession and of all that is most honorable and trustworthy in his relations with his fellows and he is a man whom to know is to esteem and admire.

RAYMOND EUGENE BIGELOW

Although Raymond Eugene Bigelow is one of the more recent additions to Seattle's citizenship, he already occupies a well established position in mercantile circles of the city and the extent and importance of his business activities have won for him state-wide prominence. A native of Minnesota, he was born in Preston, on the 7th of July, 1882, and his parents were Willis Eugene and Mary Adeline Bigelow. They removed to Washington in 1896, settling in Spokane, and in that city Raymond E. Bigelow completed his high school course by graduation. In 1900 he engaged in the retail clothing business, with which he has since been connected, and in 1920 he allied his interests with those of Seattle. He is now the president and manager of Cheasty's, Inc., which was founded in 1888 by Edward Camano Cheasty and is one of the oldest mercantile houses in the city. The firm handles wearing apparel for both men and women and has never deviated from the high standard upon which the business was established. As a result it has won the confidence and support of the public and for thirty-five years the business has enjoyed a continuous and prosperous existence. Mr. Bigelow's broad experience in merchandising enables him to conduct the undertaking with marked efficiency and to place his establishment in the vanguard. He also has other important business interests, being president of the Bigelow (Klieman) Company of Wallace, Idaho, which is likewise proving a profitable investment.

At Spokane, Washington, on the 28th of June, 1905, Mr. Bigelow was married to Miss Kathryne Agnes Ford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Ford. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow have three children: James Willis, born in Spokane, February 14, 1909; Kathryne Ramona and Barbara Frances. Mr. Bigelow is an earnest and helpful member of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle, of which he is an elder, and fraternally he is identified with the

RAYMOND E. BIGELOW

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is vice president of the International Lions Clubs and also belongs to the Rainier Club and the Inglewood Country Club of this city. His standing as a business man is indicated by the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Washington State Retailers Association, in which capacity he is now serving, and he is also a vice president of the National Retail Clothing Association. In all matters of citizenship he is loyal, progressive and public-spirited and during the World war acted as state director of the War Savings Stamp campaign, while he also had charge of the Liberty Loan drives in the downtown district of Spokane. He is a man of notable business acumen and ability, thoroughly dependable in every relation of life, and Seattle is fortunate in claiming him as a citizen. His residence is at No. 2528 Thirty-first avenue South.

LEONARD P. SMITH

Leonard P. Smith is a member of a family that has been prominently identified with Seattle's upbuilding and development for more than half a century and is therefore familiar with many events which have shaped the history of the city. He is imbued with the western spirit of enterprise and is successfully conducting the Puget Sound Marble & Granite Company, which was founded fifty-one years ago and is the oldest business of the kind in Seattle. He was born in this city, on the 2d of March, 1884, a son of Alfred A. and Lorena (Hanson) Smith, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Wisconsin. They came to the Puget Sound country in 1868, locating at Alki Point, the historic spot on which the first settlers of Seattle landed in 1852, and Mr. Smith purchased the land, on which he erected the Stockade Hotel. He was one of Seattle's honored pioneers and successfully operated that hostelry for many years. He passed away in June, 1922, while his wife's demise occurred in April, 1920. Six children were born to them: Mrs. Agnes O'Brien, George P. Smith, Leonard P. Smith, Mrs. Marie Dunn, H. Martin Smith and Mrs. Linabel Bowman.

Leonard P. Smith attended the grammar and high schools of Seattle and after completing a course in the Wilson Business College he entered the commercial world, working along various lines until 1906, when he went to Alaska. For four years he followed the occupation of mining in that country and on his return to Seattle in 1910 purchased the business of the Puget Sound Marble & Granite Company. It was established in 1872 by Morgan J. Carkeek, the first mayor of the city, who continued at its head until Mr. Smith and his brother, George P. Smith, took over the business, which is the pioneer undertaking in this field.

The firm name has always stood for integrity, enterprise and high class work and the business has expanded from year to year, keeping pace with the growth and development of the city.

In Seattle, on the 8th of April, 1908, Leonard P. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary Harvey, a native of Monroe, Michigan, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Harvey. The three children of this marriage are: Gwendolyn, whose birth occurred in 1909; Cabot, born in 1912; and Marjorie, born in 1913. All are attending the public schools of the city.

Mr. Smith is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce and his fraternal relations are with the Moose, the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World, while his political support is given to the men and measures of the republican party. He is a loyal supporter of his city because of his belief in its opportunities, and his enthusiasm finds expression in effective work for its upbuilding and improvement. He possesses keen sagacity, executive ability and a forceful personality and his record measures up to the full standard of honorable manhood.

PHILIP F. PONSSEN

Philip F. Ponssen is well known in business circles of Seattle as the founder and head of the Pacific Dairy Company, whose destiny he has successfully controlled for nearly twenty years, keeping it not only in line but also in the lead of the progressive enterprises of this character in the Puget Sound country. He was born in New York city, May 9, 1883, a son of Joseph H. and Victoria Ponssen, also natives of that metropolis. The father conducted a ship brokerage business and much of his time was spent in travel. He resided in England for a number of years and is now deceased. The mother is living.

The boyhood of Philip F. Ponssen was passed in England and his education was largely acquired in the excellent schools of that country. On entering the business world he also became a ship broker, having gained a knowledge of the business under the direction of his father, and in 1904, when twenty-one years of age, he came to Seattle. Soon after locating in the city he organized the Pacific Dairy Company, of which he is now president and manager, and since its inception the business has steadily developed, owing to his well devised plans and systematic, untiring efforts. The plant is supplied with the most modern equipment, particular attention being paid to sanitation, and everything about the establishment indicates the careful supervision and progressive methods of an able executive. For a time Mr. Ponssen also conducted

a ship brokerage office in Seattle, but discontinued the business in order that he might give his entire attention to his dairy interests.

At Cleveland, Ohio, in 1905, Mr. Ponssen was united in marriage to Miss Lucille Larkin, a daughter of James Larkin, a well known cattleman of Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Ponssen have two children: Gwendolyn and Lina, both natives of Kent, Washington. The former was born in 1906 and is now attending the Queen Anne high school, while the latter's birth occurred in 1910.

In religious faith Mr. Ponssen is a Christian Scientist and his political support is given to the republican party. He is a fine type of the modern business man—enterprising, farsighted and decisive—and in his career each year has chronicled progress and successful achievement.

ALBERT MORRIS ATWOOD

The upbuilding of a community largely depends upon the men who handle real estate and the character of a city is determined in great measure by their labors and the spirit which actuates them. In this field Albert Morris Atwood is directing his efforts and Seattle numbers him among its leading realtors. He is widely and favorably known in this city, in which he has spent his life, and was born July 16, 1887, a son of Edwin Ferguson and Laura (Smith) Atwood. His grandfather, the Rev. Albert Atwood, was for many years pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church and later became the author of The Conquerors, a well written history of the early settlement of Oregon Territory.

Albert M. Atwood attended the Seattle public schools and after finishing the work of the sixth grade enrolled as a student in the night classes at Wilson's Modern Business College. His education was completed in the Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy, which he attended during 1905-6. He was very anxious to progress and while pursuing his studies worked on Saturdays and during vacation periods for Louch, Augustine & Company (now Augustine & Kyer). In 1903, when sixteen years of age, he entered the employ of the firm of John Davis & Company in the capacity of office boy and because of his trustworthiness and ready adaptability he was advanced from time to time, at length rising to the office of vice president, which he is now ably filling, while he also owns stock in the company, which deals in real estate and insurance and has negotiated many important property transfers, while it also has secured a large number of policyholders. Careful study and broad practical experience have made Mr. Atwood thoroughly familiar with

every phase of the business and his enterprise and executive ability have been important factors in promoting the success of the firm.

In this city, on the 18th of June, 1913, Mr. Atwood was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte R. Hopewell and they have a daughter, Betsy, aged six years. Mr. Atwood attends the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and the nature of his diversion is indicated by his membership in the Seattle Yacht Club. A man of wide outlook and shrewd judgment, he has recognized and utilized each opportunity which has come his way, and enterprise, ambition, integrity and ability have brought him to the front in business circles of his native city.

W. R. CHESLEY

W. R. Chesley, who has been characterized as one of the pillars of the Puget Sound maritime world, having been a factor in Seattle's water front activities for a third of a century, is the president and general manager of the Chesley Tug & Barge Company of this city. His birth occurred in Chester, Maine, on the 5th of February, 1862, his parents being Nicholas W. and Rosemond (White) Chesley, both now deceased, who were representatives of old New England families. The father was successfully engaged in the lumber business throughout his active career.

In the acquirement of an education W. R. Chesley attended the public schools of Chester and Milford, Maine, and when nineteen years of age left the Pine Tree state to become a resident of Bartlett, New Hampshire, where he was connected with a lumber firm for six years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he served for a year as assistant to the manager of a wholesale produce concern. In 1890, the year following the great conflagration in Seattle, Mr. Chesley received an offer of a position as bookkeeper in the old Dry Dock Mill, owned by the Moran brothers on the Seattle water front. He left Boston and came west, arriving in the fall of that year. The Dry Dock Mill formed part of the industrial plant of the Morans, on the site now known as Skinner & Eddy Yard No. 2. At that time the mill was leased to the Hart Lumber Company. A. S. Kerry, now one of the leading lumbermen of the northwest, was manager. In 1892 the Hart Company retired from business and the lease was taken over by Mr. Kerry. Mr. Chesley remained in the employ of Mr. Kerry until the end of 1893, when he decided to enter business for himself. At the beginning of 1894, under the firm name of Chesley & Wakefield, he organized a fuel business, the firm taking all of the slab wood of the Port Blakeley lumber mill. To bring the wood to Seattle for sale as fuel, it was necessary to have tugs and scows, and in order to meet this need Mr. Chesley

W. R. CHESLEY

embarked in the northwest towing industry. The tugs and scows were soon acquired and in operation. Besides the mill wood, the firm handled forest wood and coal. The fuel business, together with the firm's towing business, grew steadily. At the end of ten years, the two branches of the business had developed to the point where they formed too heavy a combination. Mr. Chesley sold the fuel business and has since devoted his time and energies to the towboat business. He has been known as a towboat owner and operator since 1894 and has been a leader in the towing industry, in the development of which he has been a large factor. In 1910 he reorganized his business under the name of the Chesley Tug & Barge Company, of which he is president and general manager. Keeping fully abreast of the times, Mr. Chesley has strengthened his fleet by the installation of Diesel power. He operates the fleet in log-towing and general towing.

Mr. Chesley has two children: Russell E., who was educated in the Seattle high school and is a resident of this city; and Gertrude, who is a graduate of the Broadway high school and the wife of C. W. Clarke of Seattle. In politics Mr. Chesley is an independent republican, casting his ballot in accordance with the dictates of his judgment, rather than blindly following party leadership. He has worked his way steadily upward since starting out in the business world and the prosperity which he now enjoys is attributable entirely to his own well directed efforts and indefatigable industry.

DANIEL BERTRAND TREFETHEN

Daniel Bertrand Trefethen, a prominent member of the Seattle bar, has clearly demonstrated his ability to solve intricate legal problems and has also attained success along business lines, while he likewise has found time to devote to public service. A native of New England, he was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 28, 1876, his parents being Daniel H. and Annie (Walker) Trefethen, whose ancestors settled in Maine in 1720. He attended the public schools of Portsmouth and later entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1898, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He afterward became a student at the Harvard Law School and received his professional degree of LL. B. in 1901.

On the 1st of November, 1901, Mr. Trefethen arrived in Seattle and was admitted to practice before the Washington supreme court, the United States district and circuit courts and the United States circuit court of appeals, in January, 1902. He first became associated in practice with Ira Bronson and this relationship was maintained until 1908,

when he joined Loren Grinstead, who became junior member of the firm. They opened a suite of offices in the Colman building and in July, 1915, admitted William T. Laube as a partner, the firm then becoming Trefethen, Grinstead & Laube. Mr. Trefethen is now practicing as the senior member of the firm of Trefethen and Findley and his professional ability has won for him a liberal clientele. While well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to the bar, he has continued throughout the whole of his professional career a diligent student of those elementary principles which constitute the basis of all legal science and this knowledge has served him well in forensic combat. Important business interests have also claimed his attention and he was made president of the Cannel Coal Company of Washington and the executive head of the Treken Investment Company and the Loa Company, all of which have profited by his keen sagacity and administrative powers.

At Waverly, Massachusetts, on the 21st of September, 1906, Mr. Trefethen was married to Miss Anna Gertrude Annable, whose family settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, early in the seventeenth century. To Mr. and Mrs. Trefethen have been born two children: Daniel B., Jr., born in Seattle, on April 6, 1909; and Everett A., born in Seattle on May 5, 1913.

Mr. Trefethen has always taken a keen interest in politics and has served as president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Seattle and has frequently been a delegate to the state and county conventions of the party, working earnestly to promote its success. Prompted by the spirit of loyalty, he has rendered valuable service to his city and in 1908 was appointed a member of the library board. He filled that position under Mayors Miller, Gill, Dilling and Cotterill and was made president of the board, in which capacity he worked effectively to broaden the scope of this important civic asset. Mr. Trefethen is an exemplary representative of the Masonic order and belongs to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M. He is past commander-in-chief of Lawson Consistory, No. 1, and Knight commander of the Court of Honor, Scottish Rite Masons. He is a member of Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and past illustrious potentate of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., while he also became most puissant sovereign of St. Alban's Conclave, No. 18, of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is likewise identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and socially is connected with the Rainier, University, and College Clubs. For more than four years past he has been a trustee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, serving for two years as the chairman of the civic committee of that organization. During the past two years, as chairman of the tourist committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, he was instrumental in organizing and putting

into effect the work of developing the tourist business of the northwest. His interests and activities are thus evenly balanced and his is a well rounded development. His marked mental activity is supplemented by the habit of thoroughness in everything that he undertakes and this characteristic has been a most important factor in the attainment of his present-day success. His life has been guided by high ideals and he is loyal to all those interests which make for honorable manhood and progressive citizenship. His residence is at No. 1211 Eighth avenue West.

R. S. PETERS

For nearly a quarter of a century R. S. Peters has been identified with publishing interests of Seattle and industry, enterprise and ability have placed him at the head of a large and prosperous business, which he established five years ago. He was born near Bristol, Virginia, January 8, 1871, and his parents, John and Nellie (Hensley) Peters, were also natives of that state, later removing to Little Rock, Arkansas. There R. S. Peters began what proved to be his life's work—an apprenticeship to the printer's trade—subsequently doing job work and also becoming an employe of various newspapers throughout the country. In 1898 he arrived in Seattle and soon afterward entered the service of the Post-Intelligencer, with which he was connected until 1918. Early in that year he embarked in business on his own account, organizing the Peters Publishing Company, which he has since successfully conducted. His plant is supplied with the most modern equipment and his expert knowledge of the printing trade enables him ably to supervise the labors of those in his employ. He publishes printed matter of all kinds, doing a large amount of law work, and he also has a book-binding department. In the operation of the business he utilizes from fifteen to twenty-five employes and the work turned out of his establishment is characterized by a high standard of excellence. He is also president and a director of the Law Brief Printing Company and displays keen sagacity and marked executive ability in the direction of his business interests.

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 13th of May, 1896, Mr. Peters was married to Miss Harriet Waldrip, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Waldrip of East Sound, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have one child, Clay, whose birth occurred in this city on September 1, 1910. Mr. Peters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political support is given to the republican party. He has an unalterable faith in the future of his city, which finds expression in effective work for its upbuilding, and he is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce,

the Associated Industries of Seattle and the Mutual Business Club of this city. He had no special advantages to aid him at the outset of his career, but realized that energy, determination and honest dealing are indispensable concomitants of success. Through the employment of these agencies he has steadily advanced and his business is one which adds to the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of the city, as well as to individual aggrandizement.

EDWARD HOWARD HATCH

For nearly thirty years Edward Howard Hatch has been in the vanguard of these men who have made the Pacific Northwest the prosperous community it is today. While his career has been a varied one, he has always forged ahead in whatever field of activity he might be working, a leader in new ventures—be it the organization of a Rotary Club or the building of a toll road in the wilds of Alaska. His have been the rewards that come to those who have the will to work and who dare to do.

In the little village of West Farmington, Trumbull county, Ohio, on June 27, 1869, occurred the birth of Edward H. Hatch, son of Harlan H. and Jeannette G. (Lane) Hatch. His mother was a native of the Buckeye state but his father was born in Vermont, removing to Ohio in his early manhood. There he lived the life of a tiller of the soil and died many years later. During the Civil war he held a commission as captain in an Ohio regiment and saw active service for the greater part of that conflict.

Edward H. Hatch attended the schools of Trumbull county, Ohio, and completed his education at the Western Reserve Seminary. At an early age he exchanged the role of pupil for that of teacher and taught school in Trumbull county for a short time. In 1890, then a young man of twenty-one, Mr. Hatch came to Washington, locating in Port Angeles, where he had charge of a lumberyard for a time. Later he became a teacher in the schools of Port Angeles and for two years successfully followed that profession. Meanwhile he had been studying law and in 1896 was admitted to the practice of law before the supreme court of Washington. He has never made a business of practicing in this profession, however, and the very year he was admitted to the bar he took up the duties of superintendent of public instruction for Clallam county. The following year, that of 1897, he forsook the educational field for the adventuresome life of a pioneer in Alaska, joining the great rush to the Klondike. On his arrival in Skagway, Mr. Hatch secured employment there and for several years was located in that city. He was employed

EDWARD H. HATCH

in the post office for a time, was manager of the store of Lilly Brothers and also was secretary to George A. Bracket, builder of the toll road up the Skagway river which was later sold to the White Pass & Yukon Railway. The years at the close of the nineteenth century were exciting ones for the venturesome spirits who penetrated the far north country in search of Klondike gold or adventure. The several years that Mr. Hatch spent in Skagway witnessed the most stirring times in that city's history and probably the North American continent will never again experience a "rush" like that to the Klondike, which for hardships and thrills rivalled the famous influx of "forty-niners" to California half a century earlier. Mr. Hatch's experiences there were a liberal education in human nature and the eternal warfare between man and his physical environment, never-to-be-forgotten days spent in work by which men were made or broken. He was one of a party that prospected in the Atlin district, which gave him a well-rounded experience in the Alaska country. During 1900 he was engaged in the transportation of merchandise down the Yukon to Dawson and the following year he returned to the States.

Establishing himself in Bellingham, Mr. Hatch took up a line of work new to him by becoming senior partner in the firm of Hatch & Dickey, dealers in furnishing goods. After several years in that business Mr. Hatch became manager of the Everett Brewing Company of Everett, Washington, a position that he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the firm for four years, from 1913 to 1917. When in 1917 business conditions necessitated the making of a change, Mr. Hatch came to Seattle as president and general manager of the Yours Truly Biscuit Company and has since filled that position. Under his administration this industry has had a most substantial growth and is now doing an extensive business. The Yours Truly Biscuit Company was organized in May, 1916, and began operations in November of that year. The plant of this company —at Aloha street and Yale avenue, was constructed especially for that purpose. It is of concrete with large lighting windows. Emphasis is placed upon the amount of daylight procured because of the particular attention which is paid to sanitation. Employes are all uniformed in white—cleanliness is the watchword throughout the plant. The concern now engages the services of eighty-five persons, uses more than seven thousand barrels of flour yearly, and supplies the trade in the state of Washington, the whole northwest and Alaska. Recently a large order was filled for shipment to Siberia. Mr. Hatch is a strong booster for local products. His company buys in the northwest practically all materials used. He is also active in furthering the business and industrial interests of this community through helpful cooperation.

It was inevitable that a man with Mr. Hatch's capacity for leadership should be drawn into other financial enterprises and he has been made

the president of the Industrial Loan & Investment Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He has likewise been given positions of trust and responsibility in various business men's organizations which attest the high regard in which he is held by his associates in the manufacturing and commercial circles. He was trustee and president of the Manufacturers' Association of Washington for the 1920-1923 term, was chairman of the members council of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce for the year 1921, has been a trustee for four years and is now vice president of that organization. He is president of the Kiwanis Club and was president of the One Hundred Per Cent Club in 1919. During his residence in Everett he helped to found the Rotary Club, in which he was a charter member and first vice president. In fraternal circles he is known as an Elk, being past exalted ruler, past district deputy grand exalted ruler for Washington west, 1907-1908. His clubs are the Auto and Inglewood Golf Clubs.

Mr. Hatch was married in Port Angeles on March 3, 1903, to Miss Georgia Young, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Young, pioneer residents of Bellingham. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch have two sons: George Edward, born in Bellingham in May, 1906, now a senior in the Broadway high school of Seattle; and Robert Carlton, a student in the Lowell school, who was born in Tacoma in April, 1912. Mr. Hatch's residence is at No. 739 Broadway North.

EDWIN STROM

Coming to America from a foreign land, Edwin Strom has profited by the countless opportunities here awaiting the young man of courage, energy and determination and his efforts have been rewarded by a gratifying measure of success. A native of Sweden, he was born August 3, 1869, and his parents, Edwin and Josephine (Anderson) Strom, spent their lives in that country, the father's attention being devoted to merchandising. They had a family of six children and Edwin Strom was the fourth in order of birth. He obtained his education in Sweden and began his business career in the merchandising line, which he followed in his native land until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He then came to the United States and in New York city he secured work with a building contractor, starting with a very small salary. For a time he was identified with construction work there, and realizing the advantages of a specialized line, he devoted his attention to hardwood flooring and finishing, and during that period gained a comprehensive understanding of this line of activity. He carefully saved his earnings, practicing self-denial and thrift, and having accumulated a sum sufficient for

his needs, he started for the rapidly developing west, Seattle being his destination. He arrived in this city in 1907 and at once embarked in business as a contractor in hardwood flooring. He is now president of the firm of Strom & Olsen, hardwood floor contractors. They are recognized as experts in their line and their thorough reliability in the fulfillment of contracts has won for them an enviable reputation and a business of substantial proportions.

Mr. Strom was married at Spokane, Washington, on the 29th of January, 1909, to Miss Selma Tastrom and they have a large circle of friends here. Mr. Strom is a republican in his political views and in all matters of citizenship he is loyal, public-spirited and progressive. He has always endeavored to follow the Golden Rule and in winning success he has also gained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

HARRY BROWN PERINE

Harry Brown Perine has had broad experience along business lines and during the period of his residence in Seattle he has contributed his quota toward the development and upbuilding of the city through the capable management of his commercial interests as well as through hearty cooperation in all projects for the good of his community. A native of the east, he was born in Dansville, New York, and his parents were William W. and Mary E. Perine. His higher education was acquired in Amherst College, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree, and on entering the commercial world he turned his attention to the real estate and loan business. He has been a resident of Seattle since January, 1905, and his business activities in this city have been attended by a substantial measure of success. He is engaged in the sale of general machinery, being part owner of the Perine Machinery Company, one of the mercantile establishments of Seattle, and also serves as president of the Automobile Owners Inter-Insurance Association, both of which have profited by his sound judgment and executive ability.

Mr. Perine has been married twice. His first union was with Miss Esther C. Stewart, a daughter of N. Coe Stewart of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Perine has one child by this marriage, Esther P., who married Richard E. Wiley. For his second wife Mr. Perine married Miss Bonnie M. Abernathy, a daughter of John N. Abernathy of Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Perine have two sons: William A. and John D.

Mr. Perine is a member of the University, Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Golf and Inglewood Country Clubs and in religious faith he is a Presby-

terian. High and honorable principles have guided him in all of life's relations and his present success is the direct result of hard thinking, persistency of purpose and untiring effort.

LINDLEY MARSHALL RICE

The engineering profession in Seattle finds a well known representative in Lindley Marshall Rice, president of the firm of L. M. Rice & Company of this city, who has been intimately connected with railway construction and reclamation projects in the Pacific Northwest for thirty-five years. The son of James W. and Belle K. (Wilson) Rice, he was born in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, on the 1st of September, 1868. He comes from hardy pioneering Scotch-Irish stock and is a descendant of some of the first men to push their way through the water gaps of the Appalachian mountains into the "dark and bloody ground," the Indian meaning of the word "Kentucky." His forefathers were all either Presbyterians or Baptists and one of his father's ancestors, David Rice, was the first Presbyterian preacher in the Blue Grass state. His parents, who have passed away, were born and always lived in their lovely Kentucky, where the father operated a farm and raised stock throughout his active life. Lindley M. Rice took a course in civil engineering at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, after he had completed the preliminary work of the public and high schools of his native state. In 1887 the young man received his college degree and the following year came out to the Puget Sound country, where he first found employment in the office of the city engineer. Later he became assistant engineer for the Great Northern Railway and served in this capacity during the time that the great steel highway was being built to Seattle. After three years spent with the Canadian Pacific Railway — from 1897 to 1900 — Mr. Rice established himself in this city in the private practice of his profession. The L. M. Rice & Company organization, of which he is president, was founded in 1907 and is an engineering and construction concern, chiefly engaged in land reclamation and railway construction. Mr. Rice is an authority on the subjects of irrigation and land development, his knowledge resulting from a deep study of these problems as applied to our northwest and an intimate personal contact with the work that has already been done along these lines. His part in bringing great areas of this region under cultivation has been no inconsiderable one, for his firm has done the engineering work for many of these vast projects.

Mr. Rice and Miss Adelaide E. Leonhardt were united in marriage at Edmonds, Washington, on September 9, 1891. Mrs. Rice is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Leonhardt and was born in Herndon, Virginia.

LINDLEY M. RICE

Her mother, too, was a Virginian by birth, but her father was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have become the parents of five children: Ophelia B.; James W., a graduate of the Broadway high school and the University of Washington, who attended the Officers' Training School during the World war and served with the Ninety-first and Thirteenth Divisions, United States army, and who is connected with the State Grain Inspection department. He married Rita Mitchel of Seattle, and has a daughter, Marion Bell; Carleton L., a graduate of the Broadway high school and now a student at the University of Southern California; Meriam E., also a graduate of the Broadway high school and a student at the University of Washington; and Lindley M., who is still in high school.

Mr. Rice follows an independent course in politics, voting according to the dictates of his judgment, irrespective of party ties. He is well known at the Rainier Club, where he has long been a member, while along strictly professional lines he is affiliated with the American Society of Civil Engineers. He came to this city the year before the great fire and therefore has been the witness of the greater part of its wonderful growth. His profession has brought him in constant association with the men and influences that have played the greatest part in the development of the northwest and he has indeed earned his high place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE BANCROFT ADAIR

For thirty-five years George Bancroft Adair was closely and prominently identified with Seattle's upbuilding and throughout the period his name was an influential and honored one in business circles of the city. For a long period he was connected with the hardware trade, but he was perhaps even better known because of his activities in connection with the Seattle Business Association, which instituted a boycott against the Northern Pacific, thus bringing it to terms and securing legitimate freight rates for the merchants of the city and the railroad accommodations to which Seattle was entitled.

George Bancroft Adair was a native of the east. He was born at Romulus, Seneca county, New York, July 13, 1847, a son of Henry and Mary Adair, the former of Scotch and the latter of Holland Dutch ancestry, represented in this country from the seventeenth century. Henry Adair went from New York to California with other pioneers in 1851 and his wife later joined him in the Golden state. They remained on the Pacific coast until 1870 and then returned to New York, where

the father passed away in 1884, and the mother's demise occurred two years later.

George B. Adair attended the public schools until he reached the age of thirteen and then began learning the hardware trade, to which he served a three years' apprenticeship. He next became a student at Ames College of New York (now the University of Syracuse), in which he completed a full English and commercial course, including commercial law and banking. Before finishing his college work, at the close of the Civil war in 1865, he was offered a position in the office of Watrous & Company, pioneer hardware merchants of Elmira, New York, and he remained with that house until the fall of 1868. The severe winters of the east proved detrimental to his health and he decided to seek a warmer climate, making his way to California. He accepted a position as buyer and assistant manager for Hooker & Company, then one of the oldest and largest hardware firms on the Pacific coast. This was two years prior to the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, the first transcontinental line to the Pacific coast. He was with Hooker & Company until the spring of 1872, when he joined Charles J. Pillsbury and J. G. Hussey, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, in organizing the firm of Pillsbury, Hussey, Adair & Company. They established a jobbing hardware business, which some years later was reorganized and assumed the name of the Gordon Hardware Company of California. Mr. Adair was connected with that business until the fall of 1883, when he came to the Puget Sound country, locating in Seattle, where he organized a new firm, known as the Gordon Hardware Company of Seattle. This firm purchased the Henry L. Yesler property, now known as the Silver building at the foot of Cherry street, and there in 1884 Mr. Adair erected a new building for the business. This building and its contents were destroyed by the big fire of June 6, 1889, and his was one of the first firms to rebuild and reenter the business field. Mr. Adair acted as treasurer and general manager of the Gordon Hardware Company until May, 1893, when he withdrew from the firm and embarked in an independent venture, in the conduct of which he was very successful, building up a trade of large proportions. He continued at the head of this enterprise until January 1, 1907, when a portion of the business was sold to Fairbanks, Morse & Company of Chicago, operating numerous large branches located in the principal cities of the United States, and the stock which they purchased from Mr. Adair constituted the nucleus of a new house at Seattle.

In addition to carrying on his other business Mr. Adair had served as general northwestern correspondent and distributor for the Giant Powder Company of California from 1893 and on the 1st of January, 1912, he and his son formed a new concern, continuing this agency and

purchasing the stock of Kilbourn, Clark & Company, dealers in general machinery and electrical goods. The business was opened at Nos. 514-16 First avenue South, in Seattle, and Mr. Adair continued at the head of the undertaking until his demise in 1918, building up a trade of large proportions. He had an expert knowledge of the business, gained from many years of practical experience, and his commercial transactions always balanced up with the principles of truth and honesty, so that he won the confidence, respect and goodwill of all with whom he had business dealings.

At San Francisco, California, on the 10th of August, 1871, Mr. Adair was married to Miss Martha Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of Seneca and Elizabeth Jones. Mrs. Adair was born in a house which her father had framed and took from Brooklyn, New York, around Cape Horn to California, on a sailing vessel in 1850, and it was in that building that the first Methodist church and Sunday School of San Francisco were organized. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Adair: George Henry, who married Estella Paige Cole; Georgia May, the wife of Frank E. Dingley; and Florence Leslie, Winifred and Ruby Jean. For more than sixty years Mr. Adair was connected with the Methodist church and he had been a member of the Arctic Club of Seattle from its organization. When Watson C. Squire was appointed territorial governor of Washington, Mr. Adair became a quartermaster on his staff and served in that capacity during the governor's term of office.

In the winter of 1883, following the boom of the previous two years, business in Seattle was very much depressed for several months. The Chamber of Commerce existed in name only, meeting only on special occasions by courtesy of the Seattle council in their chambers, and having no secretary, Bayley Gatzert, now deceased, acting as president. At that period Mr. Adair was instrumental in forming a business organization known as the Seattle Business Men's Association, of which he was elected the first president. One of the first moves made was to secure suitable offices for the use of the association and the Chamber of Commerce was at once invited to make use of these offices. The new organization also appointed Captain E. M. Carr, who has since passed away, as secretary for the Chamber of Commerce, defraying all expenses up to the time of Seattle's disastrous fire of June 6, 1889, which swept away the entire business portion of the city. Later the Business Men's Association was reorganized and became the Seattle Business Credit Association, one of the largest and most efficient organizations of this character on the Pacific coast, Mr. Adair being the oldest and first member of the new organization. The original organization was the first association to take up a personal fight with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which after building a branch line from Tacoma to

this city, refused to operate it and shipped all freight coming by rail and destined for Seattle, north to Tacoma, forwarding same some days later to Seattle by means of small boats. The only passenger service provided to and from Seattle was by way of a small steamer which left this city at 4 a. m. and reached Tacoma to connect with trains for Portland or California at 7 a. m., or for the east at 3 p. m. The membership of the Business Credit Association embraced every shipper in the city at that time and they quietly formed an agreement to withhold their patronage from the line until it was ready to accord the city such railroad accommodation as it was entitled to. This compact remained in force about ten days, during which period the Northern Pacific lost several hundred cars of freight, and the report reached Wall Street, New York, that Seattle had declared a fight and had withdrawn its entire business from the road. At that time President Oakes and his cabinet visited Seattle and asked the association what it desired. He was informed that if as president of so great an organization as the Northern Pacific he did not know what a city of some ten thousand or more population required and was entitled to he had better go home and resign his office. Two days later the first railway mail coach that ever entered the city arrived with its first passenger train. The same day a freight train was hauled to Seattle, this being the first mail, passenger and freight service by rail that Seattle had ever had, although the railroad had been built under President Villard some two years before. Today the city can boast of having among its stanchest friends the Northern Pacific Railroad. The above is but one of the many fights and struggles made by Seattle's pioneer business men to secure their rights and bring about the natural development of the city. In 1890 Mr. Adair served for forty days on Seattle's first charter commission and he was intimately associated with many of the public enterprises and projects which have resulted in making this one of the great cities of the northwest. He was a man of forceful personality and marked strength of character, whose life was crowned with successful achievement, and his labors were of far-reaching importance and most beneficial in their effects.

GEORGE FRED THORNDYKE

Forty years have come and gone since George Fred Thorndyke arrived in Seattle. Through the intervening period he has watched with interest the growth and development of the city and is largely familiar with its history. He has prospered in all of his undertakings and his name is an influential one in business circles of Seattle. His birth occurred at South Thomaston,

GEORGE F. THORNDYKE

Maine, on December 24, 1865, and his parents were Eben A. and Rosilla (Fogg) Thorndyke. On both his father's and mother's side, Mr. Thorndyke comes from old New England families. Laurettus Fogg of South Thomaston, Maine, a brother of Mr. Thorndyke's mother, is the last surviving member of that family. His education was acquired in the public schools of South Thomaston, Maine, and a commercial college at Rockland, that state, and when eighteen years of age he came to Seattle, arriving in the city on the 24th of June, 1883. On entering the business world he became connected with shipping interests, with which he is still identified, and is now serving as president of the Western Stevedore Company. He is also the executive head of the Thorndyke-Trenholme Company, Inc., chartering and steamship agents, and is successfully directing both enterprises. He has always carefully planned his business, of which he has a thorough understanding, and possesses the executive force and stability of purpose necessary to carry it forward.

Mr. Thorndyke was married in Seattle, to Miss Dora Van Valkenburgh, formerly a resident of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, and they are now living in an attractive home at No. 3606 East John street, in Seattle. Mr. Thorndyke is a member of the Rainier Club of this city and his military record covers service in Company B of the Washington National Guard. He has made many friends during the period of his residence in Seattle and has always been a zealous supporter of any measure conducive to the welfare of his city. He possesses keen perception and unusual business sagacity and the strength that he manifests in commercial affairs has its root in an upright, honorable character that always commands esteem and respect.

ARTHUR S. MORGENSTERN

Arthur S. Morgenstern is an aggressive young business man of more than ordinary ability and a member of one of the old and highly respected families of Seattle. He was born in this city, on the 16th of June, 1898, and is a son of Elkin and Henrietta (Cohen) Morgenstern, both natives of San Francisco, California. The father came to Seattle in 1887 and the mother in 1890 and their marriage took place in this city. For thirty-four years Elkin Morgenstern has been connected with the wholesale grocery house of Schwabacher Brothers & Company, one of the pioneer business firms of Seattle, of which he is vice president, and in mercantile circles of the city he is widely and favorably known. The mother is also living and their family numbers three children: Theresa, the wife of H. B. Offer of Seattle; Elizabeth, who is at home; and Arthur.

The public schools of Seattle afforded Arthur S. Morgenstern his early

educational opportunities and he completed his education at the University of Washington. In April, 1917, when the United States entered the World war, he enlisted in the Third Company of Coast Artillery, with which he was sent overseas, remaining abroad for a year. He received his discharge at Camp Lewis, Washington, in April, 1919, and three months afterward won his B. A. degree from the State University. Entering the insurance field, he became connected with the firm of H. E. Lippman & Company and his keen insight enabled him readily to master the business. Since 1920 he has been president of the company, which handles general insurance, and the zeal and enthusiasm with which he attacks his duties, combined with his executive force, have resulted in a large increase in the volume of business transacted by the firm.

Mr. Morgenstern is a republican with independent tendencies and his life is guided by the teachings of B'nai B'rith congregation, with which he is affiliated. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of Nile Temple, Mystic Shrine, and an Elk, and also belongs to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Earlington Golf Club, the Seattle Automobile Club, and Pi Tau Pi, a college fraternity. He is a young man of sterling integrity, gifted with exceptional business acumen, and Seattle is proud to claim him as one of her native sons.

HENRY CLARKE EWING

Henry C. Ewing, head of Henry C. Ewing & Company, is one of Seattle's best known real estate and insurance men, and one whose activities have made a substantial contribution to the city's upbuilding and development. He has been a resident of this city for more than thirty-seven years, and identified with the real estate business here for over twenty-eight years.

Henry Clarke Ewing was born in Wilmar, Minnesota, October 31, 1872, a son of Dr. William H. and Mary (Clarke) Ewing, the former a native of South Carolina, while the mother was born in Illinois. He was a boy of fourteen when his parents removed to Seattle. He acquired his higher education at the University of Washington, and at once entered upon his business career. In 1896 he became connected with the real estate business and has had a continuous identification with it ever since. He organized Henry C. Ewing & Company, which is the outgrowth of a business established in 1881, and handles real estate, loans, rentals, insurance and farms. As its directing head he has been largely instrumental in building up one of the leading business organizations of its kind in Seattle. During his long connection with the real estate

business Mr. Ewing has acquired a wonderfully intimate knowledge of realty values and his judgment of such carries as much significance as that of any other man's in Seattle. He has handled some of the biggest realty deals ever negotiated in this city, among which was the sale of the Alaska building, for $1,500,000 to a Boston capitalist, in which Mr. Ewing represented both buyers and sellers.

Mr. Ewing was married in Seattle, in 1896, to Miss Florence G. Snoke, a daughter of Professor J. W. Snoke. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have a son and a daughter: Henry Clarke Ewing, Jr., and Dorothy Ewing.

Mr. Ewing is a member of the leading clubs of Seattle and Tacoma, and is identified with golf clubs in both cities, being an enthusiastic devotee of the game. He is a member of the Congregational church. A successful business man, an analyzation of his career shows that his prosperity is the direct outcome of clean business methods, close application, keen insight and a thorough knowledge of every phase of the business to which he gives his attention. He has long been numbered among Seattle's most substantial citizens. Mr. Ewing's residence is at No. 521 Belmont North.

WILLIAM W. MANNING

William W. Manning is one of Seattle's leading merchants and his name is a familiar one in the largest cities of Washington and Oregon in connection with the tea and coffee trade. He has made his home in the Puget Sound country for sixteen years and his present success is largely attributable to the fact that he has concentrated his efforts upon one line of activity, thus acquiring a highly specialized knowledge of the business in which he is engaged. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in May, 1875, a son of Melville Malcolm and Delia (McClure) Manning, the former a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and the latter of Bristol, Maine. Dr. John Brown Manning, a brother of the subject of this sketch, is one of the well known physicians of Seattle and has established an enviable reputation as a specialist in the diseases of children. He married Miss Mary Hannah Te Roller, a daughter of Heine Te Roller, one of the old residents of this city.

The excellent public schools of Boston afforded W. W. Manning his educational opportunities and his initial business venture was as a dealer in tea and coffee. He remained in Boston until 1906 and then started for the Pacific coast, locating in Seattle in 1907. In association with his brothers, in November, 1907, he embarked in the retail coffee and spice business, opening the first stand in the Pike street public market, under

the firm name of Manning & Company which has greatly prospered in its undertakings. This stand now does a greater volume of business than six ordinary retail stores, and expanding the scope of its operations, the company has established another stand at No. 1533 Fourth street, in this city, while it also operates branches at Everett and Tacoma, this state, at Portland, Oregon and two stores at Los Angeles, California. In September, 1923, a store was opened at Long Beach, California, and in December, 1923, a store and lunch room was opened in the Douglas building, Seattle. The business was incorporated under the name of Mannings, Inc., on the 1st of January, 1923, and as its vice president Mr. Manning displays initiative, sound judgment and administrative ability.

On July 10, 1915, in Seattle, Mr. Manning married Miss Rita Te Roller, a daughter of Heine and Nell A. Te Roller of this city. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Manning: William Te Roller, Kate Avis and Susan. Mr. Manning is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and puts forth earnest and effective effort for the benefit of the city in which he makes his home. He is recognized as an enterprising and reliable business man, as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and possesses those qualities which command respect and esteem.

HUGO F. C. SCHUETT

Hugo F. C. Schuett is successfully identified with the business interests of Seattle as president of the Northwest Seed Company, which he established in 1918. He was born at Eckernfoerde, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, his natal day being October 30, 1882, and his parents Christ and Henrietta (Hansen) Schuett, both of whom were natives of Eckernfoerde, Germany. The father, who there devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits throughout his active business career, has passed away. The mother is still living.

In the acquirement of an education Hugo Schuett attended the primary and high schools of his native country and also pursued a course of study in the gymnasium, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. He has since given his time and energies to the seed business and is therefore thoroughly familiar with every phase thereof. After leaving Schleswig, Germany, he spent fourteen months as a seed merchant at Antwerp, Belgium, and for six months was thus engaged in Rotterdam, Holland. The year 1906 witnessed his emigration to the United States and his arrival in Seattle, where he entered the service of his uncle, who was at the head of the Seattle Seed Company. In 1918 he here embarked in business on his own account, establishing the Northwest Seed Company,

HUGO F. C. SCHUETT

of which he has remained the president and in which connection he has developed an extensive and profitable enterprise as an importer and exporter of seeds for jobbers. The Northwest Seed Company is a close corporation and Mr. Schuett feels that the business is destined to expand and prosper steadily, for Seattle is the jobbing center of the seed industry. His success is the result of close application, indefatigable energy and perseverance.

In October, 1913, in Seattle, Mr. Schuett was united in marriage to Miss Eva Gustaveson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gustaveson, who were formerly residents of this city but now live in Alaska. Mr. and Mrs. Schuett became the parents of four children, all born in Seattle, as follows: Frederick Henry, whose birth occurred in 1914; Theo Hugo, whose birth occurred in 1915; Helen Janeva, whose natal year was 1917; and Gretchen Louise, born in 1920. The wife and mother was called to her final rest on September 17, 1921, at the age of thirty-one years, her demise being deeply deplored by an extensive circle of friends as well as by the members of her immediate family.

In politics Mr. Schuett maintains an independent attitude, supporting men and measures rather than party. He is a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he also belongs to the Royal Arcanum. He likewise has membership connection with the Merchants Association and in religious belief is a Christian Scientist. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles and he is loyal to all those interests which make for upright manhood and progressive citizenship.

C. C. BELKNAP GLASS COMPANY

One of the prosperous business concerns of Seattle is the C. C. Belknap Glass Company, dealers in all kinds of glass for building purposes, ornamental art glass and manufacturers of mirrors. The business was established in 1907 by Charles C. Belknap, who is a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and who for a number of years prior to coming to Seattle was in charge of the glass department of the well known paint and glass firm of Rice & Company of Chicago. The enterprise was incorporated in 1907 under its present name and since its inception has occupied its location on Railroad avenue at the corner of Stewart street. Owing to wise management and unexcelled service to patrons the concern has grown steadily from the start. During the war a large export trade was developed in the face of strong competition, and the business has extended in scope until its operations now cover the entire Pacific coast. This is the largest exclusive glass business in the Pacific North-

west and employment is furnished to about one hundred people. Mr. Belknap's splendid business judgment, untiring industry and his constant alertness to improve his service where possible, as well as his powers for organization, have been the contributing factors in its success. He is a public-spirited citizen, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and several of the leading clubs and is fond of travel, in which he has indulged to a considerable extent, both for business and pleasure. The present officers of the corporation are: Charles C. Belknap, president; Mrs. Addie Belknap Conly, vice president; and Lester O. Sandin, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Conly, sister of Mr. Belknap, is a large stockholder in the corporation and takes an active interest in its affairs. She is well known in the best social circles of Seattle and, like her brother, has spent much time in travel, accompanying him on his extensive tours.

Mr. Sandin first became connected with the business in the capacity of bookkeeper in 1913 and in 1917 was elected to his present office and has made his influence count as a forceful factor in furthering the success of the firm. His name figures prominently in commercial circles and he served as president in 1922-3 of the Seattle Association of Credit Men, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and other similar organizations.

EDWARD JOHN COYLE

Edward John Coyle, who was well known in the business circles of Seattle as manager of the Cascade Laundry, of which he had charge for a quarter of a century, passed away April 17, 1923, in this city, at the age of sixty years. He was born in London, England, on the 18th of October, 1863, and was a young man of twenty years when he emigrated to the United States and took up his abode in Seattle. His first laundry experience was gained in the old Seattle Laundry. This was in the days of crude methods when caustic soda and chloride of lime were the chief washroom aids and sulphuric acid still greatly in demand. At this period Chinamen were employed to do the hand ironing and it was not until after the Chinese riot, when the Orientals were forced to leave Seattle, that girls were employed in laundries. In 1883 there were but two power laundries in this city—the Seattle Laundry, where Mr. Coyle was employed, and the Cascade, with which he later became connected as manager. In 1894 he took his family for a trip to Europe and embraced the opportunity to visit a number of laundries in England and Ireland and to study their methods. After returning to America he was for a time engaged as manager of the Wilkes-Barre Steam Laundry at Wilkes-

Barre, Pennsylvania, but in 1897 again came to the Pacific coast and accepted the position of manager of the Marysville Steam Laundry at Marysville, California. With the Klondike gold rush of 1898, Seattle began to boom and Mr. Coyle was called to the Cascade Laundry, of which he acted as manager throughout the remainder of his life. He instituted the most improved and modern methods and equipment, thus greatly facilitating the work, and the continued growth and success of the business was largely attributable to his efforts. Identified with the laundry business throughout his career, he was thoroughly familiar with every phase thereof and therefore splendidly qualified for managerial duties.

On the 12th of May, 1889, in Seattle, Mr. Coyle was united in marriage to Miss Frances L. Davidson, a native of Marion, Illinois, and a daughter of Aquilla Davidson. The year 1888 witnessed her arrival in this city. By her marriage she became the mother of three sons and a daughter, namely: William James, who is connected with the Snow Shingle Company; Leslie John, superintendent of the Cascade Laundry; Norris Thornton and Catharine May, the wife of Edward J. Clark, purchasing agent of the Clearlake Lumber Company at Clearlake, Washington.

Mr. Coyle gave his political support to the republican party and in religious faith was an Episcopalian. He was also a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, belonged to the Mystic Shrine and was a member of the old Athletic Club and the Employers Association. His demise was the occasion of deep and widespread regret in Seattle, for he had gained an extensive and favorable acquaintance in both business and social circles of the city and was most highly esteemed where best known.

LOUIS T. SANDVIK

America has been aptly termed "the land of opportunity," for in no other country is there the chance for such direct progress as the result of individual effort and merit. This is evidenced in the career of Louis T. Sandvik, a native of Norway, who came to the United States when a young man of twenty-seven with limited funds and unfamiliar with the language and customs of the country, and overcoming these handicaps, he has built up one of Seattle's important industries. He was born April 4, 1879, and is a son of Tjeran Tjerandsen and Bertha Sandvik. They have always resided in the "Land of the Midnight Sun" and for three generations members of the family have followed the trade of shipbuilding, in which the father is still active.

Louis T. Sandvik acquired his education in the schools of Norway and when fourteen years of age entered the plant operated by his father and grandfather, under whose expert supervision he gained a thorough knowledge of shipbuilding. He engaged in that work in his native land until 1906, when he came to the new world, making his way to the Pacific Northwest. For several years he worked in shipyards in Alaska and Seattle and in December, 1918, organized the Maritime Boat & Engine Works, Inc., of which he has since been the president and moving spirit. The business has developed rapidly, owing to Mr. Sandvik's technical skill and broad experience, and from twenty-five to fifty employes are utilized in the plant, which is supplied with the most modern equipment.

In June, 1906, Mr. Sandvik was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Haralstreit, also a native of Norway, and they have three children: Thorwald, whose birth occurred in 1908; Tillman, born in 1909; and Margaret, born in 1910. Mr. Sandvik is independent in his political views, placing the qualifications of a candidate above all other considerations, and his influence is at all times on the side of advancement and improvement. His is the record of a self-made man whose career has been stimulated by laudable ambition and characterized by successful achievement and Seattle accounts him a valuable addition to its citizenship.

LE ROY MANSON BACKUS

Le Roy Manson Backus, one of Seattle's valued citizens, is a business man of broad experience who has worked his way upward through merit and ability, and while attaining individual prosperity he has been a moving spirit in the accomplishment of much important work which has been of direct benefit to his city and state. A native of the east, he was born at Union Springs, New York, on the 4th of October, 1879, and his parents were Manson F. and Emma C. (Yawger) Backus. After completing his public school training he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and later became a student at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1902, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had come to Seattle in 1889, being at that time a boy of ten, and after finishing his college course he secured a position as messenger in the Washington National Bank of this city. He remained with the institution for four years and had advanced to the position of cashier at the time it was merged with the National Bank of Commerce, in 1906. Owing to impaired health he was obliged to abandon banking and sought a line of business less confining. The real estate market was then very active and for a short time he successfully operated in that field.

LeROY M. BACKUS

Mr. Backus next became connected with navigation interests and for a time was president of the Alaska Coast Company, which operated three steamers to southwestern Alaska and was the direct forerunner of the present Pacific Steamship Company. In 1908 he disposed of his transportation interests and embarked in the general contracting business. He was awarded many large contracts and with his associates graded several miles of the main line of the Puget Sound extension of the Milwaukee Railroad on the west side of the Snoqualmie Pass. Mr. Backus afterward operated a large stone quarry at Waldron Island, San Juan county, in connection with the construction by the United States government of the north jetty at Grays Harbor, Washington. This work extended over a period of three years and before it was completed Mr. Backus had become identified with the development of the irrigation project on the northeast shore of Lake Chelan, in this state. This was a most important project, involving the subdivision and settlement of approximately seven thousand acres of irrigated fruit land, together with the construction of about forty miles of irrigation canals and over fifty miles of wagon roads, the founding of the town of Manson, and the planting and caring for much of the orchard land in the vicinity. When the work was nearly completed Mr. Backus sold his interest in the enterprise and for about a year devoted his attention to the study of law, receiving the degree of LL. B. from the University of Washington. He is now serving as secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Security Company, which maintains an office at No. 210, National Bank of Commerce building. The firm handles investments and loans, in addition to managing a number of downtown business properties, and is transacting a large volume of business. Mr. Backus is also a director of the International Timber Company, Ltd., and a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle. He is a man of resourceful ability, who has never feared to venture when a favorable opportunity was presented, and his knowledge of the law is of great value to him in the control of his large business interests.

Mr. Backus was married in Seattle, on the 26th of July, 1906, to Miss Edith H. Boetzkes and they have five children: Emma Helen, Manson F. (II), W. Clinton, Le Roy M., Jr., and Edith Marjorie. In 1918, during the progress of the World war, Mr. Backus was stationed at the non-commissioned officers training camp on the University of Washington campus and served as sergeant, instructor and company clerk. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle and belongs to Iota Mu Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity. He is deeply interested in all that is of cultural value and tends to uplift the standards of his community and is vice president of the Seattle Civic Symphony Orchestra Association. He also serves in a similar capacity with the Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is likewise treasurer of the Seattle

Fine Arts Society. He is a member of the Rainier Club, the College Club, and the Seattle Golf, Yacht and Tennis Clubs. His activities and interests have covered a wide scope and his is a well rounded development. He belongs to that class of men whose progressive spirit is used not alone for their own benefit, for his labors have contributed materially to the general welfare, and his many admirable traits of character have won for him the respect and esteem of the people in every circle in which he moves.

ALFRED W. PEELER

The western spirit of enterprise finds embodiment in the career of Alfred W. Peeler, who has made rapid progress since entering the business world, and although he has not yet reached the thirtieth milestone on life's journey, he has made his name an influential one in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest in connection with the trade in Oriental products. He was born in Marysville, Montana, on the 15th of June, 1894, a son of David Robert and Mary J. (Winston) Peeler, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Nebraska. In 1888 they went from Missouri to Montana, first locating at Helena. The father was a chemist and became interested in the gold mines at Marysville, Montana, one of the richest mining towns in the country at that time. Later he removed to Kalispell, where he turned his attention to financial affairs, becoming president of the First National Bank, and in civic activities he also took a leading part. He was one of the foremost financiers of that state and served at one time as president of the Montana Bankers Association. He continued his banking operations in Montana until his death, which occurred on the 2d of December, 1921. He is survived by his wife and four children, namely: Sadie M. Hoiland, Lilian J. O'Neill, Alfred W. and David Robert, Jr.

Alfred W. Peeler attended the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, and afterward became a student in the law department of the Valparaiso (Ind.) University, from which he won the LL.B. degree in 1913. He then returned to Kalispell, Montana, and joined his father in the banking business, for which he showed a natural aptitude. His ability led to his selection for the office of district vice president of the Montana Bankers Association, in which capacity he acted until 1917, when he enlisted for service in the World war, joining the United States navy. He became assistant paymaster, then paymaster and was stationed at Seattle and at Bremerton, Washington. He received his discharge on the 1st of February, 1919, and then associated himself with The Overseas Corporation Ltd., International Merchants, Seattle, in the capacity of treasurer and in May, 1922, was elected president of that company in

recognition of his services. They handle both Oriental and European products and under the expert guidance of Mr. Peeler, the business has enjoyed a remarkably rapid growth. The firm has a large warehouse and showrooms in Seattle, while it also has established branches in New York city and Chicago, and its sales cover the entire United States and Canada. Mr. Peeler displays marked initiative and executive ability in the direction of this extensive business and is also a director of the Alfred Winston Company, importers.

Mr. Peeler is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and in politics he maintains an independent attitude, placing the qualifications of a candidate above all other considerations. He is a member of Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity, and also belongs to the Arctic Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a young man of high character, of exceptional business ability and mature judgment, and his example is one well worthy of emulation, showing what may be accomplished through industry, perseverance and the ability to perceive and utilize opportunities for advancement.

DANIEL FREDERICK BUCKINGHAM

Daniel Frederick Buckingham, manager and secretary of the Roslyn Fuel Company, is one of the best known men in Seattle's coal trade circles. He was born at Milford, Connecticut, on the 16th of January, 1878, a son of Frank Prindle and Sarah (Judd) Buckingham. Mr. Buckingham prepared at Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Connecticut, then entered Yale University, receiving his Ph. B. degree from that institution with the class of 1898. He then became connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company in the capacity of civil engineer and remained with that line for a short time. Going to Mexico, he became connected with the engineering department of the Mexican International Railroad Company and a year and a half later reentered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, devoting a year to survey work on the Puget Sound extension of that line. He then went to Farmington, Minnesota, as roadmaster, discharging the duties of that position until 1905, when he was transferred to Seattle as purchasing agent. He continued with that company until 1911, when he resigned and joined the Roslyn Fuel Company, with which he has since been associated. Mr. Buckingham first acted as assistant sales manager, subsequently was made secretary and general sales agent, while he is now filling the offices of manager and secretary of the company. He also serves the Independent Coal & Coke Company of this city in a

similar capacity. Both are important and highly prosperous enterprises, ranking with the foremost in Seattle in their line.

On the 9th of February, 1921, Mr. Buckingham was united in marriage to Miss Edna S. Spannagel, a daughter of Hugo and Julia Spannagel. Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham have a son, Daniel Torrey Buckingham. In religious faith Mr. Buckingham is an Episcopalian and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He belongs to the University, College, Engineers and Seattle Golf Clubs and also to the Tacoma Country Club. He has always endeavored to discharge his duties according to the best of his ability and is numbered among the city's representative business men and citizens. Mr. Buckingham's residence is at 1726 Evergreen place.

CARL SUNDE

From the time of the Vikings the sea has exerted a powerful and irresistible fascination over Norway's sons, and in common with many of his fellow countrymen, Carl Sunde has devoted his life to maritime interests. On leaving the land of the fjords it was but natural that he should select as his future home a city famed for its shipping interests, and he has had no reason to regret his choice, for since coming to Seattle his success has far exceeded his anticipations and he is now numbered among the largest dealers in marine supplies on the Pacific coast. He was born in Norway, on the 10th of June, 1863, a son of Christian and Ellen Sunde, also natives of that country, in which the mother spent her life, passing away when forty-seven years of age. The father was a sailmaker and engaged in the shipping business in Norway for a number of years. In later life he emigrated to America and his death occurred in Seattle.

Carl Sunde acquired his education in the land of his birth and while attending school began learning the sailmaker's trade, which he mastered by the time he was fourteen. When sixteen he became a sailor on the bark Sondre and for three years was a member of its crew. Before returning home he qualified as mate of the Sondre, the vessel on which he had previously made a voyage around the world. He remained on that bark for a year thereafter, and then decided to abandon the sea, leaving the boat when it reached New York city. After working at his trade in the east for a short period he started for Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he joined his brother, who was engaged in the printing business there. Being desirous of seeing more of the country, he made the journey to the Pacific coast in the following spring and in 1887 arrived in Seattle. Pleased with its location and believing that the city was destined to become one of the greatest shipping ports

CARL SUNDI·

in the United States, he determined to make this his permanent home. He first began as a sailmaker and rigger. Later he bought a small stock of marine supplies and from this modest beginning was evolved a business which now equals in volume that of any similar enterprise in this part of the country. For a time he conducted his interests independently, but is now a member of the Sunde & d'Evers Company, ship chandlers, sailmakers and awning manufacturers. Mr. Sunde is president of the firm, which was organized in 1892, and for over thirty years the business has been conducted under that style. He combines an expert knowledge of the business with marked executive ability, and some idea of the extent of the undertaking may be derived from the statement that over one hundred employes are utilized in the operation of the establishment.

On August 27, 1894, Mr. Sunde was married in Seattle to Miss Anna Sandstrom, a daughter of Olaf Sandstrom, who is still a resident of the city and has reached the age of eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Sunde have four children, of whom Carl Norman is the eldest. He was born in 1895 and married Miss Etta Mulleniks. He is a capable young business man and has established an independent enterprise in this city, which he is successfully conducting; Ellsworth, born in 1898, is now a widower and has a son, Ellsworth Carl; George, the third in the family, was born in 1899 and is serving as vice president of the Sunde & d'Evers Company. He married Miss June Joralemon and they have two children, George and Carl; Viola D. was born in 1902 and resides with her parents, in company with whom she has traveled extensively.

Mr. Sunde is a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Exchange of this city. This has been to him the land of opportunity and he has closely allied his interests with those of his adopted country, being thoroughly American in thought, spirit and ideals. Many changes have taken place in the city during the period of his residence here and in the work of progress and development he has borne his full share. Life has been to him purposeful and resultant and one of Seattle's largest mercantile concerns stands as a monument to his enterprise, initiative and powers of administration. Mr. Sunde's residence is at No. 1509 Tenth avenue West.

SUMNER K. PRESCOTT

Among the industrial leaders of Seattle is numbered Sumner K. Prescott, who comes of a family noted for mechanical genius and he is the owner of the largest individual foundry and machine shop in the city. He was born in Marinette, Wisconsin, October 27, 1877, a son of D. C.

and Sarah (Holgate) Prescott, the former of whom was born in Illinois, while the latter was a native of England and when seven years of age came with her parents to the United States. At an early age D. C. Prescott showed a talent for mechanical pursuits and when a youth of fourteen he became an employe at the Amherst Locomotive Works. He assisted in building the first locomotive for the Chicago & North Western Railroad, two years being expended upon that work, and when the task was completed Mr. Prescott was chosen to deliver the locomotive and demonstrate its operation. When he presented himself before the officials of the road as the engineer who was to operate the locomotive they were much surprised that one so young should be selected for so great a responsibility, but he soon demonstrated his complete control of the machinery and was offered a position with the road. Eventually he became chief engineer and was sent to Peshtigo, Wisconsin, to take charge of their machine shops. In Marinette, Wisconsin, he embarked in business on his own account, opening a machine shop and foundry, and prospered in his undertaking. He was the possessor of marked inventive talent and designed the first band saw ever used, also perfecting many other useful mechanical devices. He likewise engaged in the manufacture of sawmill machinery and was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, going to that state in 1863, prior to which time he had worked as a master mechanic in Chicago. He also spent some time in Duluth, Minnesota. His death occurred in Chicago in 1918, when he was eighty-one years of age, while the mother passed away in that city in 1912. They had a family of nine children, six of whom survive: Fred M., Loren L., Mrs. N. C. Kingsbury, E. L., Mrs. James Pettit and Sumner K.

The last named attended the grammar schools of Marinette, Wisconsin, and finished his high school training at Duluth, Minnesota. He next became a student at Oberlin College of Ohio but before completing his course in that institution of learning he enlisted in the United States army and was sent to Santiago, Cuba. He was made a corporal and served until the close of the Spanish-American war. After receiving his discharge he returned to Marinette and entered his father's factory. Starting at the bottom, he mastered each phase of the business and finally became treasurer. In 1910 he disposed of his interest in the concern and started for the Puget Sound country, Seattle being his destination. After locating here he organized The Sumner K. Prescott Co., of which he has since been president and manager, and he now has a machine shop and foundry which is one of the most up-to-date on the Pacific coast. He combines mechanical skill and ingenuity with administrative ability and has carefully planned his business, which is operated with a high degree of efficiency.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 24, 1910, Mr. Prescott was united

in marriage to Miss Ann E. Patterson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson of Washington, D. C. Mr. Prescott is identified with the Masonic order and also belongs to the Arctic Club and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, while his political support is given to the republican party. He is broad-minded, public-spirited and progressive and his constructive efforts have not only resulted in the attainment of individual success but have also materially promoted the industrial prosperity of the city with which he has allied his interests. His residence is at No. 3931 Prince street Southwest.

EDMUND SMITH

Edmund Smith, a successful attorney of Seattle, has had broad experience as a legal practitioner as well as in the field of mining, and public affairs have also claimed a large share of his attention. He was born in Adams county, Iowa, November 6, 1860, a son of John Hay and Rhoda (Walker) Smith, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They went from that state to Iowa, locating in Adams county, and theirs was the third family to settle in that section. The father devoted his time to the occupations of farming and stock raising. His death occurred in 1871. In many ways Mrs. Smith was a remarkable woman. She courageously faced the dangers and hardships of frontier life, was a devoted wife and mother, and remained in full possession of her faculties up to the time of her demise, which occurred when she had reached the venerable age of ninety-five years. Her life was an active, useful and unselfish one and her reminiscences of the early days were both interesting and instructive. She resided during her later years at Colville, Washington, and was called to her final rest on the 1st of February, 1922, having long survived her husband. Of the six children born to them, five are living, the subject of this sketch being the second in the family.

The district schools of Adams county, Iowa, afforded Edmund Smith his early educational advantages and when nineteen years of age he went to Wyoming, where he remained for three years, working as a surveyor for the government. In 1882 he made his way to the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he engaged in mining for a year, and during that period he began reading law, studying for two and a half years in Rapid City. Having mastered the principles of jurisprudence, he was admitted to the bar in 1887 and began his professional career at Rapid City, where he maintained an office for several years. He was chosen prosecuting attorney of Custer county, South Dakota, and endorsement of his first term's service came in his reelection in 1888. He also represented his

district in the state senate for one term and in 1900 was nominated for the office of judge of the supreme court of the state, but met defeat at the polls. In 1903 Mr. Smith went to Valdez, Alaska, where he followed mining for nine years and also practiced law during that period. Since 1912 he has been a member of the Seattle bar and in December, 1921, the present firm of Smith & McCullough was formed. They maintain a suite of offices in the American Bank building and a lucrative clientele attests their standing in legal circles of Seattle. Mr. Smith is a strong and able lawyer, clear and concise in his presentation of a case, forceful in argument and logical in his deductions.

On June 23, 1887, while a resident of Rapid City, South Dakota, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Isabella L. Weber, a native of Taylor county, Iowa, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Weber, pioneers of that state. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the elder being Mrs. F. C. Weber, a native of Rapid City. She resides in Snohomish, Washington, and is the mother of three sons: John Edmund, Leonard S. and Robert Weber; Donald J. Smith, her brother, was also born in Rapid City and now lives in Seattle. He married Miss Lela Murphy and they have a son, Donald J. Smith, Jr.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Seattle and American Bar Associations and in politics he is a democrat but maintains an independent attitude, standing for progress, reform and improvement in civic, state and national affairs. He has a high conception of the dignity and responsibility of his profession and his success as a lawyer is directly attributable to close study, hard work and a correct utilization of the talents with which nature has endowed him.

ALVIN SCHWAGER

Important business interests claim the attention and profit by the well directed efforts of Alvin Schwager, vice president of the Nettleton Lumber Company of Seattle, and while capably directing his individual interests, he is at the same time promoting the industrial prosperity of the city with which he has allied his fortunes. He was born in Winona county, Minnesota, June 15, 1884, and is a son of John and Louise (Timm) Schwager, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Germany. The father came to America with his parents, who first located in Ohio and later removed to Minnesota. On starting out in life for himself John Schwager chose the occupation of farming, which he followed in Minnesota until 1906, acquiring large holdings in that state, and after disposing of his interests there he went to Saskatchewan, Canada. He subsequently became the largest individual

ALVIN SCHWAGER

landowner in that section of the Dominion. He and his wife are still residents of that province, and he has accumulated a substantial competence which enables him to spend the evening of life in retirement. To Mr. and Mrs. John Schwager were born six children: Mrs. Otto Schwanbeck, Mrs. R. H. Piper, Mrs. William Dittmer, Mrs. O. A. Sempf, and Alvin and Paul G. Schwager.

Alvin Schwager obtained his education in his native state and was graduated from high school in 1902, after which he secured a clerical position in a bank. He was thus occupied for five years and in January, 1907, arrived in Seattle, becoming associated with his uncle, a prominent sawmill operator of this city, who was a member of the Schwager & Nettleton Lumber Company. In 1920 the uncle withdrew from the firm and the business was then reorganized as the Nettleton Lumber Company, of which Alvin Schwager has since been vice president. They operate a large sawmill and rank with the leading lumber concerns of the city. Mr. Schwager has devoted every effort toward the legitimate expansion of the undertaking and his energy and business acumen have been determining factors in the success which is now attending the activities of the firm.

At Lewiston, Minnesota, on the 19th of December, 1909, Mr. Schwager was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Newman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Newman of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Schwager have two sons: John Alvin, who was born July 7, 1911, in Seattle; and William Paul, born August 17, 1921, in Seattle. Mr. Schwager is a republican in his political views and in Masonry he has taken the chapter degree. He is a well known clubman and has membership with the Rotary, Rainier, Seattle Golf and Country and Seattle Gun Clubs. A man of wide outlook and shrewd judgment, he has recognized and utilized each opportunity which has come his way, and his ability and enterprise have brought him to a most desirable position in business circles of Seattle, while his personal qualities are such as make for strong and enduring friendship. His residence is at No. 1551 Interlaken boulevard.

M. TOLBERT DALTON, M. D.

Although Dr. M. Tolbert Dalton has been a resident of Seattle for a comparatively brief period, his professional skill soon brought him into prominence, and the consensus of public opinion names him with the leading surgeons of the city. A native of Canada, he was born in New Brunswick on the 12th of December, 1876, and his parents, George and Margaret (Mahoney) Dalton, spent their lives in that province, where the father followed the occupation of farming.

M. Tolbert Dalton is the seventh in a family of eight children. After his graduation from high school he completed a course in the Provincial Normal School, and having thus qualified for educational work, he spent three years as a teacher in the schools of New Brunswick. He next became a student at a preparatory college, which he attended for two years, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, winning his M. D. degree in 1906. After serving a two years' interneship at Mercy Hospital in Baltimore he started for the Pacific coast, locating in the northern part of the state of Washington, where he established the Dalton Hospital, at Sumas, a private institution, which he successfully conducted from 1909 until 1920. Having sold his interests therein, he came to Seattle and opened an office in the Joshua Green building, where he is now located. He specializes in surgical cases and has built up a large practice, being also a member of the surgical staffs of the Providence and Minor Hospitals and the Columbia Sanitarium. He delights in the scientific side of his profession and experience and study are constantly broadening his knowledge and increasing his efficiency.

At Baltimore, Maryland, on December 31, 1907, Dr. Dalton was married to Miss Ella Rehberger, a daughter of Dr. John H. Rehberger, a prominent physician of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Dalton have four children: Jack, whose birth occurred in 1909; Grace, born in 1911; Bradley, born in 1914, and Mary, born in 1916.

Dr. Dalton is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and has taken the third degree in the Knights of Columbus. He is also an Elk and belongs to the Exchange Club and the Canadian Club, serving as president of the last named organization from 1920 until 1922. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and also has membership in the King County and Washington State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He keeps in close touch with the trend of modern professional thought, research and investigation and enjoys the respect of his colleagues and also of the general public.

JOHN LUDWIG CARLSON

The career of John Ludwig Carlson was noteworthy because of the marked stimulus which he gave to a large number of business enterprises and he became known throughout the Pacific Northwest as one of the chief promoters of the salmon-canning industry, of which he was one of the pioneers. He was born near Stockholm, Sweden, December 9, 1847, a son of John N. Carlson, and there attended the public schools. When a

lad of about thirteen years he left home and started out in the world on his own account, becoming an apprentice seaman, in which capacity he visited many parts of the globe.

About 1878 Mr. Carlson settled in San Francisco, California, and after working for a few years in the oyster beds near that city he went to the Columbia River district, where for a time he engaged in the occupation of salmon fishing. He then became one of the organizers and a director of the Alaska Packing Company, which was later absorbed by the firm of Libby, McNeil & Libby, and he next formed the Taku Packing Company. They established a plant on Summy bay, Alaska, their main offices being located at Astoria, Oregon, where Mr. Carlson spent the winter months, while his summers were passed in Alaska. Three years later the business was sold to the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company and at that time Mr. Carlson assumed the duties of superintendent of the Alaska Fisheries Company, located at Chilcotte. Later he formed the Lynn Canal Packing Company, which secured a two-year lease of Taku harbor from the Pacific Cold Storage Company and on the expiration of that period purchased the lease. They continued operations until 1918, when their interests were acquired by Libby, McNeil & Libby, and the subject of this sketch then organized the John Carlson Company, which he continued to operate until his death on August 12, 1921, conducting a herring and salmon cannery and also manufacturing fertilizer from these products. Broad experience had given him an expert knowledge of every phase of the business and his initiative spirit and powers of organization and administration found expression in the development of an enterprise of large proportions.

Mr. Carlson married Miss Amanda Nelson and they became the parents of five children: Amanda, the eldest, died in infancy; Ludwig J. wedded Anna Lindhart and they have two sons, Stanford and John; Lillian, the next in order of birth, is deceased. Otto William married Cordelia Davis, by whom he has two daughters, Kathlyn and Evangeline; Amy is the wife of Joseph C. Stocks and they have two children, Joseph and Ruth. Mrs. John Ludwig Carlson died in 1891. Following the death of his first wife Mr. Carlson married Miss Mary Reffling of Portland, Oregon, who passed away in 1912, leaving three children: Ruth C., who married George Canfield and has a daughter, Esther; Axel J., who wedded Catherine McCloy; and Esther, the wife of August Pollock.

Mr. Carlson joined the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Juneau, Alaska, and he was also a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Arctic Club of this city. Motoring was his favorite form of diversion and his trip to California each year in his automobile afforded him much pleasure. His benevolence reached out broadly to his fellowmen and the joy of generous giving was his. He was ever

ready to aid a fellow traveler on life's journey and his benefactions were always made in a quiet and unostentatious manner, in keeping with his modest and unaffected nature. He was a self-made man, deserving of all the praise which the term implies. Possessing practically nothing at the outset of his career, ambition spurred him on to greater effort and his constantly expanding powers at length placed him in a commanding position in business circles of Seattle. His success never represented another's loss but resulted from labor, intelligently directed, from keen insight and from the recognition of opportunities, needs and possibilities. Honor was the keystone of his character and upon his tomb might be appropriately inscribed the words: "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

CHARLES EDWARD SHEPARD

The law has ever attracted to its ranks a class of men gifted with keen perception and a logical trend of mind, who by nature and training are peculiarly fitted to deal with the intricate problems which arise among their fellowmen. Charles Edward Shepard is a distinguished member of the Seattle bar and his record confers honor and distinction upon the city, for his contributions to legal literature have gained him widespread prominence in legal circles of the country. He was born in Dansville, Livingston county, New York, on the 14th of March, 1848, and is a representative of an old American family which was founded in this country by Ralph Shepard, a native of England. He was born in 1603 and, persecuted because of his religious opinions by the court of high commission under Archbishop Laud, he sought refuge in America, sailing on the 30th of June, 1635, in company with his wife, Thanks Shepard, and their daughter Sarah. He made his way to Massachusetts, settling at Dedham, and among his direct descendants in the sixth generation was Joshua Shepard, who in 1812 removed to Dansville, New York, then a small hamlet in the midst of a wilderness.

His son, Charles Shepard, was there born on the 15th of March, 1818, and having arrived at years of maturity, he married Katherine Colman, who was born in Rochester, New York, December 27, 1825. Her parents were Anson and Katherine Kimball (Rochester) Colman, the latter a daughter of Nathaniel Rochester. The Rochester family was established on American soil in 1689, when representatives of the name settled in Virginia. Nathaniel Rochester of that family participated in the Revolutionary war and was active in civil as well as military life. When the colonies had gained their independence he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, taking with him his

CHARLES E. SHEPARD

family, his slaves and his cattle. Later he went to Dansville, New York, whence he removed to the falls of the Genesee, and there aided in organizing a settlement which was named in his honor and has become the modern metropolitan city of Rochester, New York. Like other slave-owners of that time, he freed his slaves and supported the aged and non-earners for life.

The eldest child in the family of Charles and Katherine (Colman) Shepard was Charles Edward Shepard, the subject of this sketch. He prepared for college in the Dansville Seminary and in the Canandaigua Academy, afterward entering Yale College and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1870, his scholarship being indicated in the fact that he was chosen to deliver an oration at the commencement exercises. He made a notable record as a student at that well known educational institution, winning the first composition prize in the second term of his sophomore year; the second composition prize in the third term of that year; the junior rhetorical prize; honorable mention for compositions written in the first two terms of his senior year; and the Townsend premium for English composition. He was editor of the College Courant, and a member of the Brothers, Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Phi Theta Psi and Psi Upsilon fraternities. Following his graduation he became a student in law offices in Dansville and in Rochester, New York, and in November, 1872, went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar. There he formed a law partnership with his brother, T. R. Shepard, a member of the 1874 class of Yale, and this association was continued until July, 1883. During his residence in Fond du Lac, Charles E. Shepard served for three years as library commissioner and in 1881 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature for a two years' term. His personal popularity is indicated in the fact that he was elected on the republican ticket in a district that was ordinarily democratic.

In July, 1883, Mr. Shepard left Fond du Lac and removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he continued to follow his profession until 1891, when ill health compelled him to abandon a large practice and seek a change of climate. Believing that the mild temperature of the Pacific coast country would prove beneficial, he came to Washington and in the fall of 1891 arrived in Seattle, where he has since made his home. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact and he is noted for his analytical powers, the comprehensive grasp and strength of his understanding and his legal erudition. Mr. Shepard is the author of "A Digest of Wisconsin Reports," in two volumes, which was published by him in collaboration with Thomas R. Shepard in 1884. Among his other published writings is an address on "Limitations of Municipal Indebtedness," which was delivered

in 1900 before the State Bar Association; an address at the State University of Washington at Seattle on "John Marshall," delivered at the John Marshall day celebration, February 4, 1902; lectures before the law school of the State University on "Bailments" and on "Patents, Trade-Marks and Copyrights"; and a booklet which he privately published in 1905, entitled "Golden Lives."

Although his professional interests make heavy demands upon his attention, Mr. Shepard's life has never been a self-centered one and his public spirit has found expression in effective service for the general good. For eleven years he filled the responsible position of library commissioner and largely through his efforts a gift of two hundred thousand dollars was secured from Andrew Carnegie for a library building, in the erection of which Mr. Shepard exercised the principal oversight. In June, 1905, he was appointed a uniform law commissioner of the state of Washington and served as a delegate to the uniform law conference at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, at which time he was elected vice president of that body and since then he has continued in that office. In February, 1906, he was chosen delegate from this state to the divorce congress at Washington, D. C. In 1910 he was a candidate for supreme court judge on the nonpartisan judiciary ticket, and although defeated, he ran well against a partisan element which had gained control of the courts of the state.

At Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the 15th of June, 1881, Mr. Shepard was married to Miss Alice Maria Galloway, a daughter of Edward H. and Maria H. (Adams) Galloway of that city, the former a banker and lumber mill owner, who passed away in 1876. Mrs. Shepard completed her education in Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, from which she was graduated in 1870.

Mr. Shepard has made his influence count as an active force for good in his community and for thirteen years was junior warden in St. Mark's parish of Seattle, the largest Episcopal parish west of St. Louis and St. Paul. For many years he has served as chancellor of the diocese of Olympia and he has worked earnestly and effectively to upbuild the church and extend its power. While residing in Wisconsin he was a member of the Milwaukee Club and he is now identified with the Monday Club of Seattle, and was one of the founders of the University Club. He is also a member of the Washington Chapter of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Selden Society of London, England. Professionally he is connected with the American Bar Association and at its annual meetings in 1914 he was elected chairman of the section on legal education. For recreation he turns to literature and mountain climbing and spends as much time as possible in the open, being thoroughly appreciative of the picturesque beauty of this favored region. Mr. Shepard is a deep thinker on

all vital problems and forms his ideas on the basis of broad information and clear reasoning. His superior intellectual attainments have placed him in a position of leadership in his profession and his life is an exemplification of all that is admirable in conduct and character.

EDWARD L. MERRITT

The romance of creating and building takes strong hold of man's imagination. The architect, the bridge builder, the automobile manufacturer are actuated no less by high ideals of service than the maker of swords, the weaver of tapestries, the designer of violins. In architecture Edward L. Merritt has found a broad field for self expression and while he has gained a substantial measure of prosperity, his constructive work has also constituted an important element in Seattle's upbuilding and improvement. He was born in Northfield, Minnesota, October 31, 1881, and is a son of Charles E. and Lois (Lovering) Merritt, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Vermont. As a boy the father made the journey from the east to Northfield and there grew to manhood. He became a successful building contractor of that place but since 1900 has been a resident of Seattle and the mother is also living. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have two children, Mrs. Ethel L. Hall and Edward L. Merritt.

The last named attended the grammar and high schools of Northfield and later entered the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1900, on the completion of a course in architecture. Coming to Seattle, he joined his father in the general contracting business, which they conducted together for four years, when they were joined by Virgil Hall in organizing the Merritt-Hall Investment Company. This association was continued until 1914, when the partnership was dissolved, and Edward L. Merritt then engaged in his profession under his own name until 1917, when he took over the business of the Craftsman Bungalow Company, which he is now successfully conducting. He has designed many homes which are the chief ornaments of their respective neighborhoods, pleasing to the eye and constructed with a conscientious regard for real utility and the comfort and convenience of their inmates. Experience has taught him practical knowledge and wide reading has enhanced his technical training.

Mr. Merritt was married in Seattle, on November 23, 1904, to Miss Emma M. Wren, a daughter of Judge LeRoy R. Wren, a talented member of the legal fraternity of Brownsville, Texas, and they have two children: Dorothy E., who was born August 28, 1905, and was graduated from the

Broadway high school, with the class of 1923; and Hugh Edward, born February 22, 1910, and now a student in the public schools.

Mr. Merritt is a Knight Templar Mason, a Noble of Nile Temple, Mystic Shrine, an Elk and an exemplary representative of those orders. He is independent in his political views, supporting the men and measures best calculated to advance the interests of good government and promote the welfare of city, state and nation. He keeps in close touch with the progress that is being made along architectural lines and natural talent and acquired ability have brought him into prominent relation with a profession which has had much to do with making Seattle the beautiful and attractive city that it is today.

JOHN A. SODERBERG

Coming to Washington thirty-five years ago, John A. Soderberg has since taken an active and prominent part in the upbuilding of the state, and his enterprise and initiative have found expression in the upbuilding of one of the most important industries of Seattle—the West Coast Monument Company, of which he is the president. A native of Sweden, he was born June 30, 1862, and his parents, John Peter and Amanda Soderberg, spent their lives in that country, the father being a farmer by occupation.

John A. Soderberg obtained his education in Sweden and when nineteen years of age his venturesome spirit led him to leave his native land and seek his fortune in America. Making his way to the west, he first located at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and secured employment with a well known building contractor of that city, for whom he worked until 1888, gaining a thorough knowledge of the trade. In that year he came to Seattle and he at once became an active factor in its business affairs, entering the field of general contracting. He next turned his attention to the manufacture of wood stave pipe, being the originator of that process, and this was the first industry of the kind established in the country. His plant was located at Eighteenth and Dock streets in Tacoma and for a number of years he successfully conducted the undertaking, which was operated under the name of the Soderberg Pipe Company. After selling his interests in that city he established a granite quarry at Index, Snohomish county, Washington, and is now the president of the West Coast Monument Company, with offices in the Alaska building in Seattle. He furnished the stone used in constructing the North Bank road; the dry dock at Bremerton, Washington; the King county courthouse, which is located in Seattle; and the Burke building and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad station in this city, in addition to which he has supplied the

JOHN A. SODERBERG

stone for many other public buildings in various parts of the state. His plans are carefully formulated and promptly executed and his powers of organization and administration have resulted in the development of a business of extensive proportions. Mr. Soderberg was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the fine structure which houses the Swedish Hospital of this city and for the past fourteen years has been a member of its board of directors.

On July 20, 1906, Mr. Soderberg was married in this city to Miss Martha Anderson, and they have four children: Marian, whose birth occurred in 1907; Ruth, who was born in 1909; John A., whose natal day was January 5, 1911; and Andrew Clifford, born October 19, 1912. All are natives of Seattle and pupils in its public schools. Mr. Soderberg is an independent republican in his political views and since 1892 he has been a member of the First Swedish Baptist church. With a mind commercially comprehensive, quick to perceive and act, he has taken advantage of circumstances and bent them to his will. He is forceful and resourceful and his efforts have been resultant factors in whatever he has undertaken. His labors have been of a constructive nature, contributing to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success, and he never fails to win respect for his ability, confidence in his integrity and admiration for his strength of character.

CHARLES H. MARKEY

The life of Charles H. Markey is replete with varied experiences, which have added to his store of knowledge, thus broadening his viewpoint, and his enterprising spirit and administrative powers have resulted in the development of one of Seattle's prosperous industries. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 19, 1878, a son of James and Margaret (McGovern) Markey, the former a native of Montreal, Canada, and the latter of Rochester, New York. Following their marriage they established their home in Milwaukee, where the father engaged in general contracting, and later they came to Seattle. In 1904 he concentrated his attention upon the execution of contracts for paving and heating and successfully followed that business here until his death, which occurred in 1907. The mother passed away in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Their son, Charles H. Markey, is the third in a family of five children. The public schools of his native city afforded him his early educational advantages and later he completed a course in St. Mary's College of Kansas. He also served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade and in 1897, when nineteen years of age, entered the employ of the Hoffman

Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, with which he was identified for five years. He next went to Chicago, where he entered the service of the Walburn & Swanson Company, and remained in that city until 1902, when he started for Seattle. After reaching here he made his way to Alaska and there purchased a half interest in a small steamer, embarking in the coastwise trade. Mr. Markey and his partner loaded the boat with medicine, canned goods and various kinds of merchandise, which they traded for furs, ivory, oil and other commodities. They touched at various points along the Alaskan coast, bartering with settlers in sections far removed from civilization and going as far as the Behring sea and the coast of Siberia. At the end of five years Mr. Markey tired of this hazardous life, and selling his outfit, he returned to Seattle. In 1908 he organized the Markey Machinery Company, a close corporation, of which he has since been the president. The business has been incorporated and has enjoyed a continuous and healthful growth as a result of the carefully formulated plans and well directed efforts of its executive head. The firm manufactures marine machinery and about twenty-five persons are employed in the plant, which is well equipped for work of this character.

On April 1, 1905, Mr. Markey was married to Miss Dorothea Malchau, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Malchau of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Markey have four children: William C., who was born in 1906 and is a student at the University of Washington; Grace, who was born in 1908 and is attending high school; Kathryn, born in 1910 and also a high school pupil; and Marian, who was born in 1912 and is a grammar school student.

Mr. Markey is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association of Washington and manifests a deep interest in the welfare and progress of his city and state. He belongs to the Seattle Country, Arctic and Rainier Clubs. His business transactions have always balanced up with the principles of truth and honor and his personality is one that inspires respect and confidence.

JOHN PERKO

In his business career John Perko has made each day count for the utmost, improving the opportunities of the hour and thus advancing steadily until he now ranks with Seattle's leading manufacturers. A native of southern Austria, he was born April 17, 1884, and his parents, Anton and Mary (Sernec) Perko, were also born in that country. The father was identified with milling operations and also followed the

occupation of farming and the wine producing industry. He still resides in his native land, but the mother has passed away. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom survive, namely: Frank, Ludwig, Michael, John, Anna, Mary and Aloise.

John Perko attended the public schools of Negova, Austria, and as a young man was employed in the flour and sawmill of his father, thus acquiring a knowledge of that line of business. He afterward learned the cabinetmaker's trade and also studied architecture. He followed his trade as a journeyman for two years in Austria, for two and a half years in Germany and for two months in England. Believing that a new country would afford broader opportunities for advancement, he crossed the Atlantic in 1904 and remained in New York city for two years, working in a billiard factory during that period. In April, 1906, he started for the Pacific coast and was twenty-two years of age at the time he allied his interests with those of Seattle. For eighteen months he was in the employ of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and afterward became foreman of the Seattle Bank & Store Fixture Company, of which he was a stockholder. He was also with the Shaw Show Case Company, which he served in the capacity of foreman for about four years. In 1912 he purchased the Seattle Cabinet Works, which had been in operation for four years, and has since been president of the business. It has been incorporated and about thirty people are employed in the plant, which is well equipped for the manufacture of show cases, bank fixtures and store fixtures. Being an expert cabinetmaker, Mr. Perko efficiently directs the labors of those who serve him and his constant endeavor is to secure the highest possible degree of perfection in the work turned out of his factory. As a logical result the business has grown steadily from year to year and the firm enjoys an enviable reputation. They made the fixtures for the stores of M. Prager & Company, Frederick & Nelson, the Florsheim Shoe Company and the De Luxe Drug Company, all the restaurants of the Chauncey Wright chain, and also for the Wilson Modern Business College, the Chapman Cafe and many other places of business in this city. Mr. Perko displays foresight, keen sagacity and executive force in the management of the undertaking and may well be proud of the fine business organization which he has developed.

On November 28, 1907, Mr. Perko was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Schmidt, a native of Bavaria, Germany, and a daughter of John Schmidt, now a resident of Seattle. She was born on the 6th of February, 1888, and came to the United States when seventeen years of age, arriving in New York city in 1905 and coming to this city two years later. Mr. and Mrs. Perko have four children: Bertha, whose birth occurred April 14, 1909; Dorothea, who was born March 11, 1914; Lillian, born February 29, 1916; and John, Jr., born March 29, 1920.

Mr. Perko is a faithful communicant of the Roman Catholic church and in politics he maintains an independent attitude, supporting all measures which he believes will advance the interests of good government and promote national stability. He is a loyal American citizen and is a member of the One Hundred Per Cent Club and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, while fraternally he is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters. His record is that of a self-made man who has fought and won in the great battle of life and an important industry stands as a monument to what he has accomplished. His commercial transactions have always balanced up with the principles of truth and honor and in winning success he has at the same time gained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

JOHN WESLEY AND WILMER JAMES KAHLE

The name of Kahle has long figured prominently in industrial circles of Seattle and through the capable direction of the activities of the Crescent Manufacturing Company John Wesley and Wilmer James Kahle developed one of the leading productive enterprises of the city. They arrived in Seattle in 1883 and since 1890 have been permanent residents of the city. In 1896 they took over the business of the Crescent Manufacturing Company, J. W. Kahle becoming president and W. J. Kahle assuming the duties of secretary and treasurer, and as the years have passed the business has steadily grown, keeping pace with the development of the city. The firm has established an enviable reputation for enterprise, integrity and reliability and is now controlling a business of extensive proportions. The Kahle brothers are importers and exporters of coffees, teas and spices and are the originators and manufacturers of Mapleine, which is a leading product with a national and international distribution. They are also manufacturers of the well known Crescent baking powder and their products have always been characterized by a high standard of excellence. They have had to contend with strong competition from the old established baking powder trusts, but in the face of this their patronage is demanding a constant increase of their output and their trade already extends over a large territory. They have been deeply concerned in everything that touches the welfare and advancement of the city with which they have allied their interests and rank with Seattle's foremost business men and most progressive citizens.

John Wesley Kahle, the elder brother, was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1858, a son of John Devine and Grace Sarah Kahle, and he acquired his education in a seminary at Clarion, that state,

JOHN W. KAHLE

later becoming a student in the North East Seminary at Erie, Pennsylvania, in which he completed a business course. After starting out in the business world he became station man and telegraph operator for the United Pipe Lines in Pennsylvania and later acted as station agent and operator for various railroads. Subsequently he embarked in the retail grocery business and was thus occupied until 1890, when he entered the manufacturing field, in which he continued until his death, in February, 1918. He was an astute, far-sighted business man and displayed notable executive power in the control of his affairs. He was one of the original incorporators of the Manufacturers Association of Washington and took a most active part in the work of that organization.

Mr. Kahle was married at Walla Walla, Washington, in 1884, to Mollie Bardwell, who passed away in 1918. Mr. Kahle had a stepson, C. O. Kahle, who married Belle Robinson; and a stepdaughter, Ethel Kahle, who is now the wife of Thomas Wilson Beattie. Mr. Kahle's connection with social and fraternal organizations was limited to membership in the Woodmen of the World, as his extensive business interests required his undivided attention, and his standing in commercial circles of the city was of the highest.

Wilmer James Kahle is also a native of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and his birth occurred on the 27th of June, 1862. He attended the public schools of Pennsylvania and later took up the study of telegraphy, becoming an expert operator. He followed that line of work for a time and in 1896 became associated with his brother in the management of the Crescent Manufacturing Company. Upon the death of his brother he became president of the company and his nephew, E. Rex Smith, was made secretary and treasurer. Mr. Kahle is an alert, enterprising and capable business man and his cooperation has been a valuable factor in the development and success of the undertaking.

Mr. Kahle is a bachelor. He is a member of the Arctic Club and has many friends, whose esteem he has won and retained by reason of his high principles and fine personal qualities.

J. E. AND D. E. McMULLEN

Business activity in Seattle receives impetus from the well directed efforts of J. E. and D. E. McMullen, who constitute the McMullen Company, whose activities they have successfully directed for more than twenty years, and their standing in commercial circles of the city is of the highest. They are numbered among the pioneer residents of Seattle and have watched with deep interest its rapid progress and development, to which they have contributed their full quota.

J. E. McMullen, the elder brother, was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, December 14, 1860, and his parents were J. S. and Margaret McMullen, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Ireland. They were married in Detroit, Michigan, and the father became one of the well known lumbermen of that state, conducting his operations at Saginaw, Midland and Bay City. In 1889 he came to Seattle and took up a timber claim near the city. After he obtained the title to his land he returned to Bay City, disposed of his property there and from that time until his death was identified with the timber industry in this state, making his home in Seattle. The mother is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen reared a family of six children: D. H., a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota; B. H., who has passed away; J. E. and D. E., of Seattle; Margaret, who is unmarried; and Mrs. James Armstrong.

J. E. McMullen acquired his education in the public schools of West Bay City, Michigan, and afterward became associated with his father in the lumber industry. He came to Seattle on December 17, 1888, and two years later joined his brother, David E. McMullen, in purchasing the business of Mr. Becker. In 1901 they organized the McMullen Company and in 1910 the business was incorporated. It is a close corporation and J. E. McMullen is filling the office of president, while his brother acts as secretary and treasurer. They are wholesale and retail dealers in fuel and building material and each year has marked an increase in the volume of their trade because their methods are progressive and their word is always to be relied upon. J. E. McMullen is also interested in financial affairs, being a director of the Queen City Bank.

On the 15th of April, 1902, Mr. McMullen was married to Miss Carrie Forger, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Forger of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen have become the parents of seven children, two of whom met an accidental death, both being on a sled which collided with a telegraph pole as they were coasting down hill. Daniel, the elder of the two boys, was a youth of great promise, possessing marked creative powers and an exceptionally fine physique. The surviving sons are: Joseph a student at the University of Washington; Robert, who is attending the University of Washington; James, a high school pupil; and Kenneth and Charles, who are grammar school students.

Mr. McMullen is a faithful communicant of the Roman Catholic church and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. He is an alert, enterprising business man, a loyal, public-spirited citizen and has many friends, whose esteem he has won and retained by reason of his high principles and fine personal qualities.

His younger brother, David E. McMullen, was born in Midland county, Michigan, June 30, 1866, and attended the public schools of Bay county, that state. For a time he assisted his father in the lumber busi-

ness and in 1888 started for the Puget Sound country, arriving in Seattle on the 17th of November of that year. He secured employment with the Tacoma Lumber Company and since 1900 has been associated with his brother in the business above mentioned. Theirs is a harmonious relation and their united efforts have resulted in the upbuilding of a large and constantly growing business.

In this city, on the 14th of June, 1899, Mr. D. E. McMullen was united in marriage to Miss Margaret L. Price and they have three children: Frank, who was born June 30, 1905; Phyllis, born August 8, 1908; and Eugene, born October 13, 1910. All are natives of Seattle and public school pupils. Mr. McMullen is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has guided his life by high standards, and merits and receives the respect and goodwill of his fellowmen.

HENRIETTA STERLING CROFTON, D. O.

Dr. Henrietta Sterling Crofton, well known and successful Seattle osteopath, is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, and a daughter of Robert O. and Maria (Sterling) Crofton. Her father was one of the first telegraph operators to send a Morse telegram. Miss Crofton obtained her education in the public schools of her native city and was trained for the profession of nursing at the Touro Infirmary. She was one of the faithful who remained in the stricken south during the yellow fever epidemic in the late '90s, continuing her work through that dreadful scourge. In response to a call for nurses she went to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, where she remained until the epidemic was stamped out, and she was the only trained nurse who did not leave the city during a scourge of typhoid fever. Her heroic work in this connection is deserving of the highest praise and commendation. Miss Crofton signed a contract with Dr. Ross, a leading physician, who had purchased a hotel and converted it into a sanitarium, thus giving Hattiesburg its first hospital and in fact, the first institution of the kind in that section. There she trained a corps of efficient nurses and was very successful in her work. It was at this hospital that she heard for the first time about the science of osteopathy, through a patient who had been cured of rheumatism. Approaching the subject with an open mind and being ready to receive any suggestion that would enable her to be of service to those under her care, Miss Crofton investigated the clue furnished by her patient, with the result that she went to the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and began studying under the

direction of Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of the science. Following her graduation from that institution in 1904 she spent two years in practice at Memphis, Missouri, and then came to the Pacific Northwest. After a year's residence in Spokane she removed to Portland in 1907 and subsequently determined to locate in Victoria. It was while en route to the last named place that she stopped in Seattle and was so favorably impressed with the city that she decided to remain here. Owing to the fact that she had three patients with her from Spokane, she was immediately called into service and was soon obliged to open offices for consultation and treatment. She was at various locations in the city until 1911, when she opened offices at No. 419-423 Leary building, where she has remained through the intervening period of twelve years and has been accorded a practice of extensive and gratifying proportions. Dr. Crofton is of an open mind still and continually seeks knowledge that will enlarge her comprehension of her own subject and which she can use for the benefit of her patients. At considerable cost she has installed two lamps for the diffusion of the Actinic Light Ray for the cure of skin diseases, in which field she has met with marked success. She is a member of all local and state osteopathic associations, belongs to the Progressive Thought Club and is also identified with the Episcopal church. Politically she maintains an independent attitude, supporting men and measures rather than party. A woman of pronounced professional skill as well as charm of manner, she has won an enviable place and reputation in her special field of endeavor and has a large circle of warm friends in Seattle.

THAD R. PERRY

Mercantile activity in Seattle receives stimulus from the intelligently directed efforts and enterprising spirit of Thad R. Perry, who came to this city twenty-two years ago and is now at the head of a large wholesale produce business in butter, eggs, poultry and cheese. A native of Indiana, he was born at La Otto, in Noble county, and his parents were J. F. and Ella R. Perry. After completing his preliminary training he entered Purdue University of that state, specializing in the study of agriculture, and in 1900 received from that well known educational institution the degree of Bachelor of Science. Believing that better opportunities for advancement could be secured in a newer section of the country, he came to the Pacific Northwest and in 1901 located at Seattle, where he embarked in the wholesale produce business, in which he has continued with ever-increasing success. He combines an expert knowledge of the business with executive ability and through

THAD R. PERRY

untiring effort and honorable methods has built up an undertaking of large and profitable proportions.

At Superior, Wisconsin, Mr. Perry was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Conley and they have four children: Jack, Robert, Richard and Margaret. Through his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Perry is doing all in his power to promote the industrial progress of his city and he is also connected with the Rotary Club and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a loyal, public-spirited citizen, an alert, energetic and capable business man and measures up to the highest standards in every relation of life.

JOHN CARMEN EDEN

Business interests of magnitude have always claimed the attention and profited by the direction of John Carmen Eden and as president of the Superior Portland Cement Company of Seattle he is controlling one of the largest industries in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Eden is a native of Canada. He was born in Goderich, in the province of Ontario, on the 17th of October, 1867, a son of William and Jane (Magee) Eden, the former of English descent and the latter of Irish ancestry.

John C. Eden first came to Seattle in January, 1902, as traffic manager for the Great Northern Railroad Company and filled that position until 1906. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, and became interested in the iron and steel business. Later he served as president of the Sharpsville Furnace Company and as a director of the Inland Steel Company, also becoming president of the Benson Mines Company of New York. Returning to Seattle in 1907, he aided in forming the Superior Portland Cement Company, a three-million-dollar organization, and has since been its president. The principal plant of the company is situated at Concrete, in Skagit county, Washington, and has a capacity of 4,000 barrels per day. Under the able guidance of Mr. Eden the undertaking has prospered from its inception and the firm is now doing a business of extensive proportions. Mr. Eden combines a capacity for detail with the ability to think in large terms and in the operation of the business he has secured a maximum degree of efficiency at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. He is also financially interested in many other large industries, among which may be mentioned the Bellingham Coal Mines, Bellingham, Washington.

At Chicago, Illinois, June 30, 1919, Mr. Eden was united in marriage to Caroline Sewall, and they reside in The Highlands. Mr. Eden is a member of the Rainier, Arctic and Seattle Golf & Country Clubs and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. He has always been

an indefatigable worker and throughout his life he has made each moment count for the utmost. He possesses the ability to grasp situations and to mold opportunities into tangible assets. His labors have been constructive, beneficial and resultant and his actions have at all times been characterized by a fidelity of purpose born of the desire to have every duty well done.

J. W. CURRIE

J. W. Currie, one of Seattle's honored pioneers, has been a resident of the city for thirty-eight years and is therefore familiar with many of the events which have shaped its history. For many years he was prominently identified with the lumber industry and is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, having passed the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey. Mr. Currie is a native of Canada. He was born in Miramichi, in the province of New Brunswick, on the 25th of July, 1836, and was the fourth in a family of eleven children, comprising three sons and eight daughters. He attended one of the primitive schools of the early days, the structure being situated in the midst of the forest, and his first work was in the lumber camps of that section.

Mr. Currie remained in the vicinity of Miramichi until 1859, when he went to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and for four years was employed in the pine forests of that region. On the expiration of that period he crossed the border into the United States, making his way to Michigan, which at that time was one of the centers of the lumber industry in this country. Soon afterward he was married and in 1867 visited his parents in the old home at Miramichi, accompanied by his bride. On his return to Michigan he resumed his former occupation and for three years was in the employ of Josiah Hoyt of New York. During this time he suffered from asthma and was advised by his physician to try the climate of the Pacific coast, but becoming better, he decided to remain in Michigan for some time, and entered the service of the Whitney & Kendrick Lumber Company of Detroit, in the capacity of superintendent. He remained in the "City of the Straits" until 1878, when his old ailment returned and the firm sent him to San Francisco, California. There he took passage for Seattle on the steamer Old Pacific and arrived here on the 3d of July of that year, the city being at that time in the formative stage of its development. He found the climate very beneficial, and having regained his health, Mr. Currie returned to Detroit to resume his duties as superintendent. He remained with the Whitney & Kendrick Company until 1884 and cut the last timber sawed by that firm in Michigan.

Mr. Currie then aided in organizing the Satsop Railroad Company, his associates in the undertaking being C. F. White, Andrew Anderson and J. R. McDonald. In the summer of 1884 Mr. McDonald and Mr. Currie came to Seattle to establish a logging business, while the other two partners remained at Manchester, Iowa, until they had closed out the business there, and in 1886 they joined their associates in Seattle. They were pioneers in the logging industry in this state and Mr. Currie is the only member of the firm now living. He is familiar with every phase of the lumber industry and his operations in this field were rewarded by a substantial measure of success.

In 1867 Mr. Currie was united in marriage to Miss Mathilda Tebo of Bay City, Michigan, who has passed away, as have also his brothers and sisters. He has seen Seattle develop from a hamlet to a city of metropolitan proportions and from the storehouse of memory he draws many interesting reminiscences of the early days. He can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear, for his life has been as an open book which all may read, and no resident of Seattle is better known nor more highly respected.

HARRY F. MILLER

Coming to Seattle when a young man of twenty-two years, Harry F. Miller has found in this rapidly developing city excellent opportunities for advancement and through their wise utilization he has reached the goal of success. He was born in Argus, Indiana, October 8, 1880, a son of Josiah and Catherine (Warnes) Miller, the former a native of Canada and the latter of the state of Ohio. Following their marriage they went to Indiana, locating at Argus, where the father engaged in business as a building contractor. He was successful in that field, in which he continued active until his death. The mother is still living.

Their son, Harry F. Miller, acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and on entering the business world he secured work with the South Bend Wagon Works, with which he remained until 1902. Yielding to the lure of the west, he started for the Pacific coast and in May, 1902, reached Seattle. He found the city much to his liking and decided to make this his permanent home. He obtained employment with the firm of F. T. Crowe & Company, with which he has since been connected, and as his experience and value increased he was intrusted with heavier responsibilities. In 1916 he was made treasurer of the company and has since discharged with ability the duties of that important office. The firm deals exclusively in building material and the zest,

enthusiasm and untiring efforts of Mr. Miller have had a stimulating effect upon the business, which is in a very prosperous condition.

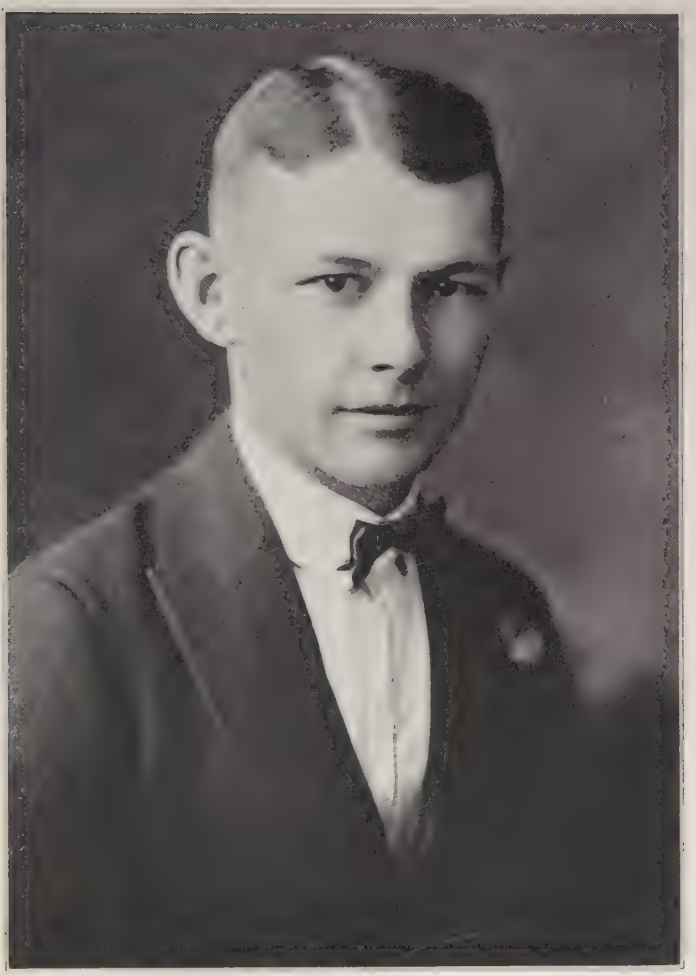
Mr. Miller has been married twice. On August 10, 1906, he wedded Miss Leota Meredith, who died three years later, and on the 17th of May, 1916, he married Mrs. Eleanor Moreland, at Mount Vernon, Washington. They have a son, John Miller, who was born May 19, 1917. Mr. Miller is a member of the Kiwanis Club and his political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party. He early recognized the fact that the sources of our power lie within ourselves and his progress has resulted from tenacity of purpose, unabating industry, the ability to meet an emergency and unswerving integrity. He is loyal to the interests of his adopted city and his activities are a factor in its upbuilding and improvement.

J. A. GRAESSNER

The progressive spirit of the northwest is manifest in the career of J. A. Graessner, whose enterprise, ability and ambition have carried him into important relations, and although but twenty-five years of age, he has already taken his place with the successful business men of Seattle. He is concentrating his attention upon marine insurance and is now at the head of a business of profitable proportions. He was born at Blalock, Oregon, November 17, 1897, and his parents were Alfred and Julia Graessner, both natives of Switzerland. They emigrated to America in early life and became residents of Iowa and subsequently came to Seattle. In 1888 they removed to Oregon, where they engaged in ranching for some time, but later returned to Seattle, and was living here at the time of his death, in 1907. The mother passed away in this city in 1917.

J. A. Graessner was the fifth in order of birth in a family of nine children. He obtained his education in Seattle, completing his high school course in 1916, and on entering the commercial world he chose the field of insurance. Early in 1922 the Drage-Graessner Company was formed and in July of that year the subject of this sketch took over the interests of his partner, R. H. Drage, and is continuing the business alone. He specializes in marine insurance, of which he has made a close study, and through earnest, systematic effort and capable management he is rapidly building up a good business.

On the 28th of April, 1921, Mr. Graessner was united in marriage to Miss Leona M. Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Smith, prominent residents of this city. Mr. Graessner is independent in his political views, placing the qualifications of a candidate above party considerations, and he endeavors to guide his life by the doctrines and teachings of the First Baptist



J. A. GRAESSNER

church, of which he is a member. He is a representative of the younger generation of business men whose energy and progressiveness promise so much for the city, and his many sterling qualities have gained him a high place in the regard of those with whom he has been associated.

G. HENRY WHITCOMB

The pioneer in any line of business must be a man of unusual energy. If he be successful he must possess ability and originality and if he surpasses others he must be gifted with genius and persistence in a greater degree than any of his fellows. G. Henry Whitcomb was the fortunate possessor of these qualities and as the pioneer in the manufacture of envelopes he became widely known throughout the United States. While he retained his residence and manufacturing interests in the east, he became identified with the business life of Seattle and was numbered among the builders and promoters of the city.

G. Henry Whitcomb was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, September 26, 1842, a son of David and Margaret (Cummings) Whitcomb, and his home training and discipline were of the best, developing within him a strong, self-reliant nature and admirable traits of character. In 1854 the father removed with his family to Worcester and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1887. Mr. Whitcomb attended the Thomas Street school in that city and later became a student in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1860. He entered Amherst College and in 1864 completed his course in that institution, winning high honors in scholarship.

It was immediately afterward that Mr. Whitcomb became connected with the business of envelope manufacturing and the first machine built for this purpose was very crude in design and imperfect in workmanship. Its inventor was Mr. Whitcomb's first employe. Although the project was then in embryo, Mr. Whitcomb realized the value of the device and notwithstanding the fact that many of the United States patents on envelope machines have been granted to Worcester inventors, it was he who turned inventive genius into constructive channels and in the face of countless obstacles developed a new and extensive industry. With the passing years the business made such strides that it became the largest concern of the kind in the world. A contemporary biographer wrote of Mr. Whitcomb in this connection:

"To Mr. Whitcomb's remarkable success in the envelope business his many qualities contributed. He started on the broad foundation of absolute integrity and never allowed a dishonest act or unfair move, no

matter how bitter the competition, to mar his reputation for fair dealing. He was gifted with clear judgment and had the will and unruffled patience and perseverance to follow that judgment. Further, he knew how to train men to assist him. Many of them left him at most inconvenient seasons but he never failed to pick men from the ranks to fill their places. In Mr. Whitcomb's employ, more than in that of any other manufacturer, the men most prominent in the envelope world have been trained and developed, many of them starting with him as mere boys. Such men as the Swift Brothers, James Logan and John S. Brigham, who became the founders of the Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company; Charles W. Gray, later of the New England Envelope Company; John R. Sherman, later of the Sherman Envelope Company; Byron Emerson of the American Envelope Company; Frederick A. Bill of the Springfield Envelope Company; Ezra Waterhouse of the Worcester Envelope Company; and many others obtained their training and experience by their association as clerks and heads of departments of G. Henry Whitcomb & Company."

While Mr. Whitcomb gained the foremost position as an envelope manufacturer, this constituted but one phase of his activities, for he proved equally capable in the establishment and management of various other business concerns. He became interested in banks and trust corporations, and in many other enterprises, all of which he successfully managed. His sound judgment enabled him to recognize fully the possibilities of a business situation and opportunity was to him the call to action. He fully realized the value of real estate investment and found pleasure in handling and developing property, looking always beyond the exigencies of the moment to the needs and possibilities of the future. After disposing of his envelope business he devoted much of his time to real estate and became the owner of various stores, office buildings, and warehouses in Pueblo, Colorado, owning at one time six improved properties in that city.

Mr. Whitcomb's identification with the northwest dated from 1898. While visiting this section of the country he invested in Seattle property and as the years passed he improved and developed his realty holdings. He was largely instrumental in fixing the business center of Seattle by erecting on Second avenue the Estabrook building, the Arcade building, the Whitcomb building, the Amherst building and the Washington Annex Hotel. He believed that Seattle was destined to become the metropolis of the northwest and proved his faith in its future by continuing to purchase and improve property, this faith being amply justified by the growth and development of the city. Of him it has been said: "A man of rare ability, absolute integrity and irreproachable character, he was a unique blending of the forceful traits of the successful

man of action and the sweet and lovable disposition of the Christian father. For keen judgment and the unflinching courage to act on that judgment, regardless of obstacles, discouragements and the desertion even of his business associates, Mr. Whitcomb has been a marked leader in his generation. His leadership has not been of exhortation or preaching, or even public example, but the quiet, unobtrusive, pushing ahead into new fields throughout his long life."

In 1865 Mr. Whitcomb was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Estabrook, a daughter of Frank and Margaret Estabrook of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb became the parents of seven children, four of whom reached adult age. The mother passed away in 1900 and two years later the death of the daughter, Emma Caroline, occurred. The three surviving sons are: Henry E., of Worcester; David, a prominent attorney and business man of Seattle; and Ernest M., of Amherst, Massachusetts.

Mr. Whitcomb's life was never a self-centered one and his benevolence reached out broadly to his fellowmen. He recognized the obligations and responsibilities of wealth and his good deeds were the outpouring of a generous spirit and a kindly, sympathetic nature. He constantly labored for the right and from his youth devoted a large portion of his time to the service of others. He was deeply interested in the promotion of educational standards and became a life trustee of Amherst College. He served for a number of years on the finance committee and was thus largely instrumental in increasing the endowment fund of that institution. In 1897-98 he acted as treasurer of the college, during an emergency period in its history, and aided in establishing its business on a substantial basis. For many years he was a trustee and a member of the finance committee of Mount Holyoke College for girls at South Hadley, Massachusetts; was trustee for many years of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts, of which his father, David Whitcomb, was one of the founders; and other institutions found in him a friend and supporter. It would be difficult to measure the extent of his influence, for he was constantly helping a fellow traveler on life's journey, doing all in his power to ameliorate the hard conditions of the unfortunate and supplanting want with comfort.

Early in life Mr. Whitcomb joined the Plymouth Congregational church of Worcester, Massachusetts, and he was numbered among its most liberal supporters and contributors. He took an active and helpful part in its work and for many years was a teacher in its Sunday school. He also was a trustee of the church and at the time of his death was serving as deacon. He not only labored in the church in which he held membership, but also in that greater organization which reaches out as a Christianizing influence over the country. He served as a member

of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for a period of sixteen years and acted as chairman of the board. During all those years he rarely failed to attend its weekly meetings in Boston, a sacrifice which few business men would have been willing to make. After the rules of the American board retired him from his position he was made a member of the executive and finance committee of the American Missionary Association—the great home missionary agent of the Congregational church—and regularly attended its meetings in New York city until he was forbidden by his physician to make the journey. He was imbued with very deep religious beliefs, which found expression in his daily life. He had the greatest appreciation for genuine worth in others, and to know him was to be his friend. A man of large affairs and notable achievements, he commanded an unbounded measure of respect and admiration. He was a constant and untiring laborer in all that makes for progress in the world's work and a moving spirit in all that makes for social, intellectual and moral development and civic righteousness. His was an admirable character, worthy of all praise, and of him it may truly be said: "The world was better for his having lived in it."

PAUL J. MAHONE, M. D.

The medical profession of Seattle numbers Dr. Paul J. Mahone among its leading representatives and although his residence in the city covers a comparatively short period, he has won a well established position as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Mahone is a native of the south, born in Charleston, West Virginia, May 21, 1882, and is a son of Alpheus H. and Angie E. (Smith) Mahone, the former also a native of that state and the latter of Ohio. For twenty years the father was connected with the Bureau of Fisheries, but is now retired. The mother is also living and of the six children born to them three are living: Carl, whose home is in Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. H. R. Beck, a resident of this state; and Paul J.

Paul J. Mahone acquired his early education in the country schools, later attending the grammar and high schools of Charleston, West Virginia, and he afterward became a student in the medical department of the University of West Virginia, which is the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907. After spending a year as house physician at the Seattle General Hospital he went to Alaska, opening an office at Ketchikan. A year later he removed to Juneau, where he remained until 1918, and then enlisted for service in the World war. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and was

DR. PAUL J. MAHONE

made hospital physician at Camp Lewis, Washington. After the signing of the armistice he received his discharge and in July, 1919, located in Seattle, where he has since followed his profession, devoting considerable attention to surgical cases. He has a large practice and is gynecologist at the City Hospital. Experience and study have broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency and success has attended his professional activities.

At Lead, South Dakota, on December 19, 1908, Dr. Mahone was married to Miss Lena L. Odou, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emile Odou. Dr. and Mrs. Mahone have one child, Dorothy, who was born at Juneau, Alaska, in 1912, and is now a public school pupil. Dr. Mahone is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge at Juneau, and he is also an Elk. He is a member of the Arctic Club of Seattle and the American Legion, while his professional connections are with the King County and Washington State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He has always kept in close touch with the latest scientific researches and discoveries in the field of medicine and surgery and his deep interest in his profession, combined with his ambition, industry and ability, have carried him steadily forward in his chosen calling.

EMMETT S. MOHLER

From the age of fourteen years Emmett S. Mohler has made his home in the state of Washington, and imbued with the progressive spirit of the west, he has molded opportunities into tangible assets and his name has become widely known as a dealer in Oriental goods. He was born in Mills county, Texas, on the 22d of May, 1879, a son of J. A. and Martha Mary (Ludwig) Mohler, both natives of Virginia. Following their marriage they went to Texas, where the father engaged in the raising of cattle. Both are now deceased.

Emmett S. Mohler obtained his education in the public schools of the Lone Star state, which he attended until 1893 and then started for the Pacific coast, locating at Grays Harbor, Washington. He remained there for fourteen years and in 1907 transferred the scene of his activities to Seattle. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he joined the First Regiment of Washington Volunteers, with which he went to the Philippines, and was mustered out at the close of that conflict. During his service he became cognizant of the opportunities in the Oriental trade and on his return to Seattle he turned his attention to that line of business, with which he has been connected for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1916 he organized the Emmett Mohler Company, importers and exporters, and the business is now conducted under the name of the

Mohler-Mead Company, Inc. Their operations cover a wide scope and during his connection with the business Mr. Mohler has traveled extensively, visiting remote workshops in China and Japan in search of the best the market affords in Oriental wares. He has an intimate knowledge of the business, acquired through years of study and experience, and is regarded as an authority in his line.

At South Bend, Washington, in 1902, Mr. Mohler was married to Miss Anna Marie Nelson and they had two sons: Harry A., a graduate of Lincoln high school; and Jack, who lost his life in Union Bay, June 6, 1923. In his political views Mr. Mohler is a republican with independent tendencies, and in matters of citizenship he is loyal, progressive and public-spirited. He is a business man of ability and integrity and his success is mainly attributable to his tireless industry, his close personal attention to detail, and to courage and initiative.

FRED K. DENT

The name of Dent is an influential one in lumber circles of the Pacific Northwest and through his operations in this field Fred K. Dent is contributing to Seattle's prestige along industrial lines, as well as to individual prosperity. He was born in Lewiston, Idaho, October 27, 1885, a son of William and Ellen (Kirk) Dent, the former a native of Driftwood, Pennsylvania, while the latter was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada. They became pioneers of Idaho and Mrs. Dent's sister was one of the first white women to settle in Nez Perce county. For many years Mr. Dent successfully engaged in the lumber business at Lewiston. His demise occurred in that city in 1889. Mrs. Dent is now a resident of Seattle. They were the parents of two sons: Howard A. and Fred K., both of whom are living in this city.

In the acquirement of an education Fred K. Dent attended the public schools of Kendrick, Idaho, and a business college at Spokane, Washington, after which he secured employment with the Simon Piano Company at Spokane, at a salary of five dollars per week. He was greatly interested in his work and applied himself diligently to the task of mastering the business. As his experience and value increased he was steadily promoted and in time became a member of the corporation and at the time he severed his relations with the firm he was receiving a salary of four hundred dollars per month. In 1917 he sold out and came to Seattle to join his brother, who in 1912 had organized the Dent Lumber & Shingle Company. Howard A. Dent is president of the firm, while Fred K. Dent acts as secretary-treasurer and also as manager

of the home office. They have large tracts of standing timber in British Columbia, Canada, but the business is directed from Seattle, and their operations are conducted on an extensive scale.

On the 27th of July, 1908, Mr. Dent was united in marriage to Miss Floyd Louise Lamb, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lamb of Spokane, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Dent have two children: Phyllis Ellen and Frederick K. Dent, the former of whom was born in 1910 and the latter in 1911.

Mr. Dent is a member of the Pacific Coast Shippers Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. He is also a Mason, belonging to Spokane Lodge, No. 34, F. & A. M., and his political support is given to the republican party. The years have chronicled his steady progress and his present success is the result of concentrated effort, courage, self-confidence and executive ability. He is a young man of integrity and reliability and stands high in the regard of those who know him. His residence is at No. 444 Smith street, Queen Anne Hill.

HOWARD A. DENT

A man of broad experience, of the progressive western type, Howard A. Dent has made the best possible use of the opportunities that have come his way and his ability has placed him with the foremost representatives of the lumber industry in the northwest. His birth occurred at Lewiston, Idaho, on the 18th of April, 1884, and his parents were William and Ellen (Kirk) Dent, the former a native of Driftwood, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Prince Edward Island, Canada. They were numbered among the pioneers of Idaho. The father was one of the most prominent business men of Lewiston, and continued to make his home in that city until his death, which occurred in 1889, his attention being concentrated upon the lumber industry. The mother is now a resident of Seattle. Two sons were born to them: Howard A., of this review; and Fred K., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

The grammar and high schools of Kendrick, Idaho, afforded Howard A. Dent his educational opportunities, and in preparation for a commercial career he entered a business college at Spokane, Washington. After completing his course he became identified with mercantile affairs and at the end of three years turned his attention to banking, becoming connected with the Spokane Eastern Trust Company, with which he remained for a year. The next twelve months were spent with the Lewelletz Lumber Company of Spokane and for a similar period he was in the service of the Big Horn Lumber Company of Man-

chester, Wyoming. Coming to Seattle, he entered the employ of the Rainier Lumber & Shingle Company, with which he continued until 1912, when he embarked in business on his own account, organizing the Dent Lumber & Shingle Company, of which he is now the president, while his brother, Fred K. Dent, serves as secretary-treasurer and as manager of the home office. The venture was a success from the start and Mr. Dent has developed one of the most important enterprises of the kind in the Pacific Northwest. The firm owns large tracts of standing timber in the province of British Columbia, Canada, but maintains its headquarters in Seattle. Mr. Dent is also president of the Alberni Pacific Lumber Company and his influence is one of broadening activity and strength in the field in which he is operating.

At Spokane, Washington, on April 26, 1908, Mr. Dent was married to Miss Violetta M. Jones, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Jones of that city. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dent have four children: Elizabeth, whose birth occurred in 1910; William, born in 1912; Robert Kirk, born January 29, 1916; and David, born in 1919.

Mr. Dent is a thirty-second degree Mason; and his political support is given to the men and measures of the republican party. He is a man of marked executive ability who recognizes the difficulties, the possibilities and the opportunities of a business situation. Energy and perseverance are brought to cope with the former and tact and resourcefulness utilize the latter in the accomplishment of his well defined purpose, and in attaining individual success he has also contributed to public progress and prosperity. His residence is at No. 533 Harvard avenue North.

WILLIAM MEISTER

The exceptionally fine quality of fruit produced in the celebrated Wenatchee and Yakima valleys of Washington has made this state known throughout the world and no man has done more to promote this industry than William Meister, whose identification therewith covers a period of thirty-four years. He is proprietor of the California Commission Company, which was established in Seattle more than three decades ago and is the pioneer firm of this character in the city. Mr. Meister is of European birth, his natal year being 1868, and when a boy of nine he came with his mother to the United States. They located temporarily at Newark, New Jersey, where a son of Mrs. Meister was then living, and subsequently the subject of this sketch went to San Francisco, California, to meet his brother, Sam Meister, a commission merchant of that city.

William Meister started in the fruit business in a small way and remained

WILLIAM MEISTER

in San Francisco until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he decided to come to Washington, having heard many favorable reports of the opportunities awaiting young men of enterprise and determination in this state. He arrived in Seattle in 1889 and at that time the city's population was but thirty-five thousand, less than one-tenth of its present size. At this period but a small amount of fruit was grown in the state, the greater part of the supply being obtained from California. Perceiving the unusual opportunities presented in this line Mr. Meister at once entered this field, at the same time establishing business relations with his brother, who was conducting a similar enterprise in San Francisco. In 1879 Mr. Meister was advised by a friend, Dan Woods, now deceased, at that time a fruit grower of Cashmere, Chelan county, Washington, to visit that section and through his recommendation Mr. Meister was entrusted with the task of handling the products of the largest fruit growers of Cashmere and Wenatchee. They were so pleased with the results that they increased their shipments and at that time he handled approximately seventy-five per cent of the output for the entire valley. With the growth and development of the fruit industry, associations and selling organizations were formed in the different districts. Mr. Meister's experience in the marketing of fruit enabled him to establish among the growers their first grading rules and these rules were approved by the associations and published by the Post-Intelligencer in 1897. He encouraged the growers to raise larger quantities of fruit and vegetables and through his efforts Seattle has become a great distributing center, sending the output of the great orchards of the state to the Atlantic seaboard and to many parts of the world. By means of grading horticulturists receive better prices for their products and the careful manner in which the fruit is packed has resulted in greatly increased sales, also acting as a most valuable advertising medium for the state. Mr. Meister is one of the oldest and most reliable produce brokers in the Pacific Northwest and his business is conducted under the style of the California Commission Company, importers and jobbers of Washington, Oregon and California produce. He has handled fruit shipments for some of the largest individual growers and shippers in the state and the extent of his business is indicated in the fact that his books contain the accounts of about three thousand growers. He has endorsements from the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' Association, the Fruit Growers' Union, the Puyallup-Sumner Fruit Growers' Association, the Bellevue Japanese Farmers' Association, the Milton Fruit Growers' Union, the White Salmon Valley Fruit Growers' Union and the Underwood Apple Growers' Union.

In 1902 Mr. Meister was united in marriage to Miss Helen Laubach of North Yakima, Washington, and they have become the parents of two sons, Guy and Roy, both of whom are attending the Broadway high school. In his business career Mr. Meister has made each day count for the utmost,

improving the opportunities of the hour and thus advancing steadily until he now occupies a position of leadership in his chosen field of activity. Coming to Seattle previous to the discovery of gold in Alaska, he has seen it grow by leaps and bounds until it has become the metropolis of the Puget Sound country and the Queen City of the great northwest. He has been a constant and untiring laborer for all that makes for progress in the world's work and his life has been well spent, characterized by the conservation of his forces and by the accomplishment of valuable results. Mr. Meister's residence is at No. 2337 Tenth North.

ANGELO MERLINO

Angelo Merlino, one of the foremost representatives of Seattle's Italian colony, is at the head of a large wholesale grocery house and has become widely known as the pioneer importer of the genuine Italian olive oil on the Pacific coast. He was born in Italy on the 13th of February, 1867, a son of Ubaldo and Filomena Merlino, the former a prominent business man of Taranta Peligna, Italy. After the father's death the mother came to the United States, settling in Seattle where she spent her remaining years. They were the parents of two sons, John and Angelo, both of whom are living in this city.

Angelo Merlino acquired his education in his native land and when twenty-two years of age sought the opportunities of the new world, arriving in Seattle in November, 1889. He first worked in the coal mines, as no other employment was available. Later he engaged in the baking business, which he had learned in Italy, and for ten years was occupied with that line of work. In 1900 he turned his attention to the wholesale grocery business, with which he has since been connected, and as the years have passed the volume of his trade has steadily increased. He makes a specialty of fine Italian olive oil and other products from that country, which he was among the first to introduce in the United States. His business is conducted under the style of the Metropolitan Grocery Company and in addition to his duties as president of this firm he also acts as the executive head of the Seattle Macaroni Company and the Italian Exchange & Steamship Company of this city. He has the initiative, poise, vision and executive force necessary for the direction of extensive interests and his business associates have the utmost confidence in his judgment and integrity.

On the 4th of January, 1896, Mr. Merlino was married to Miss Antoinetta Mascitelli, also a native of Italy, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicola Mascitelli. They have five children: Ubaldo, who was born in

1898 and is a high school graduate and a graduate of Wilson's Business College, is associated with his father in business; Carmella, who was born in 1900 and completed her education in the high schools of Seattle; Leonetta, who was born in 1901 and has also finished her education; Attilio, who was born in 1904 and is attending high school; and Annie, who was born in 1908 and is pursuing her studies in the public schools.

Mr. Merlino reserves the right to vote according to the dictates of his judgment, standing for clean politics and for principles rather than for the blind following of party leaders. He is a member of the Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and is also identified with the Italian Society of Seattle and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to that class of men who have the constructive faculties largely developed and his clear insight has made him master of many situations, in which he has been a leader. He is loyal to his adopted country and the strength that he manifests in business affairs has its root in an upright, honorable manhood that commands for him the respect, admiration and esteem of all with whom he is brought into contact. Mr. Merlino lives at No. 919 Lane street, where he has resided for over twenty years.

ALPHEUS BYERS

Alpheus Byers, an able representative of the Seattle bar, has resided in this city during the entire period of his professional career, covering thirty years, and is widely and favorably known in legal circles of this part of the state. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in 1865, and his parents were Ambrose and Mary (McCracken) Byers, the former a member of an old and prominent family of America. After finishing his public school training he entered Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1892, following the completion of a course in law. In the same year he made his way to Seattle, joining his brother, Ovid A. Byers, who had come to the city in 1889 and had also qualified for the practice of law. The firm of Byers & Byers was then organized, the subject of this sketch becoming the junior partner, and they have established an enviable reputation for legal ability. They engage in general practice, but specialize in real estate and corporation law, and have successfully handled many important cases of this character.

In 1896 Alpheus Byers was united in marriage to Miss Ada Shoblade and they have three daughters: Kathryn, Mary and Elizabeth. Mr. Byers is a member of the Transportation and Inglewood Clubs and his

professional relations are with the King County, Washington State and American Bar Associations. He is regarded by his fellow members of the bar as an able advocate and wise counselor and in a profession requiring a keen intellect and untiring industry he has gained a position of prominence.

RALPH TANNER JOHNS

Ralph Tanner Johns has resided in the Puget Sound country from the age of four years and his life has been devoted to maritime interests. From a humble position he has worked his way upward in the business world and is now at the head of the firm of R. T. Johns & Company, well known steamship agents of Seattle. He was born at Burrton, Kansas, on October 24, 1885, and in 1889 the family removed to Tacoma, Washington, where he obtained his education. Following his graduation from high school he secured a position as office boy with the firm of Dodwell & Company, starting at a salary of fifteen dollars per month. Among his fellow employes in that steamship office were A. F. Haines, general manager of the Admiral line, who acted at that time as chief clerk, and Drew Chidester, then a stenographer and now serving as vice president of the General Steamship Corporation and the Trans-Oceanic Company. This was in 1901, at which period few women had taken up business pursuits, and stenographic positions were filled almost entirely by young men. Mr. Johns was interested in his work and faithfully performed each task assigned him. His zeal was rewarded by promotion to the position of dock clerk and later he was made assistant general freight agent, the latter being termed by him "a title, but not a position."

In 1910, when the Osaka Shosen Kaisha service to the Puget Sound was inaugurated, Mr. Johns joined the late Edwin Orret in establishing the Tacoma office of the Japanese company and assisted in the arrangements for the British steamship Fitzpatrick, the first vessel of that firm in Trans-Pacific service. Three years later, when the Boston-Pacific line of the Emery Steamship Company of Boston entered the inter-coastal trade, he was appointed Puget Sound representative of Hind, Rolph & Company, their agents for the Pacific coast, but the service was discontinued soon afterward, owing to the World war. In 1914 Harry S. Scott proffered Mr. Johns the post of manager on Puget Sound for the Trans-Oceanic Company and during the strenuous and trying days of the war period he ably discharged the responsibilities of that office. In 1920 he organized the firm of R. T. Johns & Company, which has already become an influential factor in Puget Sound shipping. He is president of the firm, which represents the Katsuda

RALPH TANNER JOHNS

Steamship Company of Japan and the Columbia-Pacific Shipping Company of Portland, Oregon, on the Sound, and is now controlling a business of large proportions.

In 1910 Mr. Johns was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Louise Pringle of Seattle, and they have become the parents of three children: Ralph T. Johns, Jr., eleven years of age; Hudson P. Johns, seven years old; and Elizabeth Louise, aged two years. Mr. Johns is genial, companionable and wholesome, quick-witted and ready at repartee, being endowed with the faculty of making and retaining stanch and loyal friends. He belongs to the Rainier Club and the Inglewood Country Club, and also has membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Shriner, being a Noble of Nile Temple. He is a devotee of golf and many of his leisure hours are spent on the links. Throughout his career he has closely applied himself to the work in hand, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well and through his business activities he has materially aided in making Seattle one of the great ports of the world. Mr. Johns' residence is at No. 2534 Thirty-fourth avenue South.

DENNY B. SPELLMAN

Thirty-four years' connection with the plumbing trade of Seattle have made Denny B. Spellman well known in business circles of the city and his present success is well merited, for it has been earned by hard work and proven ability. He was born in Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin, September 25, 1863, and his parents, Bartholomew and Bridget (Finney) Spellman, were both natives of Ireland. They emigrated to the United States when both were young, settling at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in which state they were married. The father followed the occupation of a landscape gardener for a time. Leaving New England, he made his way to the middle west, Wisconsin being his destination, and there he purchased a farm, which he improved and developed. While they were residing on that property the mother passed away and afterward Mr. Spellman joined his daughters in Minnesota, making his home with them until his demise.

Denny B. Spellman is the youngest in a family of seven children. He attended the public schools of Wisconsin and afterward learned the harness maker's trade, which he followed for a time in that state. While living in Minneapolis, Minnesota, he decided to learn the plumber's trade, which he mastered in detail, and he remained in the "Flour City" until 1889, when he started for the Puget Sound country. He arrived

in Seattle at the time of the great fire and in the work of reconstruction he bore an active part, aiding in installing the plumbing in many of the new buildings that were erected after that disastrous conflagration. He worked for others until 1891 and has since engaged in business independently as a plumbing, heating and ventilating contractor. His work represents the highest degree of efficiency in his line and his services are constantly in demand, for he is thoroughly reliable in the execution of contracts, never taking advantage of another in a business transaction.

Mr. Spellman was married May 1, 1892, to Miss Katherine McClory, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McClory of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Spellman have a son, Sterling Barth Spellman, born in 1895. He was graduated from the University of Oregon and is now line coach under Huntington at that institution. He married Miss Lela Cushman of Brownsville, that state, and ranks with its prominent educators.

When national issues are involved Mr. Spellman supports the republican party but casts an independent local ballot, voting for the candidate whom he considers best qualified for office. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he is working earnestly for Seattle's welfare and his fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Spellman is most thorough and painstaking in his work and his is the record of a self-made man who has based his success upon industry, perseverance and faithful service. He resides at No. 1415 East John street.

ELMER E. VOGUE

Elmer E. Vogue is the fortunate possessor of those qualities through which success comes as a natural sequence and his rapidly developing powers have placed him in a position of prominence in manufacturing circles of Seattle. He was born in Sycamore, Illinois, February 28, 1888, and is a son of William and Carolina (Anderson) Vogue, natives of Sweden. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to the United States, first settling in Illinois, where they lived until 1901. They then made their way to Great Falls, Montana, and in 1904 left that city, coming to Seattle, where they have since made their home. The father entered the service of the Pacific Sash & Door Company, with which he is still connected, and is numbered among their expert cabinetmakers and trustworthy employes. Mr. and Mrs. Vogue have two children: Elmer E. and Mrs. P. C. Peterson, both of this city.

Elmer E. Vogue began his education in Illinois and continued his studies in Great Falls and Seattle, completing his high school course in

1907. Later he attended the University of Washington for a year and after leaving that institution secured a position with the Hanbury Lumber Company of Vancouver, British Columbia, with which he was identified until 1914. On his return to Seattle he became associated with the Pacific Door & Manufacturing Company and has continued with this firm. He became secretary in 1921, which office he is now capably filling. The business is a prosperous one, about sixty-five employes being utilized in its conduct, and Mr. Vogue is working earnestly and effectively to further the success of the undertaking and expand its scope.

On the 12th of May, 1915, Mr. Vogue was united in marriage to Miss Esther Christofferson, a daughter of G. E. Christofferson, a well known resident of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Vogue have a son, William Elmer, born July 28, 1917. Mr. Vogue is an influential member of the Swedish Baptist church and is serving on its board of trustees. He is deeply interested in those things which have cultural value, tending to elevate the standards of a community, and is secretary of the Ralston Singing Club. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association also include him among their members. He is a young man of wide outlook and shrewd judgment, who has utilized to good advantage the opportunities that have come his way, and the even balance of his activities and interests constitutes a well rounded development.

JAMES AUGUSTUS HAIGHT, Jr.

James Augustus Haight, Jr., one of the younger members of the Seattle bar, comes of a family well known in legal circles of this city. He was born at Jamestown, North Dakota, March 27, 1888, and is a son of James Augustus Haight, Sr., one of the prominent and successful lawyers of Seattle.

James A. Haight, Jr., completed his public school training in Seattle and afterward entered St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, where he prepared for Yale University, from which institution he received his B. A. degree as a member of the class of 1911, and the University of Washington later conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. He was but four years of age at the time his parents settled in this state and has been a resident of Seattle since 1899. After his admission to the bar he began his professional career in this city. Among Mr. Haight's business interests, outside of his profession, he is a trustee

of the Central Circle Leasehold Company and of the Dime & Dollar Savings & Loan Association.

Mr. Haight was married at Grey Tower, Grass Lake, Michigan, July 21, 1920, to Miss Gertrude Boland, a daughter of W. A. and Lucy S. Boland. Mr. and Mrs. Haight have a son, James Augustus Haight (III), born April 18, 1922, in Seattle. Mr. Haight attends the Westminster Presbyterian church of Seattle, and belongs to the College Club, to Beta Chapter, Psi Upsilon, a Greek letter society, and to Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity. When the United States entered the World war he enlisted, on August 14, 1917, and was assigned to Battery E, Three Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery, as duty sergeant. During May, 1918, he attended the Fourth Officers' Training School at Camp Lewis and in August of that year was commissioned a second lieutenant at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. There he was stationed until his discharge in December, 1918, serving as instructor of field artillery in the Central Officers' Training School.

GUY E. STANSELL

Among the important manufacturing enterprises of Seattle is that of The Loose Leaf Corporation, of which Guy E. Stansell is the founder and head, and from the time of its inception the business has enjoyed a continuous and substantial growth. Mr. Stansell was born in Kansas City, Kansas, May 10, 1884, and is a son of Edwin Oliver and Agnes (Bolton) Stansell, the former a native of Michigan and the latter of England. Soon after their marriage the parents established their home in that city and later went to the Pacific Coast region, settling in Oregon, where the father engaged in horticultural pursuits during an early period in the development of that industry. He afterward removed to California and is now the owner of large orchards at Riverside. He has made a scientific study of the subject of fruit raising and has been very successful in his operations along that line. The mother also survives and they are numbered among the most prominent residents of Riverside.

Guy E. Stansell began his education in the grammar schools of Oregon and completed his studies in the high school at Riverside, California. He has always confined his attention to the stationery business, of which he has acquired a highly specialized knowledge, and since 1906 he has been a resident of Seattle. He secured a position with the Lowman & Hanford Company, printers and stationers, and remained with that firm until 1912, devoting every energy to a mastery of the business. In that year he organized what is now known as The Loose Leaf Corporation, of which he is president and

GUY E. STANSELL

manager, and in 1917 the business was incorporated. The establishment is supplied with the most modern equipment for manufacturing loose leaf devices and under the expert supervision of Mr. Stansell an extensive business has been developed.

In this city, on the 11th of November, 1912, Mr. Stansell married Miss Clara Christian, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Christian. Mr. and Mrs. Stansell have a son, Edwin Christian Stansell, who was born in Seattle, September 9, 1913. Mr. Stansell is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Credit Men's Association and the Business Men's Club, while his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Baptist church, with which he is affiliated. Industry has been the key which has unlocked for Mr. Stansell the portals of success. Thoroughness and diligence have at all times characterized his work and in gaining prosperity he has also won the respect, confidence and goodwill of those with whom he has been associated.

TRAVIS E. MANNING

Travis E. Manning, a member of one of the pioneer families of the state of Washington, has steadily progressed since his initial effort was made in the commercial world, and that he is a young man of more than ordinary business ability is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen manager of a large grain and milling firm of Seattle. He was born in Ellensburg, Washington, on the 11th of April, 1886, and is a son of Henry and Juliet (Filer) Manning, natives of Texas. Leaving the Lone Star state, they made their way to the Pacific Northwest and located in the Yakima valley of Washington, casting in their lot with its early settlers. The father turned his attention to the raising of cattle and is still a resident of this state.

Travis E. Manning acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Yakima, and a business college of Seattle, and his first experience along business lines was gained with a lumber firm. He remained with them for four years and then accepted a position with Statter & Company, grain dealers at Portland, Oregon. He was with that firm for six years and in 1918 came to Seattle as manager for the Globe Grain & Milling Company, in which capacity he is now serving. His well directed efforts have resulted in a marked increase in the volume of business transacted by the company in this locality.

Mr. Manning was married to Miss Sarah Roberts, in Portland, Oregon, July 31, 1909, and they have three sons: Wayne, whose birth occurred in 1913; John T., born in 1916; and Henry Andrew, born in

1920. The youngest child is a native of Seattle and the others were born in the Rose City.

In politics Mr. Manning maintains an independent attitude, voting according to the dictates of his judgment and standing at all times for progress, reform and improvement in civic and national affairs. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he is working earnestly to advance the welfare of his city and he also belongs to the Merchants Exchange. He is faithful to the interests in his charge, for thoroughness and devotion to duty are his outstanding characteristics, and his genuine personal worth has won for him the unqualified esteem of those with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM HUNTER McEWAN

William Hunter McEwan, deceased, was for many years an outstanding figure in lumber circles of the northwest as vice president and treasurer of the Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Company at Ballard, which he founded in association with his brother, Alexander F. McEwan, in 1901. Death called him on the 27th of June, 1923, when he had reached the sixty-second milestone on life's journey. He was a native of Bay City, Michigan, and was graduated from the University of Michigan as a member of the class of 1882. While a student in that institution he specialized in civil engineering and became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi. Starting out in the business world, he followed railroad work until his father's failing health necessitated his return to his native city. There, in 1889, he wedded Miss Anna S. Braddock and they became the parents of two daughters: Helen, the wife of Archibald Hill Ferguson of Hongkong, China; and Dorothy, the wife of Leo S. Black of Seattle.

Coming to Seattle with his family in 1901, Mr. McEwan at once became identified with the lumbering industry in association with his brother, Alexander F. McEwan, who had preceded him here. They founded the Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Company, to the conduct of which William H. McEwan devoted his time and energies throughout the remainder of his life, developing an industrial enterprise of extensive and profitable proportions. At the time of his death he and his brother were the controlling spirits in the Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Company, the English Lumber Company, the Ebey Logging Company, three of the most important logging and lumbering enterprises in the northwest, and several smaller projects including extensive timber operations on Vancouver Island. He earned for himself an

enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings was known for his prompt and honorable methods, which won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

Mr. McEwan was a member of the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf and Country Club, the Yacht Club and the University Club, in each of which he took an active interest. A close friend paid him the following beautiful tribute: "The death of William Hunter McEwan on Wednesday removes one of the outstanding figures in the business life of the Pacific Northwest, and one of the best loved men in Seattle. Mr. McEwan was a man of singularly pure and spotless character and a gentleman of the old school in the finest acceptation of the term. He was a student and a thinker, but he loved contact with his fellowman and was always a charming and interesting companion. He had traveled widely and read deeply and had a cosmopolitan outlook. He possessed a well trained mind and was attuned to everything that was constructive and worth while. Unostentatiously he extended a helpful hand whenever he saw need or opportunity. In the death of William Hunter McEwan, Seattle and the northwest have lost one of the finest citizens and greatest inspirations who ever lived here."

LEWIE G. PATTULLO

For thirty years Lewie G. Pattullo has been a resident of Seattle, and profiting by the countless opportunities for advancement in this growing city, he has forged steadily to the front and is now successfully controlling varied and important business interests. A native of Scotland, he was born June 15, 1869, and his parents, Adam and Elizabeth (Smith) Pattullo, spent their lives in that country, the father being a prosperous farmer.

Lewie G. Pattullo attended the public schools of his native land until he reached the age of sixteen and then secured a position in the office of a prominent linen manufacturer of Brechin, with whom he remained for seven years. He then decided to come to the new world and in 1893 located at Seattle, where he has since made his home. He entered the employ of Balfour, Guthrie & Company, a British firm engaged in the shipping and commission business, and from a position of minor importance he has risen to that of manager of its Seattle office. Into other directions Mr. Pattullo has also successfully extended his efforts, being president of the Seattle Can Company, and president of the Petersburg Packing Company, which also profit by his keen sagacity and executive force.

Mr. Pattullo was married in Seattle, December 15, 1898, to Miss Emily Myers, whose father, David Myers, was a well known resident of this city. Mrs. Pattullo passed away on the 20th of January, 1918. Mr. Pattullo is an earnest and helpful member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Exchange and his social qualities find expression in his connection with the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Golf Club and the Seattle Yacht Club. He is a self-made man, whose life record commands uniform respect and admiration.

WILLIAM OSBORNE McKAY

William Osborne McKay, an authorized Ford dealer at Seattle, is one of the best known figures in automobile circles of the Pacific Northwest. He has been connected with the trade during the entire period of his business career, and industry and straightforward business methods have placed him in his present position. Mr. McKay was born at Alturas, California, August 28, 1887, of the marriage of George O. McKay and Rose Virginia Negly, the former a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and the latter of Virginia. In early life they crossed the continent to California and the father became one of the pioneer lumbermen of that state. He built the first sawmill in northern California and devoted his life to the lumber industry, being very successful in his business operations. He is survived by the mother, who is now a resident of Seattle.

William O. McKay attended the grammar and high schools of Seattle and later became a student at the University of Washington, but left that institution in his junior year to enter the commercial world. While at high school Mr. McKay took a prominent part in athletics, being a member of both the football and track teams. He was for two years accorded the position of end on the mythical all-Northwestern high school football team. As a member of the track team he held the record at both the one-half and mile distances. At the University of Washington he was a member of the athletic squad that won the Pacific Coast Conference championship at Berkeley, California, in 1910. His connection with the automotive industry dates from 1911. The following year he formed his own company to deal in Locomobile cars. Several years later he sold out, having become interested in the truck business. When the United States entered the war against Germany he enlisted and was sent to the Officers Training Camp at the Presidio at San Francisco, California, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry. He was next transferred to Camp Lewis, Washington, where he was made a first lieutenant of infantry and went overseas with

WILLIAM OSBORNE MKAY

the Ninety-first Division. He saw active service in the following battles: St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne and Ypres-Lys. He returned with the organization with the rank of captain of infantry and was discharged from the service on the 14th of May, 1919. Shortly after his return to civil life he was advanced to the position of northwest manager of the William L. Hughson organization and in 1920 that company became actively engaged in the sale of Ford cars in this city. Mr. McKay began building up his sales staff and in November, 1922, formed the William O. McKay Company, of which he is the president, the other officers being A. F. Lindon, vice president, and C. W. Campbell, secretary and treasurer. Broad experience and close study have given Mr. McKay a comprehensive knowledge of the automobile industry and he is rapidly building up a large business in his line, having one of the best sales organizations in the city. The business was originally conducted at No. 511 East Pine street, but in July, 1923, was removed to the company's own building on Westlake avenue, between Roy and Mercer streets. This building is a modern two-story and basement structure of mill construction with concrete walls and terra cotta exterior finish, representing one of the most complete modern and best appointed plants occupied by the automobile trade in the west.

On the 1st of May, 1919, Mr. McKay married Miss Leah Miller, a native of Seattle and a daughter of Hon. and Mrs. John F. Miller of this city. Mr. and Mrs. McKay have a son, Theodore Aiken, who was born March 4, 1920, in Seattle.

Mr. McKay is one of the best known men among Seattle automobile dealers and is president and a director of the Seattle Motor Dealers Association. He is a member of the Motor Car Dealers Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Ad Club, the Rotary Club and Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is numbered among the successful, energetic and progressive business men of this city, where his entire business career has been spent and where many of his warmest friends are acquaintances from boyhood. His efforts and activities have had no little to do with the placing of the automobile business on a high standard in Seattle. Mr. McKay's residence is at No. 1017 Warren avenue.

CHARLES LATIMER DENNY

The name of Denny is inseparably interwoven with the history of Seattle from pioneer times to the present, for members of the family have been active in its development and growth from the days when its site was a primeval forest. Charles Latimer Denny, deceased, was born

here, on the 21st of May, 1861, on the site of the present Hotel Stevens, and during his lifetime he witnessed the growth of Seattle from a small village of log cabins to its present eminence. His parents were Arthur Armstrong and Mary Ann (Boren) Denny, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this publication.

Charles Latimer Denny obtained his early education at Santa Barbara, California, and subsequently pursued a course of study in the University of Washington at Seattle. His birth delayed his father's attendance at the laying of the corner stone of the territorial university and for that reason, when Charles Latimer Denny attended the University of Washington, he was called the "University Twin." He left the institution at the end of his junior year and entered the Dexter Horton Bank, in which he was paying teller until 1887. Two years later, after the great fire, he engaged in the insurance business in association with William M. Calhoun, but afterward disposed of his interest to Henry C. Ewing. His business activities were varied and extensive in scope. He established a steamer freight service to Central America and bought the Transit for use as a freighter. He became one of the owners of the Denny-Blaine addition to the city of Seattle and also the proprietor of the Denny-Renton clay works. He was likewise interested in Alaskan mines and traveled extensively for the benefit of his health, visiting Central America and many other countries.

On the 15th of June, 1887, at Olympia, Washington, Mr. Denny was married to Miss Viretta Chambers, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Margaret (White) Chambers of Chambers Prairie, Thurston county, uniting two of the pioneer families of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Denny became the parents of two sons: Horton H., who was born November 4, 1888, attended Whitman College and Cornell University and is now studying art. He married Miss Maud Quayle of Berkeley, California; and Andrew Chambers, whose natal day was March 8, 1893, and who graduated from Cornell University in 1914, as a mechanical engineer.

While a loyal republican in politics, Mr. Denny did not hesitate to cast an independent ballot if his judgment dictated this to be the wiser course. He was elected a member of the Seattle school board in 1891. His religious faith was that of the Congregational church and fraternally he was identified with the Masons, belonging to Arcana Lodge, F. & A. M. He was also affiliated with the Firloch Club, was one of the charter members of the Seattle Golf Club and one of the early members of the Rainier Club, but discontinued his connection with the last named organization when sickness forced him to give up his business life. He was a charter member of the Young Naturalist Society, a well known organization of the '80s and '90s, and for his helpful work was honored by David Starr Jordan, who named for him a new species of Puget Sound

fish—the Liparis Dennyi. When he was called to the home beyond on May 13, 1919, at the age of fifty-eight years, one of the local papers wrote as follows: "His span of life compassed the marvelous growth of a city of a half million people from the little settlement in the clearing in which he was born. To those citizens who came here in later days the younger Denny was a constant reminder of the miracle of metropolitan progress. The younger Denny was one of the heirs and early demonstrators of the Seattle spirit, contributing greatly to the activities that made for the general welfare and progress. While the father and mother had to contend with the wilderness and the aborigines, the son's cycle of life fell upon easier though more perplexing days—days of anxiety when the fates had not so plainly decreed whether Seattle was to be simply a town or a world city—and he helped to turn the scales toward the greater destiny. Modest and retiring in his public service and disposed to minimize his accomplishments and his claim to public regard, the passing of so notable a figure of local history induces a general attention that Mr. Denny himself avoided. The family name has grown into and become interwoven with that of Seattle and its history. It has earned the regard and respect of those citizens who came later to contribute their activities and their money to the cause of Seattle's good, and it will remain always as one of the props upon which Seattle's greatness depends."

C. R. ADAMS

C. R. Adams, a native son of the golden west, has made his home in Seattle for a quarter of a century. Throughout his business career he has been connected with photo engraving and his work in this connection has won for him widespread attention. He is vice president and manager of the Western Engraving & Colortype Company and under his able guidance the firm has reached a position of leadership in this field of activity.

C. R. Adams was born in Los Angeles, California, on the 19th of January, 1870. Mr. Adams acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of New York city and afterward served an apprenticeship to the printing and engraving trades. He came to Seattle in 1896 and aided in organizing the Adams & Angell Engraving Company, with offices in the Washington building at First and Cherry streets. This association was maintained until 1899, when Mr. Adams purchased Mr. Angell's interest and continued the business under the name of the Seattle Engraving Company until 1905. He then sold out and went east,

but returned to Seattle at the end of a year. In 1908 he became connected with the Western Engraving & Colortype Company and for several years has been vice president and manager of the business, which has assumed extensive proportions. It was founded in 1907 under the name of the Western Photo Engraving Company and in 1910 it was incorporated, at which time the present style was adopted, W. A. T. Campbell becoming president and treasurer, while H. C. Campbell was chosen secretary and sales manager. The company has the distinction of doing some of the finest work ever executed in the west and prepared a booklet entitled "Puget Sound and Her Snow-Capped Mountains," which was presented by the Seattle bankers to their guests from all parts of the world at the time of their convention in 1915. The firm has competed with many of the noted colortype artists of the east and wherever its work has gone it has received the highest endorsement and praise.

In politics Mr. Adams maintains an independent attitude, refusing to be bound by the narrow ties of partisanship and supporting those measures which he believes will insure public stability and promote the welfare of the nation. He is loyal to the city with which he has allied his interests and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce is working earnestly and effectively for its upbuilding and prosperity. His thorough understanding of the mechanical phases of the art of photo engraving supplements his appreciation of beauty of form, color and grouping and in his chosen line of work his pronounced talent and strong personality have placed him in the vanguard.

VARDE McFARLAND

Owing to its magnificent harbor and to its strategic position Seattle has become the gateway to the Orient. Its stores and curio shops contain rare and beautiful objets d'art from China and Japan and the city has become the distributing center for oriental goods, which are shipped from here to all parts of the United States. Among the prominent firms engaged in this interesting line of business is the Pacific Importing Company, of which Varde McFarland is the president and moving spirit. He is a native of the northwest, his birth having occurred at The Dalles, Oregon, on January 22, 1881, and his parents were Ebenezer B. and Mary L. (Coffin) McFarland. The father was born at Mansfield, Ohio, and in 1852 made the long and hazardous journey across the plains to Oregon, which was then a wild and undeveloped country. He settled at The Dalles, becoming the pioneer merchant of that section of the state, and he remained a resident of that city until called to his final rest in 1920. The mother was born in Hongkong,

VARDE MFARLAND

China, and was a daughter of the United States consul to Japan. Shortly after her birth her parents returned to this country and her father was placed in charge of the government land office for Oregon territory, receiving his appointment through President Grant. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland were married in Oregon and the latter passed away in 1920. They had a family of nine children, of whom two survive, Varde and Eben.

The public schools of The Dalles, Oregon, afforded Varde McFarland his early educational opportunities and he afterward attended an academy and the Bishop Scott Military School at Portland, that state. In 1897, when sixteen years of age, he joined the rush of gold seekers to Alaska and engaged in prospecting in the Yukon district, being successful in his search for the yellow metal. He continued his mining operations for several years and established a drug store at Juneau, Alaska, remaining there for eleven years. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his interest in that country and returned to the States, locating at Everett, Washington, where he turned his attention to the manufacture of leather specialties. He was thus occupied for two years and then took over the business of the Hayes-Phinney Company of Everett, which he conducted for a year. Coming to Seattle, he began handling oriental merchandise, and starting with a capital of about one hundred and fifty dollars, he is now at the head of a corporation transacting a business of approximately half a million dollars yearly and growing rapidly, its business having been recently extended to South America and Canada. The business is conducted under the name of the Pacific Importing Company, and stands as a monument to his initiative spirit and powers of administration. Mr. McFarland is the president, and his brother Eben is filling the office of vice president. The firm employs a large force of traveling salesmen, sending its representatives from coast to coast and from the Canadian border to the Mexican boundary line. Ninety per cent of the stores in this country which handle oriental goods are supplied by the company of which Mr. McFarland has been the directing head since 1918, and he makes frequent trips to China and Japan for the selection of his stock, which later finds its way to the well appointed homes of America. He also has other business interests, being a director and vice president of the Industrial Loan & Investment Company, one of Seattle's substantial financial organizations.

Mr. McFarland has been married twice. In 1899, while living at Juneau, Alaska, he wedded Miss Marie Loretta Laws, who died at Everett, Washington, in January, 1914, leaving a daughter, Vina, who was born at Juneau in 1903, and is now living at home. On the 29th of March, 1916, at Everett, Washington, Mr. McFarland was married to Miss Carmen Lucille Lill.

Mr. McFarland is a republican in his political views and through his connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce he is working earnestly and effectively to promote the industrial progress of the city. He is also identified with the Kiwanis Club and the Seattle Yacht Club and is serving

on the membership committee of the last named organization. He has had an eventful career of varied experiences and his life has been one of unremitting industry, crowned with successful achievement. He is a splendid example of the western type of man—broad-minded, energetic and progressive, and his ability has placed him in a position of leadership in business circles of Seattle, while his business is one which confers prestige upon the city. Mr. McFarland owns his home at No. 2502 Boylston avenue North.

G. BATCHELLER HALL

Seattle is the headquarters and chief base of supplies for the salmon fisheries of the Pacific coast, the output of which exceeds sixty million dollars per year. Among those who are prominently identified with this great industry is numbered G. Batcheller Hall, whose influence is one of broadening activity and strength in the field in which he is operating. Mr. Hall is a native of the east, his birth having occurred in New York city, on the 22d of August, 1881, and his parents were Charles J. G. and Mary (Noble) Hall. He was accorded liberal educational advantages, attending the public schools of his native city, Betts Academy at Stamford, Connecticut, Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, and Princeton University of New Jersey. He began his business career as a mining engineer with F. A. Potts & Company, and while thus engaged was advanced to the position of general manager of their coal mining department.

Mr. Hall dates his residence in Seattle from August, 1912. For a time he was employed as assistant manager by the Admiralty Trading Company and in 1915 embarked in the salmon-brokerage business, organizing the G. Batcheller Hall Company, of which he has since been the president. He has always carefully planned his business, of which he has made a close study, and his initiative spirit and administrative powers have resulted in the development of an undertaking of substantial proportions. He is also secretary and manager of the Salina Fisheries Company. He has the poise, vision and executive ability necessary for the successful direction of important business interests and is one of the largest operators in connection with the salmon-canning industry in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Hall has been married twice. On April 21, 1908, he wedded Miss Helen Todd of Houtzdale, Pennsylvania, now deceased. His second union was with Miss Hazel Tusler of St. Paul, Minnesota, to whom he was married on the 29th of May, 1918, and they have two daughters, Mary and Patricia. In common with the residents of the Puget Sound

country, Mr. Hall is a lover of the great outdoors and he finds diversion in hunting and fishing. He is a familiar figure on the links of the Seattle Golf & Country Club, of which he is a member, and he also belongs to the Rainier Club, while in religious faith he is an Episcopalian. He has a marked aptitude for administrative affairs and his quick, intuitive mind never fails to meet any emergency that may arise. He ranks with Seattle's foremost business men and his success has never represented another's loss, but has resulted from effort, intelligently directed, from keen insight, and from the recognition of opportunities, needs and possibilities. He has the enthusiasm for Seattle characteristic of its citizens and his name is prominent among those who typify the spirit of progress in the Pacific Northwest. His residence is at No. 510 Thirty-sixth avenue North.

OSBORNE M. McINTOSH

With industry and determination as dominant qualities, Osborne M. McIntosh has made steady progress in the business world, and as vice president of the Pacific Lumber & Shingle Company, Inc., he is an important factor in the management of one of Seattle's leading industries. He was born in Virginia City, Montana, January 27, 1879, a son of Henry and Sarah (Hudson) McIntosh, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Missouri. As a young man the father emigrated to the United States, making his way to Montana, and the mother accompanied her parents on their removal from Missouri to that state. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh became residents of Dillon, Montana, and the father devoted his life to mining pursuits. They had a family of six children: Mrs. Lillian Storey; Mrs. Alice Bell; Albert R., deceased; Oscar and Osborne M., twins; and Mrs. Lottie Hanson.

In the acquirement of an education Osborne M. McIntosh attended the public schools of Virginia City, Missoula and Dillon, Montana, afterward becoming a student at a normal school of that state, and in 1902 he entered the University of Montana, from which he was graduated in 1906. He then left his native state and came to Washington, locating at Toppenish, where he engaged in the nursery business for two years. In December, 1908, he became connected with transportation interests, entering the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company and later joining the Rock Island. Meanwhile he had become interested in the lumber business, of which he had gained a thorough knowledge while residing in Missoula, and in 1910 he aided in organizing the Pacific Lumber & Shingle Company, Inc., of which he has since been vice

president. The firm caters to the wholesale trade, maintaining its headquarters in the White building in Seattle, and from its inception the business has enjoyed a steady growth. Mr. McIntosh has worked untiringly to broaden the scope of the enterprise and its present success is largely attributable to his foresight, sound judgment and executive powers.

In Missoula, Montana, on the 9th of September, 1902, Mr. McIntosh was married to Miss Nellie Fay, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orson H. Fay, who formerly resided in Denver, Colorado, and later established their home in Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have three children: Lois, who was born in Seattle in 1906; Grace, who was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1907; and Frank, who was born in this city in 1910.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. McIntosh enlisted in the United States army, joining a Montana company, of which he was made sergeant, and saw active service in the Philippines. He is a member of the Seattle Automobile Club and his fraternal relations are with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is recognized as a sagacious, enterprising business man and a progressive, public-spirited citizen, and commands the respect of all with whom he has been associated.

QUINTIN GRAY PENISTON

One of Seattle's old and reliable business enterprises is that of the Diamond Ice & Storage Company, which was established thirty-four years ago and is now under the management of Quintin Gray Peniston, who is also president of the Columbia Ice & Cold Storage Company of Wenatchee. Mr. Peniston was born in the Bermuda Islands, April 26, 1874, and his parents, Edward and Elizabeth (Pearman) Peniston, were both descendants of old settlers in these islands. The father, a prominent architect and building contractor, is deceased. The mother still resides in the Bermudas.

Quintin Gray Peniston acquired his education at the Whitney Institute in Bermuda, graduating at the head of the school in 1892, and on starting out in life for himself sought the opportunities of a great industrial city and made his way to Chicago, Illinois, where he obtained employment with Burley & Company, china and glass dealers, remaining with this company six years. He then went to the Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ontario, and on graduating returned to Chicago and entered the employ of Swift & Company, and was soon after transferred by them to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1902 he was sent to Seattle and continued with Swift & Company until

QUINTIN GRAY PENISTON

1905, when he became manager of the Diamond Ice & Storage Company, which position he has continued to fill. The business was founded in 1888, and under the able direction of Mr. Peniston its scope has been greatly extended. In 1912 he organized the Ice Delivery Company of Seattle, and in 1916 he established an Ice & Cold Storage plant at Wenatchee, Washington, incorporated under the name of the Columbia Ice & Cold Storage Company. The plant has a capacity of fifteen thousand tons of ice and four hundred thousand boxes of apples, and is the largest cold storage warehouse in the northwest. Mr. Peniston has a specialized knowledge of the refrigerating business, of which he has made a life study, and his enterprise and ability have placed him in a position of leadership in this field.

On April 3, 1907, Mr. Peniston was married in this city to Miss Laura A. Turner, a native of Saginaw, Michigan, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Turner, prominent residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Peniston have two children: Darthea, whose birth occurred in Seattle in 1908; and Quintin Pearman, born December 8, 1910, in Seattle. Both are pupils in its public schools.

Mr. Peniston is a member of Trinity Episcopal church of this city and politically is an adherent of the republican party. He is a valued member of the Washington Manufacturers Association, the Associated Industries of Seattle and the Chamber of Commerce, while he is also connected with the Rotary and Arctic Clubs of this city. Progress has been the keynote of his career. His aim is high, his purpose unfaltering and his determination of the quality that never recognizes defeat. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers, whose initiative spirit has carried him into important relations, and his influence is one of broadening activity and strength in the line in which he is specializing.

LEON A. SNOW

Leon A. Snow, president of the L. A. Snow Company and well known in business circles of Seattle, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, April 1, 1887, a son of William Penn and Eva M. (Carpenter) Snow, the former also a native of that state and the latter of Ohio. They are now residing in Portland, Oregon, and the father is numbered among the leading realtors of that city.

Leon A. Snow attended the public schools of his native city and later became a student in a high school at Spokane, Washington. After completing his studies he entered the engineering department of the Idaho, Washington & Northern Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, and was there employed for two years.

On March 1, 1912, he came to Seattle and joined the Moran Engineering Company, with which he remained for two and a half years, acting as salesman. He next became manager of the Seattle office of the Koehring Machine Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and appreciation of his worth led to his promotion to the position of general manager, in which connection he had charge of their business in northwestern Washington. These duties Mr. Snow ably discharged for three years and in 1919 he incorporated the business under the style of the L. A. Snow Company, which controls the entire northwestern section of the United States and Canada. Mr. Snow is now the largest dealer in road equipment machinery in the northwest and also has found time for other lines of business, being vice president of the J. J. Patterson Insurance Company of this city.

At Sand Point, Idaho, on the 17th of March, 1910, Mr. Snow was married to Miss Lillian May McNeill, a daughter of Charles M. and Ellen McNeill, well known residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Snow have two children: Leon A., Jr., who was born May 18, 1915; and Helen Joan, born October 15, 1917.

In politics Mr. Snow is a republican and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Episcopal church, of which he is a member. The nature of his recreation is indicated by his connection with the Inglewood Country Club. He possesses those qualities which make for leadership and has made the square deal a principle of his life, being a young man of worth who has demonstrated that prosperity is ambition's answer.

HIRAM M. READ, M. D.

Dr. Hiram M. Read, commissioner of health for Seattle, has devoted nearly forty years to the practice of medicine, gaining that skill which is the result of broad experience, close study and earnest effort. He is a direct descendant of Revolutionary stock and was born at Elburn, Illinois, on the 22d of July, 1862, a son of Charles Thomas and Abigail (Baxter) Read, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. His high school training was received at Aurora, Illinois, and this was supplemented by study at the University of Michigan. He next entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he won his professional degree in 1883, and in 1901 and 1902 he took postgraduate work in medicine at Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland. He is deeply interested in the scientific and humanitarian phases of his profession and his life work has been one of broad usefulness. He is

very careful in diagnosis and is constantly broadening his knowledge through close study of the cases which come under his care, as well as through research and investigation. Success has therefore rewarded his efforts, and as the years have passed his practice has steadily increased as he has demonstrated his ability to combat disease. On the 17th of March, 1919, he was appointed health commissioner of Seattle and has since filled that office, his present term expiring on the 1st of June, 1924. During the World war he enlisted in the United States Medical Corps, with which he served from August 10, 1917, until January 31, 1919.

At Woodville, Michigan, on June 21, 1884, Dr. Read was married to Miss Carrie A. Hayes, a daughter of Washington E. and Abigail A. Hayes, representatives of old New England families, who settled in that section of the country during the colonial period in the history of the nation and fought in the Continental army at the time of the Revolutionary war. Dr. and Mrs. Read have a son, Harry M., who was graduated from the Agricultural Department of the University of Wisconsin, and is now in the dairy and food inspection department of the Department of Public Health and Sanitation of Seattle. He married Miss Margaret Dorman, and they have two children, Margaret Louise and Elizabeth Jane.

The Doctor is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle and his political support is given to the republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to Arcana Lodge, F. & A. M., and he is also a member of the Rainier Club. He supports all worthy public enterprises and high ideals have guided him at all points in his career, bringing him to an enviable position in the regard of his fellowmen as well as in the field of professional service.

WILLIAM P. YOUNG

No resident of Seattle is more appreciative of its resources, advantages and opportunities than William P. Young, who began his business career in this city twenty years ago, and a prosperous and growing industry is the visible evidence of his enterprising spirit and administrative powers. He was born in Madison county, North Carolina, April 24, 1883, and his parents, Albert and Emeline (Briggs) Young, were also natives of that county. Subsequently they moved to Tennessee, but four years later returned to North Carolina, where the father followed the occupation of farming until his demise. The mother has also passed away. They had a family of seven children: Mrs. Nora Yoder, Mrs. Lela

Gillespie, Lee, Mrs. Nina Mears, William P., Mrs. Ella Pfeffer and Mrs. May Nemitz.

William P. Young attended the public schools of his native county and also became a student in Marris Hill College, in Madison county, South Carolina. He came to Seattle on March 1, 1903, soon after reaching his twentieth birthday, and before entering the commercial world completed a course in one of the local business colleges. He also served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade and afterward embarked in business on his own account as a building contractor. He successfully followed that work until 1914, when he erected a sash and door mill on Ballard avenue, which he has since operated, and he also handles building materials. He has one of the best equipped plants in the Ballard district and the work turned out of his factory is of the highest grade. He has about twenty-five employes and displays foresight, initiative and executive ability in the operation of the business, which is one of large and profitable proportions.

On April 1, 1907, in Seattle, Mr. Young was married to Miss Louise Jackson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Jackson of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Young have two children: Clarence J., whose birth occurred in 1912; and Elizabeth M., born in 1917. Mr. Young belongs to the Mutual Business Club of Seattle and in religious faith he is a Baptist. He votes the democratic ticket at national elections, but supports the candidate whom he considers best qualified for office, regardless of party ties, when local questions are involved. He has firm faith in Seattle's future and is a live factor in his community. His life record is paralleled by that of many another successful business man, but the history of the self-made individual will ever prove of interest and will serve as a stimulus to ambition and effort on the part of others.

FRED CLIDE BROWN

Fred Clide Brown is numbered among the successful attorneys of Seattle and has filled important public offices along the line of his profession. His birth occurred at Morris Run, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of July, 1877, and his parents were George Henry and Kate Brown. His residence in Seattle has been continuous since October, 1889, and he became a pupil in the public schools of this city. After completing his high school course he followed the barber's trade for a time and later began reading law in preparation for a professional career. Having mastered the principles of jurisprudence, he was admitted to the bar in 1905, and has since engaged in practice in Seattle. Recognition of his professional ability led to his selection

FRED C. BROWN

for the office of justice of the peace in 1909 and he continued to discharge the duties of that position until 1914. In 1919 he was elected prosecuting attorney, serving in that capacity until 1921, and the prestige which he won as a public official has brought to him a large and representative clientele. He prepares his cases with thoroughness, precision and skill and is clear, logical and forceful in their presentation.

Mr. Brown has been twice married. By his first marriage, which occurred in Seattle in 1894, he has a daughter, Zana, who is now the wife of N. H. Shull. In 1910 Mr. Brown wedded Miss Helen Jackson, a daughter of Job Jackson, and there is one child of the second marriage, Helen, aged eleven years. Fraternally Mr. Brown is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Press Club. He subordinates all other interests to the demands of his profession, of which he has ever been an earnest and untiring student, and has become well known as the father of the lazy husband law. He holds to high standards in professional service and has used his well developed powers not only to further his individual interests but also to advance the public welfare. His residence is on Dayton avenue and North One Hundred and Seventh.

TOM ALDERSON

No citizen of Seattle is more widely known nor more popular among his associates than Tom Alderson, an outstanding figure in the local bar association. A man who frankly came up from the ranks, an attorney whose education was paid for by money earned in the gold fields of the Klondike region, and a citizen whose support is given to all that is best in the economic, social and civic life of the city, Mr. Alderson is truly deserving of the high position he holds in the community. He is indeed one of those well-balanced, "all around" men, to whom we like to point as typical Americans.

Born in Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 25th of June, 1875, Tom Alderson is the son of James and Jeannette (Wise) Alderson. The father, an Englishman by birth, came to the United States at an early period, where he followed his profession as a mining engineer, journeying about the country from one mining region to another. Among the well known mining centers in which he worked were Placerville, California; Galena, Illinois; and Grant county, Wisconsin; the last named place being the scene of his later years of activity and his home at the time of his death. The mother spent her early life in Kentucky, her birthplace, moving to Wisconsin with her parents when she was a

young girl. There she met the young English engineer whom she subsequently married and with him spent the last of her life in Lake county, California, where she passed away. Tom Alderson's education, begun in Iowa where his parents lived for a short time, was continued under difficulties incident to the continued migration of the mining engineer and his family from state to state. At a Portland (Oregon) business college and Willamette University at Salem he gained a smattering of higher education. Before this he had come to Seattle, where by carrying the daily papers he was able to earn enough money to continue his education, working in between times. In 1891 he entered the University of Washington, from which he graduated in 1896, with the A. B. degree.

The following year came the news from the north country that gold had been discovered in Alaska and the great Klondike gold rush was on. On one of the first steamers to set out for that far-away land was Tom Alderson, full of eagerness for adventure and high hopes of attaining a fortune by a less humdrum route than the one he had thus far been pursuing. His first ambition was abundantly fulfilled. The long toilsome journey over the now famous Chilkoot pass and down the Yukon river left nothing to be desired by a modern argonaut in the way of hardships or thrills. In the quest for the precious metal he was but moderately successful, two years of privation and journeyings back and forth from Dawson to Nome, bringing him but a modest sum of money as a reward for his pains. More fortunate than most of the men who set out for the Yukon, however, he returned to the States in 1900. Entering Leland Stanford Junior University of California, he worked his way through, and completed the course leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902 and a year later received his LL. B. Returning to Seattle, he announced the opening of his office for the practice of law. Here Mr. Alderson was more favored than most of his colleagues before the bar, in that he passed through no long period of probation before he was accepted as a representative member of that most conservative of professions—the law. Shortly he found himself possessed of a thriving general practice, which by its steady growth and importance attests the high character of Mr. Alderson's ability as an attorney and the confidence reposed in him by his clients. He is identified with the American, Washington State and Seattle Bar Associations and is considered one of the foremost members of the legal profession in Seattle.

Mr. Alderson's superior intellectual ability was recognized in his student days when he was granted the honorary Phi Beta Kappa key for high scholarship and personality. A membership in the Phi Delta Phi fraternity is another of his associations dating from college days. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging

to both the York and Scottish Rites, and at present is master of St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Masonic Club of Seattle.

In this city, on the 14th of August, 1900, Mr. Alderson was united in marriage to Miss Permilla Thomas, daughter of Henry and Mary Thomas, and a member of a prominent family of Black Diamond, Washington. Mrs. Alderson is well known in Seattle as a club woman and social leader, one of the moving spirits in the Women's Welfare League and an active supporter of movements among the women for the civic and social betterment of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Alderson have become the parents of five children: Tom Marshall Alderson, a graduate of the West Seattle high school, is now a freshman at the University of Washington; Vera F. graduated from the West Seattle high school and is also a freshman at the University of Washington; Mary J. is a high school student; and Penron and Teddy.

GEORGE B. BAKER

George B. Baker, an enterprising citizen of Seattle, possesses those qualities through which success comes as a natural sequence and has made his name an influential one in business circles of the city. His birth occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th of February, 1859, and his parents were George B. and Sarah J. Baker. He received a public school education and came to this state in September, 1878, when nineteen years of age, while he dates his residence in Seattle from March, 1909. He first engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business and is now chiefly interested in farming and banking. He is president of the Baker-Stearns Company, investment bankers, and acts as manager of the Eitel building. He also became president of the Equitable Loan Corporation. He is an astute, farsighted business man whose cooperation is regarded as a valuable asset in promoting the success of any undertaking with which he is connected, for his quick, intuitive mind enables him to meet any emergency that may arise and his judgment is always to be relied upon.

Mr. Baker's military experience covers service as sergeant of Company F, Second Regiment of Infantry of Washington Territory, from May 1, 1888, until September 15 of that year, when he was made sergeant major in that regiment. On October 1, 1890, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and assigned to duty as infantry inspector of rifle practice, and on March 31, 1896, he became first lieutenant and adjutant of the First Infantry Battalion, Washington National Guard.

At Dayton, Washington, on the 20th of October, 1886, Mr. Baker

was married to Mary E. J. Coleson, a daughter of Allen DeLos and Barbara May. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two children: Wilma C., who married Dr. William L. Norris; and Don R. Baker, a bachelor. Mr. Baker is a member of the Seattle Gun Club and his fraternal connections are with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In his business career he has made each day count for the utmost, utilizing the opportunities that have come to him and accomplishing what he has undertaken. His commercial transactions have always balanced up with the principles of truth and honor and his present prosperity is the merited reward of industry, ability and fidelity to duty. Mr. Baker's residence is at No. 1129 Twenty-second avenue North.

GEORGE WATKIN EVANS

George Watkin Evans of Seattle has become widely known as a mining engineer and his pronounced success in this field indicates that he has chosen a profession for which his talents well qualify him. His birth occurred at Abercarne, South Wales, on the 5th of March, 1876, and he is a son of Watkin and Catherine (Hughes) Evans, also natives of that country. The father engaged in coal mining in his native land and subsequently emigrated with his family to the United States, eventually locating at Franklin, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are Baptists in religious faith and both are very fond of vocal music, a taste which is characteristic of their fellow countrymen.

Their son, George Watkin Evans, gained his first knowledge of mining at the age of eleven years, when he entered the coal mines of this state. For ten years he was employed in and around the coal mines and the practical knowledge which he thus gained has been of great value to him in later life. He has never known the carefree spirit and pleasures of boyhood, for his earlier years were spent in hazardous and strenuous labor, and the habit of industry has remained with him throughout life. Being ambitious to fit himself for a professional career, he became a student in the State College at Pullman, Washington, and was graduated with the class of 1903, winning the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Engineer of Mines. From 1888 until 1898 he was engaged in practical work in the coal mines and from 1899 until 1901 he was with the Geological Survey of Washington. The year 1902 was spent in cyanide practice in Colorado and from 1903 until 1908 he followed the profession of civil engineering. In 1909 he was made geologist in charge of coal surveys for the Washington Geological Survey and filled that important position for three years. His excellent work

GEORGE WATKIN EVANS

attracted the attention of large eastern interests and as their mining engineer he examined extensive coal fields in Canada for capitalists in that country and in London, England. Since 1911 he has been consulting coal mining engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines and in 1913 he was made consulting mining engineer for the United States navy, in which capacity he examined the Matanuska coal field of Alaska. During the World war Mr. Evans served as district mining engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines and he is now retained by the Southern Pacific Railroad as consulting mining engineer for the coal division. He is likewise consulting mining geologist for the Pacific Coast Coal Company and mining engineer for several other coal companies. He maintains offices in the L. C. Smith building in Seattle and has built up a large practice as a consulting coal mining engineer, being recognized as an authority in this field.

At Garfield, Washington, on the 12th of March, 1902, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Olivia L. Laird, a daughter of Samuel T. and Elizabeth Laird. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have three children: Watkin L., Blodwen E. and Lloyd George. Mrs. Evans is a college graduate, a lover of good music, and above all a homekeeper, being devoted to the welfare of her family.

Mr. Evans gives his political support to the republican party, the platform and principles of which appeal to him as the best form of government for the majority. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and in his dealings with his fellowmen embodies the spirit of brotherhood upon which the order is founded. Professionally he is identified with the American Institute of Mining Engineers and he is also a member of the National Geographic Society. He is also a member of the Arctic Club of Seattle and the Rotary Club. From an early age he has fought life's battles unaided, and untiring effort, persistency of purpose and superior professional attainments have placed him with the foremost mining engineers of the northwest.

MORRIS BENEDICT SACHS

Morris Benedict Sachs, practicing attorney and former judge of the superior court of Washington, has been intimately associated with professional and industrial circles of Seattle for the last quarter of a century. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st of December, 1859, he is the son of Benedict and Henrietta (Lipstone) Sachs, both parents being natives of Germany. Benedict Sachs was one of the merchants of Cincinnati, Ohio, before the Civil war and after a period spent in Louisville in the mercantile business he returned to Cincinnati to establish a shoe manufacturing concern, known as The Sachs Shoe Manu-

facturing Company, that has had a continuous history to the present time and is now holding a leading place among the industrial enterprises of the city under the management of two of the founder's sons. Mr. Sachs died in Cincinnati in 1880 and was survived by his wife, whose death occurred in the same city twenty-eight years later. As Morris B. Sachs was a small boy when his father returned to Cincinnati, he obtained his education in that city, attending the grade schools and subsequently the Hughes high school, from which he graduated in 1878. The following two years were spent in the Cincinnati Law School, pursuing a course leading to the degree of Doctor of Law, which was conferred upon the young man in 1880. Having passed the examinations and gained admission to practice before the supreme court of Ohio, Mr. Sachs entered into the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, where he spent the ensuing three years.

The young attorney was greatly attracted by the opportunities for rapid advancement offered in the new territory and eventually decided to cast in his lot with the growing region of the Pacific Northwest. Coming to the territory of Washington he located in Port Townsend, where he had built up a gratifying clientele by the time the state was admitted to the Union. In 1889 he was elected judge of the superior court of Washington for Jefferson, Clallam, Island, San Juan and Kitsap counties and sat upon that bench for a period of four years. Upon his retirement from the judiciary in January, 1893, he resumed his law practice at Port Townsend. At the close of the year 1897 Mr. Sachs removed to Seattle, the scene of his professional and business activities for more than twenty-five years. A legal partnership formed with Julius F. Hale in 1899 was continued until Mr. Hale's death in 1908, since when Mr. Sachs has practiced alone.

In this city Mr. Sachs has found a much wider scope for his professional ability than he had hitherto enjoyed. His natural aptitude for the law, enhanced by a wide experience before the bar and on the bench qualified him to undertake the prosecution of cases of grave import, while his impeccable character and purposefulness of effort won him that confidence of his clients without which no professional man can succeed. The rapid growth of Seattle has resulted in a tremendous increase in the volume of legal business to be transacted, of which Mr. Sachs has received his due proportion, his practice being generally regarded as one of the important ones in the city.

Ever since he first took up his residence in Seattle, Mr. Sachs has been among the men who have constantly striven to build up the city by every possible means. He was one of the earliest citizens to foresee the vast possibilities for future development in the lumber industry and was one of the promoters and owners of the Port Angeles Mill & Lum-

ber Company, a pioneer among the concerns manufacturing and shipping cedar shingles from the Puget Sound region. A sawmill operated in connection with the shingle mill was among the first to saw clear cedar lumber for doors, sash and general finishing work, thus pointing the way for the development of one of the principal industries of this northwest region.

A republican in his political convictions, Mr. Sachs has taken an earnest part in party councils since territorial days, frequently attending the county, territorial and state conventions as a delegate from his district. During his residence in Port Townsend he held the offices of city treasurer and city attorney, was at one time an alderman on the city council and served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county under Hon. Charles M. Bradshaw, his partner in that city. Moreover, his record as judge of the superior court was such that had he desired a public career he would have received the hearty support of his constituents for any office he might desire. His deepest interest lay, however, in the legal profession and he has preferred to expend his energies in defending the high principles of justice and equity.

Mr. Sachs was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Landes, daughter of Colonel Henry Landes of Port Townsend, in 1889, but two years later the young wife passed away leaving a little daughter. On the 10th of March, 1893, Mr. Sachs was married to Miss Annie L. Storey, who was born in Victoria, British Columbia, the daughter of Thomas Storey, a pioneer of that region and a member of an old English family; and her mother was an Irish woman of distinguished birth. Mr. and Mrs. Sachs were the parents of one child, a son, who was but a small boy when the mother died in the year 1901.

OTTO B. RUPP

Otto B. Rupp is engaged in the practice of law at Seattle, with offices in the Colman building, and for thirteen years he has been a resident of the city. He was born at Adrian, Michigan, October 6, 1877, and is the eldest son in the family of Bernard H. and Sarah Elizabeth (Hinman) Rupp. In 1892, when fourteen years of age, Otto B. Rupp came with his parents to Washington, the family home being established in Walla Walla. He attended Whitman College, from which he was graduated in 1898, and in 1914 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1903 he was admitted to the bar. In 1909 he came to Seattle, where he has since followed his profession.

On August 17, 1910, Mr. Rupp was married to Miss Edith Cornelia

Norris of Tacoma, and they have six children: Jane, John, Betty, Helen, Thomas and Mary. Mr. Rupp is a member of the Seattle Bar Association, the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

F. BROOKS De LONG

F. Brooks De Long, an aggressive young business man of Seattle, has had an unusually successful career and his rapidly developing powers have carried him into important relations, for he now acts as local manager of one of the largest and oldest manufacturing concerns of its kind in the country. He was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, December 20, 1888, and his parents, Rufus Monson and Addie (Webster) De Long, were also natives of that state. The father was an astute business man and became the owner of large grain elevators in Wisconsin, where he spent his life. He is survived by the mother, who reared a family of four children: Ralph, a resident of Spokane, Washington; Mrs. Percy Foote of Boston, Massachusetts; F. Brooks; and Mrs. Maude Wing, whose home is in Portland, Oregon.

The grammar and high schools of the Badger state afforded F. Brooks De Long his early educational advantages and his academic training was received in the University of Wisconsin. He then entered the employ of the United States government in connection with the department of geological survey and for a year was engaged in work on the boundary line between Washington and Idaho. On the expiration of that period he became associated with the Spokane branch of the Crane Company and was there stationed for two years, after which he was transferred to Portland, Oregon, as head of the steam specialty department, where he remained for five years. He next became connected with the construction division of the United States army, having charge of the heating at Camp Custer, Michigan. He was also with the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, working in the Hog Island Yard, and in April, 1918, was released from service. He then came to Seattle as assistant manager of the Walworth Manufacturing Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and in June, 1919, he was advanced to manager, while he also acts as vice president of the Portland branch. The company are manufacturers of plumbing and steam fitting supplies and the local business is one of the largest of the kind in the Pacific Northwest. The fact that Mr. De Long has been chosen for this important office proves that he is the possessor of more than ordinary business ability, and judging from the results achieved the choice was a wise one, for he has infused new life into the organization in this territory.

At Portland, Oregon, on the 12th of June, 1912, Mr. De Long was united

F. BROOKS DE LONG

in marriage to Miss Adele Neiman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. Neiman of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. De Long have four children: Marjorie, William, Betty and John.

Mr. De Long is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to the Mystic Shrine, and he is also an Elk. The Rotary, Engineers, Rainier, Press and Rainier Golf & Country Clubs likewise number him among their members, and in religious faith he is a Congregationalist. His success has been built upon the substantial foundation of industry, perseverance and devotion to duty, and he merits and receives the esteem of his fellowmen.

GEORGE P. ENDERT

Since he came to Seattle in 1907 George P. Endert has been associated with the moving picture industry and is now known in "filmdom" as manager for the northwest of the Famous Players Lasky Corporation. Mr. Endert's connection with the silent drama came about as a result of his theatrical experience with the legitimate stage, where he gained a first hand knowledge of the art and business of theatrical production. He was born in Saginaw, Michigan, August 21, 1882, the son of George and Lota (Kilmer) Endert, both of whom are deceased. His mother was born and reared in the Wolverine state, but his father, a native of Europe, came to the United States in early life, engaging in the grocery business, which he conducted successfully for many years. George Endert spent his boyhood and youth in Saginaw, attending the public schools of the city and later the high school, after which he set out to make his way in the world. His first position was in a retail hardware store in his native city, where he worked for three years. At the end of that time he entered the theatrical world by going on the road with a travelling company, during his journeys enjoying the privilege of association with some of the foremost stage celebrities of the day, including Blanch Walsh, Katherine Kidder and the famous Madame Helena Modjeska, the Shakespearean actress.

In 1907 Mr. Endert entered the new motion picture industry as manager for the Motion Picture Kleine Optical Company in Seattle for two years. Following this he was manager for the Universal Film Company and subsequently held the same position in the World Film Company and the Pathe Company. He is now manager of the Famous Players Lasky Corporation for the northwest. More than fifteen years of experience in this new and rapidly expanding industry have served to give Mr. Endert a very complete understanding of all of its processes and the details of its management, while he has contributed his share

towards bringing the motion picture in its present high state of excellence to practically every man, woman and child in the country, whether it be in a palatial city theatre or a tiny "movie" in some out-of-the-way village.

Mr. Endert is one of the alert, progressive younger business men to whom the city looks for its leadership in the coming years. He possesses that first requisite for commercial success—ability—as can be readily gathered by a glance at the foregoing paragraphs. He also has that other quality so necessary for good citizenship, a real interest in the development of the city in which he lives and has his financial interests. In addition to representing his firm in this territory, Mr. Endert has become identified with some of the local business enterprises, including the Victor Rubber Company of Seattle, of which he is vice president. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and politically votes independently.

On the 7th of October, 1907, Mr. Endert was married to Miss Cora Postal of Saginaw, Michigan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Postal of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Endert have two sons: George P. Endert, Jr., born in 1910; and Morton Endert, born in 1913. Both are now attending school.

PHILIP G. JOHNSON

Philip G. Johnson, vice president and general manager of the Boeing Airplane Company, is one of the younger of Seattle's native sons who has made his mark in the industrial world. Born on November 5, 1894, he is the son of Charles S. and Hannah A. Johnson, natives of Michigan, who came to Seattle in the early '80s. The father has for some years been proprietor of the United States Laundry.

Philip G. Johnson was a pupil in the Denny public school of this city, following which he attended the Broadway high school. His collegiate work was done in the University of Washington, class of 1917. Immediately after leaving college he became connected with the engineering department of the Boeing Airplane Company. This company was engaged in the manufacture of airplanes for the use of the navy in the World war. When the war was over he remained with the manufacturing department of the company and is now vice president and general manager of the concern. The Boeing Airplane Company is engaged in the manufacture of airplanes for the United States government for its aviation service and ranks as one of the really large industries of Seattle. Its plant, one of the biggest in the city, employed over six hundred

people during the war-time rush and now gives employment to an average of two hundred persons.

In connection with his business interests Mr. Johnson is an associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the National Aeronautic Association of the United States of America, in the latter holding the offices of vice president and governor (1922-23) for the ninth district. He is a member of the Seattle College Club and the Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity, into which he was initiated in student days. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Baptist church of this city and he is doing his part toward the betterment of the social welfare by serving as a director of the Minor Hospital of Seattle. Mr. Johnson is unmarried and resides with his parents. He has a large circle of friends in the city that has been his lifelong home and is very popular among the members of the younger social set. In his business career he has exhibited many admirable qualities, whereby he has worked his way upward to a position of prominence in the industrial life of Seattle, his attainments being entirely the result of his natural abilities and own unaided efforts.

FERDINAND J. NIST

The management of a small box factory started in Seattle in 1889 has been handed down from father to son until now, thirty-five years later, the grandson of the founder of the enterprise is president of one of the leading manufacturing concerns in the city. Such in brief is the history of the Seattle Box Company, manufacturers of all kinds of crates and boxes, of which Ferdinand J. Nist is the president and general manager. It is one of the pioneer industries of Seattle and holds an important place in the history of her economic development.

The son of Michael J. and Matilda Nist, Ferdinand J. Nist was born in Seattle, on November 22, 1889, to which city his father and grandfather had moved in 1870. His father was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but his mother was a westerner. She died in 1898. Ferdinand J. Nist was a member of a large family, his parents having had sixteen sons and daughters. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of this city, graduating from the high school and subsequently from Seattle College as a member of the class of 1902. Immediately following the conclusion of his college course he entered his father's box factory in a minor position, to learn the business from the bottom up. Step by step he mastered the essential features of the industry and is now proving

by able and active service as president the value of the training he received as an ordinary workman in the factory.

Shortly after coming to Seattle in 1870 Jacob M. Nist and his son, the father of the present president of the company, established the Queen City Manufacturing Company, to manufacture wooden boxes. The concern, located on the shores of Lake Union, grew very slowly at first. The plant was eventually taken to Spokane street, where it was visited by two destructive fires—1908 and 1920—which failed, however, to put the company out of business. Each time the plant was rebuilt on a larger and more ambitious scale. The factory that started with four employes now has a hundred people on its payroll and uses sixty-five thousand square feet of floor space, all under cover. Its products include all descriptions of wooden boxes and crates.

Mr. Nist's business affairs have kept him too much occupied to permit him to participate in political or fraternal life to any great extent. He votes with the republican party and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, in which order he has attained the third degree. He is, of course, affiliated with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association of Washington, and is a booster for the city along commercial, industrial and civic lines. His membership in the Automobile Club rightly indicates that he is fond of motoring and fishing and turns to those sports as a source of rest and recreation.

In Seattle, on the 19th of August, 1909, Mr. Nist was united in marriage to Miss Florence Justi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Justi of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Nist have become the parents of two children: Emmett J., born in 1915; and Eugene M., born in 1916.

NEAL HAROLD BEGLEY

Few individuals are endowed with musical talent and business ability, but Neal Harold Begley has been unusually favored in this respect and has become recognized as one of Seattle's enterprising and successful business men, while his vocal powers and musical intelligence have established his position as an artist of the first rank. He was born at Greenwood, Wisconsin, on the 16th of November, 1883, and his parents were George Bennett, who died in Seattle, July 3, 1923, and Lila Rose Begley. Neal H. Begley has been a resident of Seattle since 1900 and completed his high school course in this city, being sixteen years of age at the time of his graduation. He at once entered the commercial world and was connected with railroad and shipping interests for some time. In 1907 he became associated with the firm of Frank Waterhouse & Company in the capacity of auditor and as his

NEAL H. BEGLEY

worth became recognized he was steadily advanced, assuming the duties of vice president in 1916. He occupied that office until the 1st of January, 1921, when he resigned, having decided to establish an independent undertaking, and entered the shipping and trading business on his own account. He has an expert knowledge of the business, gained through broad practical experience and close study, and is numbered among Seattle's leading brokers.

Mr. Begley has been equally successful in the field of music, which he regards as his real avocation, and has traveled extensively at home and abroad, principally in the Orient and the South Seas. He is the possessor of a beautiful tenor voice, warm in color and capable of a variety of emotional expression. He sings in French, Italian, German and English and has filled leading tenor roles in grand opera during the past six years. He still accepts a few engagements each season, and his dramatic talent, his method of singing and his polished style reveal him as the finished artist.

Mr. Begley was married in Seattle, February 14, 1906, to Miss Louise Orth, a daughter of William and Florentine Orth of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Begley have a son, Don Orth Begley, born June 6, 1910, in Seattle. During the period of the World war and until January 1, 1922, Mr. Begley acted as treasurer of the Seattle Chapter of the American Red Cross. He is a member of the First Baptist church of this city and along social and recreative lines he is connected with the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club and the Seattle Yacht Club. Mr. Begley is a young man of versatile talents, whose life has been marked by notable achievement, and Seattle is proud to number among its citizens so distinguished an artist and so capable a business man. He resides at No. 3724 Cascadia avenue.

AUGUST KRISTOFERSON

As secretary and manager of A. Kristoferson, Incorporated, August Kristoferson heads the largest firm in Seattle engaged in the production and distribution of dairy products. He was born in Florence, Washington, on the 2d of December, 1893, the son of the late Alfred and Marcia A. (Clarke) Kristoferson. An account of the career of his father who came to Seattle in 1890 and founded the dairy business that bears the family name, appears on another page of this work. As a boy August Kristoferson took advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the public school system of Seattle and graduated from the high school. In 1916, two years after the death of his father, he became connected with the dairy business. Under his direction the capacity of the plant has been increased, the sanitary and other equipment perfected and the entire business conducted along such progressive lines that the

plant enjoys the reputation of being the finest and most sanitary in Washington. Some seventy people are regularly employed.

Like his father Mr. Kristoferson is deeply concerned with all that has to do with the development and business expansion of this city. He is a Rotarian, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Arctic Club. Along his own especial line of work he is identified with the International Association of Milk Dealers. It is not without reason that the people of Seattle feel that the chief source of one of the most important food supplies is in the hands of one well qualified to hold so responsible a position, for while he is very young in years, Mr. Kristoferson has displayed an ability and sound judgment in his conduct of the creamery business that would do credit to a much older and more experienced business man.

Mr. Kristoferson was married at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 28th of June, 1919, to Miss Marie Erwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Erwin. Mr. and Mrs. Kristoferson have one child, August Kristoferson, Jr., who was born in Seattle, in 1920.

WALTER SHEPARD FULTON

Close application, keen analysis and clear mental perception are indispensable elements in the life of every man who is desirous of winning prominence in the legal profession and that Walter Shepard Fulton is lacking in none of these requisites is indicated in the fact that he is numbered among the most capable attorneys of Seattle. His early environment was that of the bench and bar and it was but natural that he should choose the practice of law as his life work. He comes of Irish lineage and is a native of the east, his birth having occurred at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of August, 1873, the son of William P. and Martha (White) Fulton. Robert Fulton, the American progenitor of the family, established his home in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and at the time of the struggle of the colonies for independence he joined the Continental army, fighting in behalf of the cause of liberty. He was the great-great-grandfather of Walter S. Fulton, whose father, William P. Fulton, was born in Pennsylvania in 1847. The mother, Martha (White) Fulton, was a native of Wellsburg, Virginia. For many years William P. Fulton was engaged in merchandising in the east and on leaving Pennsylvania he made his way to Ohio, settling at Akron. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian and his political support was given to the republican party.

When eight years of age Walter S. Fulton went to reside with the

late Judge William H. White, formerly a justice of the supreme court of Washington, and upon his arrival in Seattle he became a student in the public schools of the city. Later he attended the Territorial University and subsequently entered the University of Michigan. He completed a two-year course in the latter institution in a year and was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Michigan in 1894. Returning to Seattle, he began the practice of law and soon proved his ability to cope with intricate legal problems and to arrive at clear deductions from the facts at hand. At the outset of his career he closely applied himself to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and has always continued an earnest and diligent student of the law. As a natural result his practice has increased with the passage of time and he is now numbered among the most successful attorneys of the city.

In November, 1898, Mr. Fulton was united in marriage to Miss Etta Nugent of Seattle, a daughter of Captain Joseph Nugent. Mr. Fulton formerly gave his political support to the democratic party, but since 1903 he has been an advocate of republican principles. For three years he served as deputy prosecuting attorney under Mr. McElroy, after which he was nominated and elected to the office. He belongs to Lafayette Lodge, F. & A. M., of Seattle, is a member of Phi Delta Phi, a college fraternity, and also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Rainier and Seattle Golf & Country Clubs. He is a man of pleasing personality, with the faculty for making and retaining friends, and his pronounced ability has established his position in the front rank of his profession.

ELIAS A. WRIGHT

Elias A. Wright, a successful attorney of Seattle, is devoting his attention largely to commercial law and is particularly well informed concerning this branch of jurisprudence. A native of Fremont, Nebraska, he was born October 28, 1878, and after completing his public school training he became a student in the law department of the University of Nebraska. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of law and in 1905 came to Seattle, where he has since followed his profession. He has a comprehensive knowledge of legal principles, which he correctly applies to the points in litigation, and his logical deductions constitute forceful elements in winning favorable verdicts. Since 1913 he has been a member of the firm of Wright & Wright, his partner being Samuel A. Wright, and they number among their clients many of the leading business firms of Seattle.

Mr. Wright was married in this city, in 1908, to Miss Mary W. Bailey and they reside at No. 1508 Sixteenth avenue. Their children are: Elizabeth C., Dorothy B., Eugene A., Florence C., Mary Louise, and Wayne W. Mr. Wright's offices are in the Burke building. His interest in the welfare of his city is indicated by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and his professional connections are with the Seattle and Washington Bar Associations and the Commercial Law League of America, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being past commander of Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templar, and a Noble of Nile Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is recognized as a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen and his professional colleagues unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and legal acumen.

ARTHUR LYMAN HAWLEY

Arthur Lyman Hawley has been a resident of Seattle since 1890. His efforts have carried him into important relations, so that now he ranks with Seattle's men of affairs. His birth occurred in Aurora, Illinois, on the 31st day of May, 1868, and his parents were Dr. Sydney B. Hawley and Mary (Webster) Hawley. A grade and high school education was the foundation upon which he built, out of school, an electrical engineering and financial superstructure.

The development of the electric light and power business of Seattle occupied the first seven years of Mr. Hawley's time in Seattle, and he soon became one of the leaders in concentrating into one large company the electric light service for the city, and successfully carrying Seattle's public and private lighting service to the extremes of the fastest growing city in the United States. In 1897 he left the private lighting corporation and then suggested to the city council a municipal light and power plant, offering to build one, to be paid for "out of revenue." This offer was not accepted. However, the present municipal plant idea undoubtedly had its birth in that offer.

Municipal development has been Mr. Hawley's hobby, though silent effort has been his prevailing habit. He is now advocating a thoroughgoing organization of Seattle's municipal street car system into a modern "Rapid Transit System." Mr. Hawley's principal interests are the Central Building property, which he financed, built and manages; the Central Safe Deposit Vaults and a number of allied investment and manufacturing corporations, to which he gives his time. He has attained that degree of success in his business ventures which comes to those who give painstaking attention

ARTHUR L. HAWLEY

to details, and yet who find time to partake of their fair share of public service, out of which the profit returns go to the community.

In 1895, at Rochester, New York, Mr. Hawley was married to Olive L. McGrath. They have one son, Sydney James Hawley, born September 28, 1900, who is a graduate of the University of Washington, class of 1918, and is now a member of the class of 1924 in the University of Pennsylvania Medical College. Mr. Hawley is a member of the Rainier Club.

GEORGE FLETCHER COTTERILL

George Fletcher Cotterill is one of the well known civil engineers of the Puget Sound country and his professional ability has been called into play in connection with the development of many important public projects. He is now serving as port commissioner of Seattle and has made his life count as a forceful factor in advancing the interests of his city along many lines. He was the leader in this state of the forces opposed to the liquor traffic and has been identified with many other movements for the betterment of mankind, his influence being at all times on the side of reform, progress and improvement.

George Fletcher Cotterill is a native of England. He was born at Oxford, November 18, 1865, and his parents were Robert and Alice (Smith) Cotterill, the former a gardener. Eight children were born to them in England and of this number three passed away in that country. In April, 1872, the family sailed for the new world as passengers on the Cunard steamer Samaria and in May they reached Boston, Massachusetts. The father had visited the United States three years previously and was so pleased with this country that he decided to make it his permanent home. The family lived for a short time in Boston and at West Newton, Massachusetts, whence they removed to Montclair, New Jersey, where they remained for twelve years, the father working as a gardener and afterward conducting a small business as a florist.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cotterill after their immigration to this country, but three of their family died in infancy or childhood. The six children who survived, four sons and two daughters, attended the public schools of Montclair and George F. Cotterill progressed so rapidly in his studies that when but fifteen years of age he was graduated from high school with valedictorian honors. He was especially interested in the study of literature, history and languages and hoped to become a member of the legal profession, as he believed that the practice of law would prove both congenial and profitable. He

devoted so much time to study that his health became impaired, and noting the fact, James Owen, county engineer of Essex county, New Jersey, and one of the directors of the Montclair schools, said to him: "George, you have studied long enough. What you need is good air, plenty of exercise and a chance to grow. I am going to start a crew tomorrow morning to survey a railroad line on the other side of the mountain. Be ready at seven o'clock at my office. I want you to carry the rod." Thus he took his first step in civil engineering and as the years have passed he has advanced steadily in that profession, which he has since successfully followed. Experience and study have broadened his knowledge and promoted his ability and he now occupies a position of leadership in this field of professional activity.

In 1884 Robert Cotterill started for the Pacific Northwest, in company with his two sons, Hedley and George F., the former then a young man of twenty, while the latter had reached the age of eighteen. It was thought that a milder climate would restore the health of the elder son. After reaching Portland, Oregon, George F. Cotterill remained in that city, hoping to secure employment in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railway, then under construction, while his father and brother continued their journey to Puget Sound. He waited three weeks for a position, only to learn that all work on the Cascade division had been abandoned, and about the 1st of October, 1884, he took the boat for Kalama, whence he proceeded by train to Tacoma. He was obliged to expend his entire cash capital, consisting of twenty-five cents, for a night's lodging and in the morning he walked to the ranch of friends who were living in the midst of the forest, several miles out, but the place is now included in the suburbs of that city. During the next three months he had no regular employment, doing surveying and other work, and difficulties and obstacles confronted the family at every turn. Hedley found work in Seattle, but the father visited every location around the Sound in his efforts to obtain a position. As the rainy season approached the brother's health became worse and his physician advised him to return east. On Thanksgiving day of 1884 the father and two sons met at Tacoma, there to say good-bye. George remained in the northwest and Hedley passed away a few weeks after reaching the old home. The father resumed work as a florist at Montclair, New Jersey, where he remained for two years, but in 1887 he brought his wife and youngest son, Roland W., to the west and the family settled on a ranch about twelve miles east of Seattle, on Lake Sammamish, which George F. Cotterill had secured in the meantime. The town of Redmond has since grown up near that site. For more than twenty years the father continued to reside on that property, but at length illness compelled him to abandon farming and in 1908 he came to Seattle, making his home

with the subject of this sketch until a few days after Christmas of that year, when he passed away at the age of seventy-four.

After the departure of his father and brother for the east George F. Cotterill remained alone in Washington and was dependent entirely upon his own resources. His capital consisted of but eight dollars, and winter was coming on with no engineering work in sight. However, he obtained work in the home of Mr. White, a bachelor, who had formerly been a Northern Pacific engineer, but a month later his employer decided to break up housekeeping and Mr. Cotterill then accepted an invitation extended by Captain Goding to make a trip to Seattle on his little tow-boat Lucy for a visit there with Robert Moran and his brothers, who had come from Montclair, New Jersey, several years before. Mr. Cotterill was so favorably impressed with the city that he decided to remain and has since been actively identified with Seattle's upbuilding and progress. For a few weeks he remained with Moran Brothers as book-keeper and resided at the home of Robert Moran.

The first work which Mr. Cotterill did along engineering lines was measuring and platting a seat diagram for the new Frye Opera House and soon afterward he became back flagman on a survey for the Columbia & Puget Sound Railway. His ability soon won recognition and he was made leveler, later being advanced to the position of topographer. Returning to the city in March, 1885, he entered the service of the firm of Whitworth & Thomson, doing surveying in Seattle and the surrounding country. In the summer of 1885 he was employed as transitman on the first surveys of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway and as draughtsman did work on the preliminary maps while in the employ of F. H. Whitworth. With R. H. Thomson he worked on the surveys and construction of the first section of the permanent sewer system of Seattle and upon the project of the Grant street bridge to the head of the bay. He aided in the survey work which first divided the present site of West Seattle into five-acre tracts, and in January, 1886, he went into the woods of Kitsap county, and with only a compass and chain and with loggers as helpers, he designed and staked out the townsite of Sidney, now Port Orchard, the county seat of that county.

When work was resumed on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific in May, 1886, Mr. Cotterill secured the position for which he had waited three weeks in Portland in 1884. He was made transitman under J. Q. Barlow, the locating engineer, and although he had not yet attained his majority he did responsible work and gained valuable experience in the relocation of the main line and in locating and building the wonderful switchback line over the Cascade summit. He derived great benefit from the outdoor life, gaining health, strength and vigor and developing a fine physique. He then returned to the Seattle, Lake Shore

& Eastern Railroad, working on the location and construction of the line in 1887 and 1888, and he was also engaged professionally in the prospecting and opening of the coal mines at Gilman (now Issaquah) and Grand Ridge.

In December, 1888, Mr. Cotterill started in business on his own account, forming a partnership with R. H. Thomson and Clarence L. White for the general practice of surveying and engineering in Seattle. The high quality of the work executed by the firm won for it an enviable reputation and its professional services were eagerly sought. When Mr. Thomson became city engineer of Seattle in 1892 he appointed Mr. Cotterill as an assistant and through the succeeding eight years the latter was an active factor in promoting the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He took an important part in designing and supervising the building of the sewer system and also revised and established the system of street naming and numbering. His most important work perhaps was in connection with the securing and construction of the great Cedar river gravity water supply system. It was he who proposed the plan, then unknown and unique, of pledging its future receipts to the extent of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the financing of the enterprise. His plan created much discussion and was made an issue in the special election of 1895. It was then that Mr. Cotterill first became known as a public speaker and writer, for he became the champion of the plan which he had devised, a plan that received public endorsement at the polls. In the field of engineering he has since done notable work in connection with the tide lands and harbor plats. He was also active in making and executing the plans for diagonal piers and slips, which worked a revolution in Seattle's water front facilities. From 1895 to 1898 inclusive—the bicycle era—Mr. Cotterill as chairman of the path committee of the Queen City Good Roads Club, as a voluntary duty of free public service, personally laid out and supervised the construction of more than twenty-five miles of cindered bicycle paths encircling the city and reaching out into the suburbs. For three years he had charge of their maintenance and seven thousand bicyclists enjoyed the privilege of riding on them. As the bicycle was replaced by the automobile this path system blazed the routes for the boulevards of today, of which Seattle is justly proud.

All of these and other activities naturally brought Mr. Cotterill before the public, and his ability and his stand upon many questions of vital importance beginning in the territorial years preceding 1889, early brought him to a position of leadership. The salient points in the municipal campaign of February, 1900, had to do with the administration of the laws dealing with vice and also with the granting of private franchises. It was well known that Mr. Cotterill stood for law and order

and for public ownership of public utilities, and thus it was that a non-partisan movement, which later merged with the democratic party, urged him to become its candidate for mayor. Although defeated, he ran more than a thousand ahead of the ticket. Immediately afterward he resigned his position as assistant city engineer and returned to the private practice of his profession, soon afterward forming a partnership with his old-time employer, F. H. Whitworth. Again his party urged him to become a candidate for the office of congressman-at-large in 1902. He recognized the fact that the normal republican majority was too strong to overcome, yet made the race, campaigning the entire state, and led the ticket by nearly three thousand votes. In 1906 Mr. Cotterill was elected to the state senate and he served through the regular and special sessions of 1907 and 1909. He was elected on the democratic ticket, although his district, the North Seattle and Queen Anne vicinity, was strongly republican and at the same election gave a republican majority of two thousand to candidates for other offices. During the session of 1907 he was one of three democrats in the state senate. The "insurgent" group believed that the machinery of government should change as conditions changed and that laws should be enacted which were calculated to promote the best interests of the people, even if such legislative enactments marked new departures in the management of public affairs. Because of the progressiveness of this majority group in the senate, of which Mr. Cotterill was a leader, the legislature of 1907 passed the direct primary law, which has since been generally recognized as a long step toward giving the voters greater control of the state government. Mr. Cotterill was also active in all matters that pertained to harbor improvement and did much constructive work toward securing the Lake Washington canal. It was largely due to his efforts that a bill was passed making an appropriation for that purpose from funds derived from the sale of shore lands on Lakes Union and Washington. This led the way for actual construction of the canal which had been dreamed of and hoped for for two decades, although little had been done previously in the way of actual accomplishment of the project. Mr. Cotterill is also responsible for the setting apart of the shore on both lakes in front of the Seattle University grounds and all city parks and shore boulevards as an open parkway, thus saving to the public almost the entire Seattle portion of the beautiful lake front. At the session of 1909 Mr. Cotterill was again identified with the progressive and reform forces in the senate and had a great deal of influence in placing many excellent laws on the statute books of the state. While in the state senate he was the recognized leader in the movement which resulted in securing the local option law, which was the forerunner of state-wide prohibition. He was the author of the constitutional amendment which provided for

giving women the suffrage and took an active part in its advocacy in the campaign throughout the state prior to the election in 1910, when it was adopted. He was also largely instrumental in securing the adoption of the initiative and referendum in the state and aided in securing many other laws in the interests of good government and humanitarian principles. In 1908 and again in 1910 he received the direct primary nomination for United States senator on the democratic ticket and at the subsequent election by the legislature he received the votes of democratic members, but was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that his party was greatly in the minority.

For more than two decades Mr. Cotterill had taken an important part in legislative and municipal affairs and in 1912 he was again called upon to make the race for mayor. At that time the issues before the people were law enforcement and the public ownership and regulation of public utilities and his record of effective work along those lines led to his election as chief executive of Seattle. He gave the city a progressive administration and earned the commendation of all public-spirited, law-abiding citizens, but declined reelection on the expiration of his two-year term of office.

In 1914 Mr. Cotterill was especially active in the state-wide campaign that secured the adoption of prohibition in Washington and this accomplishment, as the climax of twenty-five years of earnest effort, he regards as the greatest achievement of his life. For years he gave the largest share of his energy, time and thought to the cause of temperance, counting no personal sacrifice too great if it would advance the work in which he took so great an interest. His father had been a strong advocate of temperance both in England and America, and George F. Cotterill was practically dedicated to temperance work from childhood. In 1885 he joined the International Order of Good Templars, in which he held high offices, serving as grand secretary of the state in 1889. In 1893 he became a member of the International Supreme Lodge at its session in Des Moines, Iowa, and subsequently represented the state of Washington at the international sessions in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1895; at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1897; at Toronto, Canada, in 1899, when he was elected to the second highest office in the international organization; at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1902; at Belfast, Ireland, in 1905; at Washington, D. C., in 1908; at Hamburg, Germany, in 1911; at Christiania, Norway, in 1914; at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1920; and at London, England, in 1923. Since 1899 he has held the position of International Counsellor, which is second in rank in the organization, and from 1905 until 1914 was National Chief Templar of the Good Templars of the United States, while he also served on the national executive committee for a time. In 1909 he was appointed by President Taft as one of the

American representatives to the twelfth International Congress Against Alcoholism, again in 1913, by President Wilson to the fourteenth congress, and again in 1922, by President Harding to the sixteenth congress, these congresses being held at London, England, Milan, Italy, and Lausanne, Switzerland. In order to attend these various international temperance gatherings Mr. Cotterill has made eleven trips to Europe, and being a keen observer and a careful student of general conditions, he not only became recognized as an authority upon everything pertaining to temperance work, but also on civic and engineering progress. He has lectured and written extensively on these subjects, traveling throughout the United States and Canada and participating in temperance campaigns and conventions. He has also spoken in behalf of other reform movements and is widely known throughout the country as a champion of progress and of moral and civic advancement. He is a strong advocate of good roads, which he endorses both as an engineer and citizen, and in November, 1900, represented the state of Washington in the national good roads convention held at Chicago.

Upon the expiration of his term as mayor Mr. Cotterill again took up the work of civil engineering and is recognized as one of the foremost representatives of his profession in this section of the country. In his engineering career he has made a specialty of city planning and the landscape designing of park residence districts, breaking away from the conventional "checker-board" platting and adapting residence development to the beauties of nature so lavishly displayed in and about Seattle. In the expansion of city platting of nearly one hundred square miles Mr. Cotterill's work is much in evidence. Such plats as Mount Baker Park, Laurelhurst, the McGilvra replat and the Carleton Park replat of Magnolia Bluff are notable and enduring monuments of his skill, and his reputation in this class of engineering has brought him work in other cities, among which may be mentioned Portland, Oregon, and the new cities of Calgary and Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, Canada. His high professional standing is indicated in the fact that upon the organization of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers about 1900 he was elected the first secretary of that body, and has since taken an active part in its work. In 1922 Mr. Cotterill was again called upon for public service, being elected port commissioner of Seattle, and is now filling that office, for which his ability and experience well qualify him.

In February, 1889, Mr. Cotterill married Miss Cora R. Gormley, who in 1877 accompanied her parents, Henry and Orra Gormley, on their journey from Delavan, Wisconsin, to Seattle. To Mr. and Mrs. Cotterill was born a daughter, Ruth Eileen, who died when eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Cotterill have since reared two children, to whom they

have given parental love and care: Harry R. Forehand, the son of a deceased sister of Mrs. Cotterill, grew to maturity in their home; and Marjorie Alice, the daughter of a deceased sister of Mr. Cotterill, has been as a daughter to them. In 1907 Miss Mary E. Cotterill, a daughter of the youngest brother of Robert Cotterill, father of our subject, came to Seattle from her home in London, England, and resided with Mr. and Mrs. Cotterill until 1914, when she married Harry R. Forehand.

Mr. Cotterill is well known in local fraternal circles and is an exemplary representative of the Masonic order. He belongs to the lodge, chapter, council, commandery, Shrine and Eastern Star and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum. For many years he was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and served on its most important committee, dealing with harbors and waterways, and especially the Lake Washington canal. He has been a member of the Municipal League and also of the Seattle Commercial Club, of which he has served as a director and as chairman of the committee on municipal affairs. Mr. Cotterill has fought life's battles unaided, and possessing a strong, self-reliant nature, he has won the victory in the strife. His activities have been directed into those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the largest number and his name occupies an enduring place on the list of Seattle's builders. Holding to high ideals, he has utilized practical methods in their attainments, and the record of his achievements is the best commentary upon his ability and enterprise.

ERIC JOHNSON

In the thirty-five years that Eric Johnson, president of the Seattle Machine Works, Inc., and manager of the Johnson Manufacturing Company, has lived in Seattle he has seen it grow from a modest little city of less than fifty thousand inhabitants to a bustling port and industrial center, boasting a population of over three hundred and fifty thousand. He has been continuously occupied by his own business as a manufacturing machinist during this great period of development, striving to meet the demands placed upon his business by the rapidly growing industries and trade of the city, and enjoying the deserved prosperity of the man who locates in a growing community and endeavors to contribute his share to the general development by conducting his own affairs along sound, progressive lines.

Born in far-away Sweden, on the 18th of May, 1862, Eric Johnson is the son of Per Magnus and Anna Emma Johnson. As a young lad he came to the United States, where, in a night high school on Halsted street in Chicago,

ERIC JOHNSON

he continued the education already begun in the common schools of his native land. Subsequently he studied mechanical engineering and started out into the business world as an engine builder in the machine manufacturing industry. In May, 1888, Eric Johnson came to Seattle, the scene of his labors for thirty-five years. Here he established his own machine works, which he has developed until he is now president of the Seattle Machine Works, Incorporated, and manager of the Johnson Manufacturing Company, Incorporated. Mr. Johnson is more than a successful manufacturer—he is an inventor. By perfecting and patenting various devices related to the engineer's industry he has developed his manufacturing business along new lines, as well as increased its capacity to meet a growing volume of trade. During the World war his shops were placed at the disposal of the United States government, which found them of immense value for the production of the sorely needed marine machinery for our emergency fleet.

Mr. Johnson was married in Chicago, in 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Nelson, who died in 1899, leaving four daughters: Florence, now Mrs. D. Crouse; Constance, the wife of L. W. Covey; Alice, who married Tom McGill; and Daisy, who is now Mrs. H. A. Heppenstall. In July, 1905, Mr. Johnson was married to Mrs. Emily J. (Pollock) Arneman.

Mr. Johnson's religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Presbyterian church of Seattle. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, wherein he has attained the Knights Templar degree, and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is identified with the Arctic Club. For many years Mr. Johnson has been an active factor in the upbuilding of the industrial interests of the city and is now serving as treasurer of the Industrial Association of the South End. His progressiveness has been manifest in many connections and his activities have ever been of a character that have contributed to public prosperity, as well as to his individual advancement.

ELI MOORHOUSE

Eli Moorhouse, one of the best known and most able certified public accountants on the Pacific coast, died in Seattle on the 6th of May, 1923, in his forty-sixth year. His birth occurred in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, in 1877, his parents being Ambrose and Ellen E. Moorhouse. His father was the eldest son of Eli Moorhouse, of the firm of Eli Moorhouse & Sons, woolen manufacturers, Newmills. His early educational training was supplemented by a course of study in Preston College of England, from which institution he was graduated in 1895. He began his career as an accountant in the Canadian Northwest and his firm

maintained offices in Vancouver, Vernon and Kelowna, British Columbia. The year 1907 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, where he remained a member of the firm of Smith, Robinson & Moorhouse until 1919, when the partnership was dissolved and he thereafter carried on his business independently, under the name of Eli Moorhouse & Company. He gained an enviable reputation as a certified accountant of high rank and was a man in whom his clients had the utmost confidence. His business rapidly increased in volume until it was almost more than one man could control, and that his work was always absolutely satisfactory is attested by many tributes to his ability and worth from numerous pleased clients. He acted as auditor for the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the University Club, the University of Washington and many institutions of both a public and private nature and enjoyed an extensive and representative acquaintance covering a wide range of territory. He had membership connection with the F. C. A. and the Certified Public Accountants, having certificates for England, Canada and the United States. It was generally acknowledged that he was a most valuable man in his field of endeavor and in fact, one in thousands.

In 1908 Mr. Moorhouse was united in marriage to Minnie Pauline Wolfe, a descendant of General Wolfe, famed in Canadian history. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhouse had three children: John Beresford, Dorothy Kathleen and William Wolfe. The wife and mother died of influenza in 1918. On the 28th of June, 1919, Mr. Moorhouse was again married, his second union being with Grace Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Benjamin A. Gray. Her paternal grandparents are Benjamin Gray of London, England, and Elizabeth Talbot (Hudson) Gray, the latter a daughter of Dr. Thomas Hudson of Manchester, England. Both are residents of Seattle at the present time.

In politics Mr. Moorhouse maintained an independent course, supporting men and measures rather than party. He was brimful of the Seattle spirit, and becoming merged into the common mass of American citizenship, was as proud of his Americanism as any native son. Through the period of the World war he served as a member of the State Guards and took a helpful part in promoting all Liberty Loan drives, also acting as chairman of the accounting committee for the Seattle district during the Fourth Liberty Loan in September, 1918. He was interested in all forward looking movements and especially concerned in the welfare of young people, being helpfully identified with the Boy Scouts and with the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a member for thirty-four years. He also belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and was one of a committee of three who made a report to that body on corporation tax laws in 1910, while his further membership connections

were with the Chamber Chorus, the Kiwanis Club, the Credit Men's Association and the Arctic Club. He served as secretary of the University of Washington Golf Club and found keen pleasure in a game on the links. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the First Methodist church.

THOMAS J. KING

A native of New England, Thomas J. King has resided on the Pacific coast since 1870, and is today numbered among the prominent and prosperous shipbuilders of the northwest, conducting business in Seattle as senior partner of the firm of King & Winge. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in April, 1847, a son of Philip and Nellie King. The father was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1815, was there educated and later followed shipbuilding, continuing in the business in the east until 1862, when he made his way to the Pacific coast, settling at San Francisco, where he was employed as a shipbuilder in the United States navy yard until 1866. In that year he returned to Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he secured a position in the navy yard, but in 1872 returned to San Francisco, where he followed his trade until 1874. In that year he made his way to Ludlow, Washington, where he was connected with shipbuilding until 1882, when he removed to Port Blakeley, Washington, where he was similarly engaged until 1902 or for a period of twenty years. At that date he came to Seattle, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1907.

Thomas J. King is indebted to the public schools for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He pursued his studies to the age of fifteen years and then entered the employ of Donald & McKay, shipbuilders of Boston, spending the succeeding five years in learning the trade and becoming an expert workman. At the age of twenty years he went to Bath, Maine, where he was employed in the ship yards until 1869, when he made his way westward to Stockton, California. There he worked at his trade for fifteen months, after which he proceeded to Port Blakeley and was employed by Hall Brothers, shipbuilders, for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he became a resident of Seattle and occupied a position with the firm of Hammond & Mitchell, shipbuilders, until 1884, when he became foreman in the shipbuilding yard of T. W. Lake, with whom he continued for fourteen years, or until 1898. He then resigned and formed a partnership with Charles Reed, under the firm name of Reed & King, and they engaged in shipbuilding together for three years. At the end of that time Mr. Reed sold out and was

succeeded by Albert M. Winge, forming the present firm of King & Winge. Something of the extent of their business is indicated in the fact that they employ from fifty to two hundred men. They construct wooden vessels of all descriptions and have built many fine pleasure yachts. A liberal patronage is accorded them and their business is now extensive and gratifying.

On the 24th of June, 1871, in Detroit, Michigan, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Julia Carey, by whom he has five children: William, who is connected with the firm of King & Winge; Thomas, who is engaged in ranching; James E., who is connected with the Pantorium Dye Works; Mrs. Katharine Rutledge of Seattle; and Julia, at home.

For fifty-three years Mr. King has resided on the coast and is thoroughly identified with western interests, possessing the enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding and development of this section of the country. His success is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that he has always continued in the same line in which he embarked as a young tradesman. He did not wait for a specially brilliant opening and the capital that he brought to the starting point of his career was physical and mental vigor. In the early days it was characteristic of him that he performed all the duties that devolved upon him, however humble and however small the recompense might be, conscientiously and industriously. As the years have gone on his strict integrity, sound judgment and indefatigable energy have been so universally recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree and naturally this has brought to him a large patronage.

JOHN J. KNOFF

In the printing, engraving and bookbinding industry of Seattle no one is more highly respected nor better qualified to head an establishment of this nature than John J. Knoff, president of the Knoff Printing Company. Mr. Knoff has earned the enviable reputation he now enjoys by thirty-six years of hard, conscientiously performed work conducting his own business, during which time he has served his customers to the very best of his ability. That to the people of Seattle Knoff printing is a guarantee of excellence is due to the fact that nothing but the best in workmanship has ever been good enough for Mr. Knoff's approval, while as a master printer himself he is a keen judge of quality.

John J. Knoff was born in Athens, Illinois, on the 15th of September, 1859, the son of Max and Mary Knoff. Born in Europe, his father and mother came to the United States in their early married life, settling in

Illinois for a time and later moving west to Wyoming. Max Knoff was a railroad contractor and while engaged in some construction work in Wyoming he was killed by the Indians, in 1879. His wife died in Cheyenne. John J. Knoff spent his boyhood in his birthplace, where he obtained his education in the public school and subsequently learned the printer's trade. He worked on various newspapers, went west with his family and in 1883 came to Seattle, where he was on the Post-Intelligencer and Times. In 1888 he founded his own printing and engraving business, which has steadily gone forward until today it ranks as the largest individual concern of its kind in the city. When the business was incorporated in 1920 Mr. Knoff became the president of the company, known as the Knoff Printing Company. The plant, which does printing, engraving and bookbinding, is one of the most up-to-date in the west, having all the modern equipment for an establishment of this nature and employing the latest approved methods. The pay roll numbers twenty-five employes.

In Cheyenne, in 1881, Mr. Knoff and Miss Nellie Contreman were married and they have four children: Emerson Knoff, now in business with his father, who was born in Cheyenne and educated in this city, graduating from the Seattle high school; Jesselyn (Knoff) Smith of Seattle, who was born and educated in this city and is also a high school graduate; and Harry E. and J. Aubrey Knoff, natives of Seattle and graduates of the city high school.

In 1914 Mr. Knoff was elected city treasurer and after serving one term in that capacity was county auditor for one term. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a prominent business man he is of course affiliated with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is likewise numbered among the members of the Arctic Club.

THE BATLEY BROTHERS

In the economic development of Seattle unreserved credit is due the men who have given their time, energies and financial resources to the upbuilding of manufacturing enterprises. The city is especially indebted to the lumber manufacturers, for this industry has played a leading part in the business activities which have quadrupled the population in two decades. Among these lumbermen none has taken a more constructive part in the development of the industry than James L. and William A. Batley, the treasurer and president, respectively, of the Phoenix Shingle Company, located at No. 4455 Shilshole avenue.

The brothers are the sons of the late Robert and Angenette (Stalker) Batley, the father a native of England and the mother of Scotland. Both parents came to the United States in early life, however, and located in Wisconsin. Their children were born in Appleton—James L. on November 29, 1863, and William A. on April 10, 1865. Subsequently the family moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where Mr. Batley was interested in the manufacture of woolen goods for some time as superintendent of the North Star Woolen Mills of that city. The mother died in the Flour City and following her death the father and his children went to Rush City, Minnesota. Robert Batley conducted a general store in Rush City for some years, then moved across the border into North Dakota and there lived the rest of his life. The two sons who are the subjects of this account were educated in the public schools of Rush City. William went to farming after he had left his school books, following agricultural pursuits until he came out to Seattle in 1888 and entered the lumber manufacturing business by establishing what is now known as the Phoenix Shingle Company. The brother, James A. Batley, followed him later. This business, started on the site now used by their firm, had a humble enough beginning, its "ten block mill" being considered a very small affair at the present day. Now the mill consists of fourteen uprights and employs an average force of over forty people. Moreover, it is the only mill in this region that is operated entirely by electric power, the company owning and running its own power plant and its own artesian well water system. In addition to this thoroughly modern shingle mill at Seattle the Phoenix Shingle Company has in operation two mills at Westminster, British Columbia, and also an extensive lumber mill at the latter place. The company is headed by William A. Batley as president; James L. Batley is treasurer; C. J. Cutler is secretary; and G. W. Beach is vice president.

James L. Batley was united in marriage to Miss Cora Pettit at Fargo, North Dakota, on the 1st of September, 1900. His wife is the daughter of John Pettit of that city. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Batley have one child, a daughter named Margaret F. Batley, who was born in Hunter, North Dakota, in 1901, and graduated from the Seattle high school. Mr. Batley is a Mason, being affiliated with the blue lodge of that order, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Yeomen. His political allegiance is given to the republican party.

William A. Batley has taken little interest in political affairs, his one office being that of councilman of Ballard, Washington, which he held for a single term. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His wife was Miss Jessie E. Shields of Seattle before her marriage, and they have a son, Robert Milton Batley, born in Seattle in 1900, where he was reared and educated in the city schools.

The thirty-five years of growth and prosperity enjoyed by the Phoenix Shingle Company are an abundant evidence of the part vision and ambition have played in the development of American industry. When William Batley went to Seattle in 1888 it was a city of less than fifty thousand inhabitants, but it was growing rapidly. The forests of the northwest held a seemingly inexhaustible store of timber, whose value was just beginning to be realized and the city was located on one of the few good harbors of the Pacific coast—there would always be good water transportation for Seattle. Such were the conditions when Mr. Batley left his work in the fields of North Dakota to stake his all on the future growth of the Pacific Northwest. Time has vindicated his judgment and with the valuable cooperation of his brother, he has not only built up a thriving industry for himself but has contributed substantially to the growth and prosperity of the city with which he long ago cast in his lot.

JOSEPH STEELE

Joseph Steele, who was actively identified with the farming interests of King county for nearly half a century and became one of the best known agriculturists of the district, passed away on the 29th of September, 1912, when he had reached the Psalmist's allotted span of threescore years and ten. He was numbered among the pioneers of the county, his memory going back to the time when the entire Pacific coast was but sparsely settled, when the Indians were more numerous than the white men and the land had not been reclaimed for purposes of civilization but remained in the primitive condition in which it came from the hand of nature. His birth occurred in Indiana, on the 21st of June, 1842, his parents being James and Jane C. Steele, who left the Hoosier state to take up their abode in Iowa, where they resided until 1865. In that year they crossed the plains with horses and ox teams to Black River Junction, King county, Washington, where the father turned his attention to agricultural pursuits.

Joseph Steele acquired his education in the schools of Indiana and Iowa and was a young man of twenty-three years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the Pacific Northwest. He remained on his father's farm until 1889 and then settled on land of his own, between the towns of Kent and Auburn, in King county. As the years passed he brought his fields to a high state of cultivation, annually harvesting excellent crops as a reward for his well directed industry and progressive, enterprising methods. Prosperity attended his efforts and he

became widely recognized as one of the substantial and representative agriculturists of the community.

On the 22d of August, 1886, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Mertie A. Miller, daughter of Albert and Emily P. Miller. Her father, a cabinetmaker and carpenter by trade, came to Washington from Chickasaw county, Iowa, in the year 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Steele were born six children: Joseph F., who married Miss Florence Boudreau and has a son, Albert; Ethel M., who is the wife of Harold Hart of Georgetown, and they have one son, Samuel G.; Bessie J.; Mrs. Ruth Olean, who is the mother of one daughter, Doris L.; William L., who wedded Myrtle Brackett and has a son, William; and Robert C.

Mr. Steele gave his political support to the democratic party and was a public-spirited and progressive citizen who at all times manifested deep concern in matters pertaining to the welfare of the people of his locality. A stanch champion of the cause of education, he ably served in the capacity of school director. He was a man of domestic tastes, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside in the companionship of his wife and children, who at his passing mourned the loss of a devoted and indulgent husband and father. Mrs. Steele now resides at No. 1517 Queen Anne avenue in Seattle, where she has won many warm friends.

RICHARD MIDDLETON SEMMES

Until his retirement from office in the spring of 1923, Richard Middleton Semmes occupied a conspicuous position in the marine circles of Seattle as director of operations of the United States Shipping Board for the North Pacific coast district, with headquarters in this city. At that time he had for more than two years held one of the most powerful positions in shipping on the western coast and had previously had an extensive experience in the service of various Pacific steamship lines. While it is a matter of deep regret to the officials of the board and Mr. Semmes' coworkers that he has seen fit to sever his connections with this body, his friends find cause for felicitation in the fact that his resignation was tendered that he might be free to accept a better position in private business.

Born in Cumberland, Maryland, on September 19, 1874, Richard Middleton Semmes is the son of Richard T. and Clementine (Schlater) Semmes, both of whom were natives of Louisiana and went to Maryland in their early life. The father is living in Maryland, a well known attorney and judge of the juvenile court, but the mother is deceased.

Richard Middleton Semmes received his early education in the schools of Cumberland and obtained his collegiate training in the University of Florida. After completing his formal education he went to work as an auditor for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, with which he remained until 1897, when he went to the Klondyke. For four and a half years he lived in the far north country as a miner and later as an employe on the docks for the North American Trading & Transportation Company. Upon his return to Seattle in 1902 the young man accepted a position as purser of the steamship Oregon, then operated by Frank Waterhouse & Company between this city and Alaskan ports. Subsequently he was connected with the fleet of the Northwestern Steamship Company before he came ashore to join the organization of Captain E. E. Caine, head of the old Pacific Alaska Navigation Company. Mr. Semmes remained with this company after it was purchased by H. F. Alexander and in 1914 was made general freight and passenger agent. When he left this position it was to organize the Alaska Pacific Construction Company. As director of its affairs he built the ocean-going wooden motorships, Oregon and Alabama, in the yards he established on the Duwamish Waterway. At the entrance of the United States into the World war Mr. Semmes volunteered for military service and was commissioned a captain in the Engineers Corps. He returned to Seattle at the conclusion of the war and for a brief time was attached to the governor of Alaska as advisor on transportation problems. He was performing the duties incident to this office when he was appointed North Pacific coast director of the United States Shipping Board, in January, 1921. While serving in this capacity he had jurisdiction over the fleets of freighters and passenger ships of the Shipping Board plying out of Seattle and other Puget Sound ports. Since April 1, 1923, Mr. Semmes has been manager of the East Waterway Dock & Warehouse Company at Seattle.

Mr. Semmes was married in Seattle on the 1st of July, 1905, when Miss Katherine Thompson became his wife. They are the parents of two daughters, Katherine Anne and Gene Clementine Semmes.

In matters of religious faith Mr. Semmes adheres to the teaching of the Protestant Episcopal church. While he has never been active in political campaigns he votes regularly with the republican party. He is a Mason, and he belongs to the Arctic Club of Seattle. Mr. Semmes' business ability has won him a high place in commercial circles. In all of the enterprises with which he has been identified his course has been marked by that steady progress which results from conscientious application and thoroughness and he has ever outlined his policies along those broad constructive lines that indicate a breadth of vision and wise foresight. Moreover, he is a man who not only attracts to himself a host

of personal friends, but wins the admiration and respect of his coworkers and those who work under his direction, as was evidenced by the gift of a handsome gold watch from his staff of assistants upon the announcement of his resignation from the Shipping Board.

ALFRED KRISTOFERSON

It was in the year 1890 that the late Alfred Kristoferson first came to the city of Seattle. A few years later he founded the dairy business that is now the most extensive enterprise of its kind in the city, and directed its management until his death ten years ago. The fact that today the name of A. Kristoferson, Inc., is accepted by the public as a guarantee that all dairy products sold under that name are prepared in the most modern and scientific manner is due to the high standards set by Mr. Kristoferson and followed by his son, who now has charge of the business.

In Glasnhammar, Sweden, on the 30th of December, 1857, Alfred Kristoferson was born. He was educated in his native land and did not come to America until he was twenty-two years old. His first employment in this country was on a farm near Momence, Illinois. A little later he located at Momence, and there was engaged for some time in the mercantile business. He sold his business in 1890 to come west to the Pacific coast, working here in Seattle along various lines before he settled in Mount Vernon. Before long he again changed his abode, this time moving to Stanwood and going to farming. After working along general agricultural lines for some five years, Alfred Kristoferson returned to the vicinity of Seattle and having purchased a ten-acre tract of land on Mercer Island he began to market dairy products. His business was small at first and he carried his produce to the city by rowing across the lake. Subsequently he rented first one place and then another, and later began the pasteurization and bottling of milk and made his deliveries with a single wagon. His patronage increased steadily until he was forced to move out of the little ten-by-ten-room he had been using as a headquarters in the Seattle Ice Company's plant, to larger quarters at the corner of First avenue South and Connecticut street, and later to the corner of First avenue and Walker street. There the business remained until the present modern plant was erected at No. 1300 Rainier avenue. Alfred Kristoferson's life drew to its close on the 17th of March, 1914. Since then the business has been conducted by his second son, August, who has wisely followed the sound policies laid down by his father and has prospered thereby.

In 1886 occurred the marriage of Alfred Kristoferson to Miss Marcia Alberta Clarke. Mrs. Kristoferson, who survives her husband, was born in Momence, Illinois, and in that state grew to womanhood and was married. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kristoferson: Alfred, the oldest son, was killed in France during the late World war; the second son, August, is secretary and manager of the A. Kristoferson Inc., while the two other members of the family are Charlotte and Sten Kristoferson.

Mr. Kristoferson belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, of which he was a charter member, the Press Club, the Arctic Club, and the Swedish Business Men's Club. He possessed an abiding faith in the future greatness of his adopted city and was ever ready to aid in her upbuilding. In his own particular field of work he occupied a dominant position as the head of the largest dairy company in the city and it is to his great credit that his adoption of the most sanitary and scientific methods of handling dairy products forced his competitors to do likewise, thus securing Seattle an exceptionally good milk supply. Mr. Kristoferson's religious faith was that of the Church of Christ, Scientist.

PETER DAVID

The career of Peter David, business man, lawyer and legislator of Seattle and Tacoma, modestly characterized by himself as "The record of an eleven-year old immigrant boy with less than five month's schooling in the United States," is illustrative of the opportunities open to the foreign-born lad who comes to American shores. Born in Starigrad, Dalmatia, Austria, in what is now known as Jugo-Slavia, on the 16th of February, 1874, Peter David passed the first few years of his life in his native land, obtaining the rudiments of an education in the Austrian public school. In 1885 he crossed the Atlantic to America and in 1892 his parents, Jacob and Vica David, both Austrians by birth, came to the United States and settled in Tacoma, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The amount of formal education the boy received after coming to the new world was regrettably small, but what he lacked in opportunity he supplied in ambition and determination, improving his time in reading and studying by himself. The same year that he came to America, Peter David went to work for the Baltimore Fish Market Company in Portland, Oregon, where he remained until he removed to Tacoma in 1887. His brother, Anton David, was part owner in the fish company.

In Tacoma he worked in the shingle mills for several years, subsequently organized with his brothers, John and Spiro, the firm of David Brothers, and operated a shingle mill at Gig Harbor from 1894 to 1895, and at Orting from 1895 to 1896. The following year was spent with the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company. During these years Peter David had been working himself up steadily from the bottom, each twelve-month finding him in a better position than the one before.

In 1899 Mr. David held his first public office—that of deputy clerk of the superior court for Pierce county. At the close of the five-year period —1902 to 1907 during which he held the post of chief deputy, he was admitted to the bar of the state of Washington and from that date—May, 1907,—to 1919, engaged in the practice of law, also being admitted to practice law in the United States district and circuit courts, by Judge Hanford.

At no time, however, did his professional duties absorb his entire attention. His talent for commercial leadership found expression for a few years, from 1917 to 1921, in the operation of a chain of moving picture theatres. Since 1920 Mr. David has been the president and manager of the Puget Sound & Alaska Powder Company, manufacturer of "VULCAN" high-explosives, and the high quality of its products makes appropriate its trade slogan—"Kick in Every Stick." The firm maintains a home office at No. 307 Pioneer building, Seattle, Washington; also branch offices at No. 401 Provident building, Tacoma, Washington; and at No. 53 Fourth Street, Portland, Oregon; and a branch office at Spokane, Washington.

The manufacturing plant is located at Everett, Washington, and Mr. David has been a stockholder in the enterprise ever since the company started manufacturing its products in 1909. The recognition that he has received from the other manufacturers of the state is indicated by his election to the office of President of the Manufacturers Association of Washington, in April, 1923, and he is also a trustee of that organization.

In politics Mr. David is affiliated with the republican party. In 1909 the thirty-sixth representative district sent him to the legislature and he served in the regular and special sessions thereof and on the following committees: Judiciary, fisheries, mines and mining, revenue and taxation, and the sub-committee for criminal code revision. In 1921 he represented the thirty-seventh district in the state legislature, and was a member of the following committees: Rules, judiciary, industrial insurance, roads and bridges, logged-off lands, public morals, and chairman of the mines and mining committee. In 1909 Governor Hay appointed Mr. David special representative for the state of Washington to meet President Taft on the state line, when he came to attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

On the 24th of September, 1907, in Tacoma, Mr. David was married to Miss Winona Hobart of that city. Her father, Major C. W. Hobart, was a cousin of Garret A. Hobart, vice president of the United States under William McKinley. Mr. and Mrs. David have two children: Catherine V., who was born in Tacoma, May 27, 1909; and Peter David, Jr., born in Tacoma, March 7, 1913.

In fraternal circles Mr. David is known as an Elk, having belonged to Tacoma Lodge, No. 174, B. P. O. E., since 1900. There are many elements worthy of admiration and emulation in the career of Peter David, nor is the least of these the courage that enabled him to go ahead when he was handicapped by a lack of thorough education and necessarily had to compete with men far better equipped for the battle than himself. No man in the state of Washington is more deserving of a place in the front ranks of the foreign-born Americans who have made substantial contributions to the upbuilding and prosperity of their adopted country, than Peter David. The family residence is in Tacoma.

JOSEPH M. McDONALD

One of the well known men in the automotive and kindred businesses of Seattle is Joseph M. McDonald, president and general manager of the McDonald-Miller Tire Company, Incorporated, distributors of the famous Goodyear truck tires. Mr. McDonald first came to this city over twenty years ago as salesman, and while he has not resided here continuously since, he has long been acquainted in business circles, where he has made for himself an enviable reputation as a salesman and a tire dealer.

Joseph M. McDonald was born in Piqua, Ohio, on the 21st of January, 1883, the son of John M. and Laura (Bowlin) McDonald, both of whom were natives of that state. His early boyhood was spent in Ohio, but in the early '90s the family moved to Helena, Montana, where the father was a prominent attorney at law until his death in 1897. The mother died in Seattle in 1920.

Joseph M. McDonald completed his education in the Helena high school, following which, in 1901, he came west to Seattle and from here went to the mining regions of Alaska. Two years later he returned to the States, becoming a salesman for life insurance in Seattle. His first experience in the motor car industry was in 1913, when he opened a tire business of his own in eastern Washington. A year later, however, he was induced to sell out his growing establishment to go to

Tacoma to take advantage of an unusually good offer in the insurance field. In 1916 he returned to Seattle and it was from this city that he enlisted for service in the World war and went overseas. Upon his discharge from the army in 1919 he obtained a position as salesman for the Firestone Tire Company, with which he was associated until March, 1922, severing this connection to engage in the tire business on his own account. This business was disposed of a few months later to enable its founder to take over the Goodyear line as truck tire distributor. The Commercial Tire Company was organized for this purpose with Mr. McDonald as president and general manager, the business being located at the corner of Pine and Melrose streets. Later Henry M. Miller became connected with the organization, forming the present corporation. In October, 1923, the location was changed to larger quarters at 100 Westlake avenue North. In addition to carrying a full line of Goodyear pneumatic and solid tires for both truck and passenger cars, the McDonald-Miller Tire Company, Incorporated, aims to provide its customers with the best of service.

At the entrance of the United States into the World war in 1917, Mr. McDonald enlisted as a private in the Eighteenth Engineers, which was organized on the Pacific coast. He came back from France after eighteen months spent on the front wearing the insignia of a captain in the United States National army. He is a member of Rainier Noble Post, No. 1, American Legion.

On the 17th of March, 1922, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Emma C. Manis of Oregon. A self-made man in the best sense of the word, Mr. McDonald owes his achievements in both civilian and military circles to his conscientious and persistent efforts to perform to the best of his ability whatever task fell to his lot. Not without a commendable ambition to better his condition in the world, he has used his opportunities wisely with the gratifying results indicated in the foregoing paragraphs. True to his Scotch name, Mr. McDonald is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliations.

CLARENCE HOMEWOOD HOPPER

In the passing of Clarence Homewood Hopper, Seattle lost one of its enterprising, energetic and prosperous young business men, for he had developed an extensive patronage as a member of the Hopper-Kelly Company, dealers in musical merchandise. He was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born March 16, 1880, and a son of William Homewood and Mary Shannon (Galvin) Hopper. His education was acquired

in Philadelphia and in the Friends' School at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, an institution which his father had also attended. He later pursued a commercial course, better to fit himself for the duties and responsibilities of business life. Feeling that the northwest offered an excellent field for the realization of his ambitions, he came to Seattle by way of Spokane and secured a position as sales manager for the D. S. Johnston Piano Company, being a youth of seventeen when he arrived in this city in 1897. The D. S. Johnston Company, a pioneer music house here, was later absorbed by the Eilers Piano Company. Mr. Hopper remained with the organization until 1914, when in association with E. P. Kelly, who had been identified with the Johnston concern for as long a period as himself, he organized the Hopper-Kelly Company, first opening a store at Third avenue and University street. The business was there conducted until 1919, when a removal was made to the present location at No. 1421 Third avenue. Identified with the music trade from his youth, Mr. Hopper had become thoroughly familiar with every phase thereof and built up a splendid patronage as a dealer in musical merchandise. His promising career was suddenly terminated, however, when on the 29th of July, 1919, he died at the age of thirty-nine years.

In 1898, in Seattle, Mr. Hopper was united in marriage to Miss Maude Conley, daughter of John and Mary Conley of Boulder, Colorado. They became parents of two children: Dorothea Conley, who is a teacher of piano at the Cornish School of Music; and Clarence Galvin, a member of the class of 1925, at the University of Washington.

Mr. Hopper was a republican in his political views but at local elections voted rather for the man than for the party, feeling that the fitness of a candidate was of paramount importance. He held membership in the Arctic Club, the One Hundred Per Cent Club, the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He was characterized as "a man of remarkable personality who instantly attracted people to him; frank, jovial, sincere, enthusiastic, forceful and efficient; a power for enthusiasm and courage to achieve in the organizations of which he was a beloved member." The following editorial appeared in the Post-Intelligencer at the time of his demise: "Of recent years Seattle has had frequent sad occasions to mourn the passing of an older citizen; though young in comparison with other cities of like population, our city has come along to a time when those identified with its beginnings are called upon, one after another, to say good-bye. We part from each of these with profound sorrow, but with the realization that they go in the fullness of years, their life's work well done, and bearing with them to the farther bourne the gratitude of those they served so well. Sadness of another sort takes hold upon the city at the abrupt removal of one whose years of greater usefulness and success seemed just ahead of him. Such a

one was Clarence Homewood Hopper, a man beloved by all those who knew him well and held in high esteem by all. By multiplying evidences of his ability and ambition, he had seemed destined not only for conspicuous success in his own business but also for a place of distinction among the business men of the city. His personal success had never seemed so well assured as at the moment of taking, while yet in the years of early manhood. Sympathy for his bereaved family and intimate associates is broadened by the sense of loss to the whole community."

JOHN C. HIGGINS

For twenty-one years John C. Higgins has continuously engaged in the practice of law in Seattle and his professional success has been founded upon industry, ability and a deep interest in and enthusiasm for his work. His birth occurred in Kent City, Michigan, on the 12th of September, 1878, and his parents were John J. and Charlotta Higgins. His higher education was received in the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1897, with the A. B. degree, and in the University of Washington, which in 1902 conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. He arrived in this state in 1897, first becoming a resident of Elma, and in 1899 he came to Seattle, being at that time twenty-one years of age. He began his professional career in this city, following his admission to the bar, and as his experience and ability have increased his practice has steadily grown until it has now assumed large and profitable proportions. He has a thorough grasp of the law, readily combats opposing counsel in legal battle, and wins a large percentage of his cases. He has been equally successful as a business man and is secretary of the packing firm of Frye & Company, of which he is also a director.

In Portland, Oregon, on the 8th of November, 1911, Mr. Higgins was married to Miss Lorene Sails, a daughter of Thomas L. and Jane (Powell) Sails. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have a son, John Sails Higgins. Mr. Higgins is identified with the Masonic order and belongs to the College Club, the Rainier Club and the Seattle Golf Club. He is a strong advocate of educational progress and from 1909 until 1914 was a regent of the University of Washington. He has firmly established himself in public regard as an able exponent of his profession and his support has ever been given to those projects which tend to uplift the individual and raise the standards of citizenship.

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